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*The London Magazine, Or,
Gentleman's Monthly Intelligencer*

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English
Seminary.



*Avaunt ye troublers of a World's repose!
No more your base destructive schemes disclose:
For GEORGE shall yet support the fainting fair,
Restore her peace, & shield her from Despair.*

THE
London Magazine
OR,
Gentleman's
Monthly Intelligencer
VOL: XXXVII.
For the Year 1768.



By His MAJESTY's Authority.
Printed for R. Baldwin, at the Rose in Water-Street-Road.

P R E F A C E.

A GREEABLE to our pleasing prospects, at the close of the last year, the necessities of life are, by the blessing of a plentiful harvest, now greatly reduced in price, and bread, the staff of life, may be procured at a reasonable rate. This happiness we primarily are indebted for to benign Providence, ever watchful over the distresses of mankind; and secondarily, to the wise provisions made by parliament, particularly in continuing the prohibition of the exportation of corn. We wish we could congratulate our readers, also, upon the public spirit of the people in general, and their co-operating with the wise care of the government; but such a selfish rapacity reigns still amongst the dealers in provisions, that engrossers and forestallers, as much as possible, continue to counteract all the measures of administration, and to create an artificial scarcity: This is undoubtedly one of the fatal consequences of burdensome and oppressive taxes, which we have little prospect of seeing reduced: For individuals endeavour to make themselves amends by preying upon one another; and in no time have the arts and chicanery of trade been more predominant than at present: But let us hope, that the dissipation, corruption, and profligacy of the people, will receive some check, and that we may become more and more the favourites of heaven.

The enemies of liberty have been but too successful in the late year: Our colonies have, hitherto, in vain, held out their supplicating hands for redress; and the brave Corsicans, who have so many years struggled for freedom, seem abandoned to Gallic tyranny; abandoned by all those powers who have heretofore been the generous supporters of the natural rights of mankind: But they have hitherto nobly rejected their chains, and, if assistance is not too long delayed, may yet disappoint the schemes to enslave them. As to the Americans, their grievances are before an assembly, which has already, in many instances, proved auspicious to the cause of liberty; and we have no reason to doubt will be thoroughly considered, and, finally, peace and happiness restored to that extensive continent. This we have still the more reason to expect, as our gracious sovereign is remarkably the friend of mankind, and the father of all his people, and will not long suffer arbitrary cruelty, and unconstitutional oppression: To him "Liberty (see the FRONTPISPIECE) cannot with impropriety appeal; nor the jaded American and the barraged Corsican bend lowly for support:—See the august monarch attends with commiseration to their complaints, and pity, when he feels it, is redress."

We beg leave, at the close of this our thirty-seventh volume, to reiterate our acknowledgments to the public in general, and to our learned and ingenious correspondents, in particular, for the continuance of their favour, which we daily experience in our increased success. On our parts we will never slacken in our endeavours, to inform, and to entertain our readers; to render the LONDON MAGAZINE the most faithful repository of the Literature, the Business, and the Politics of the time we live in.

GEORGE

766581



GEORGE R.

WHEREAS Our trusty and well-beloved *Richard Baldwin*, of *Paternoster-Row*, in Our City of *London*, Bookseller, hath, by his Petition humbly represented unto Us, that he is the Proprietor of a Work that is published monthly, entitled,

The LONDON MAGAZINE.

In which is contained many original Pieces, that were never before printed; and that he is at a great expence in paying Authors for their Labours in writing and compiling the said Work, which has been published once a Month for near Thirty Years past, and hath met with great approbation from the publick.— That he is now publishing therein

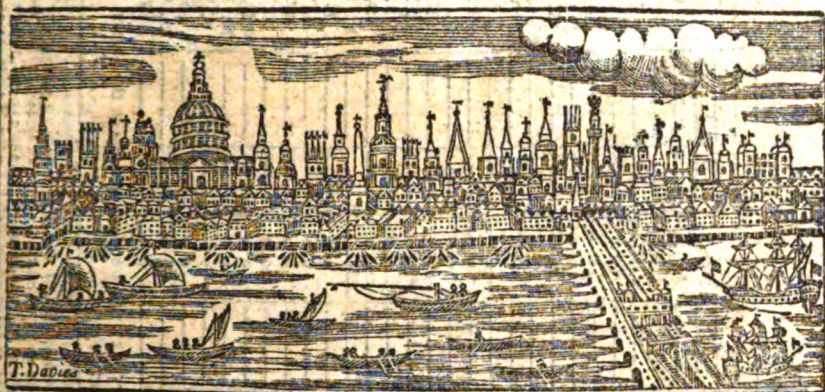
An Impartial and Succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the PRESENT WAR,

To be illustrated with many Maps and Charts, which hath already been so well received, as to induce several persons to reprint it in other periodical Publications; and being desirous of reaping the Fruits of his very great Expence and Labour, in the Prosecution of this Work, and enjoying the full Profit and Benefit that may arise from printing and vending the same, without any other Person interfering in his just Property, he most humbly prays Us, to grant him Our Royal Licence and Protection, for the sole printing, publishing, and vending the said Work. And We do, therefore, by these Presents, so far as may be agreeable to the Statute in that case made and provided, grant unto him, the said *Richard Baldwin*, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, our Licence for the sole printing, publishing, and vending the said Work, for the term of Fourteen Years, strictly forbidding all Our Subjects, within Our Kingdoms and Dominions, to reprint, abridge, or, publish the same, either in the like or any other Volume, or Volumes whatsoever, or to import, buy, vend, utter, or distribute, any copies thereof, reprinted beyond the Seas, during the aforesaid Term of Fourteen Years, without the Consent and approbation of the said *Richard Baldwin*, his Heirs, Executors, or Assigns, under their Hands and Seals first had and obtained, as they will answer the contrary at their Perils. Whereof, the Commissioners, and other Officers of Our Customs, the Master, Wardens, and Company of Stationers, are to take Notice, That due Obedience may be rendered to Our Will and Pleasure herein declared, Given at Our Court at *Kensington*, the 23d Day of *October*, 1759, in the Thirty-Third Year of Our Reign.

By His MAJESTY'S Command.

W. PITT.

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer*;

For JANUARY, 1768.

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With a fine Representation of the

COLUBER CERASTES, another of the DOUBLE HORNS of the RHINOCEROS, AND

The Fourth Part of the Plan of the Road from LONDON to BERWICK, All beautifully engraved on Copper.

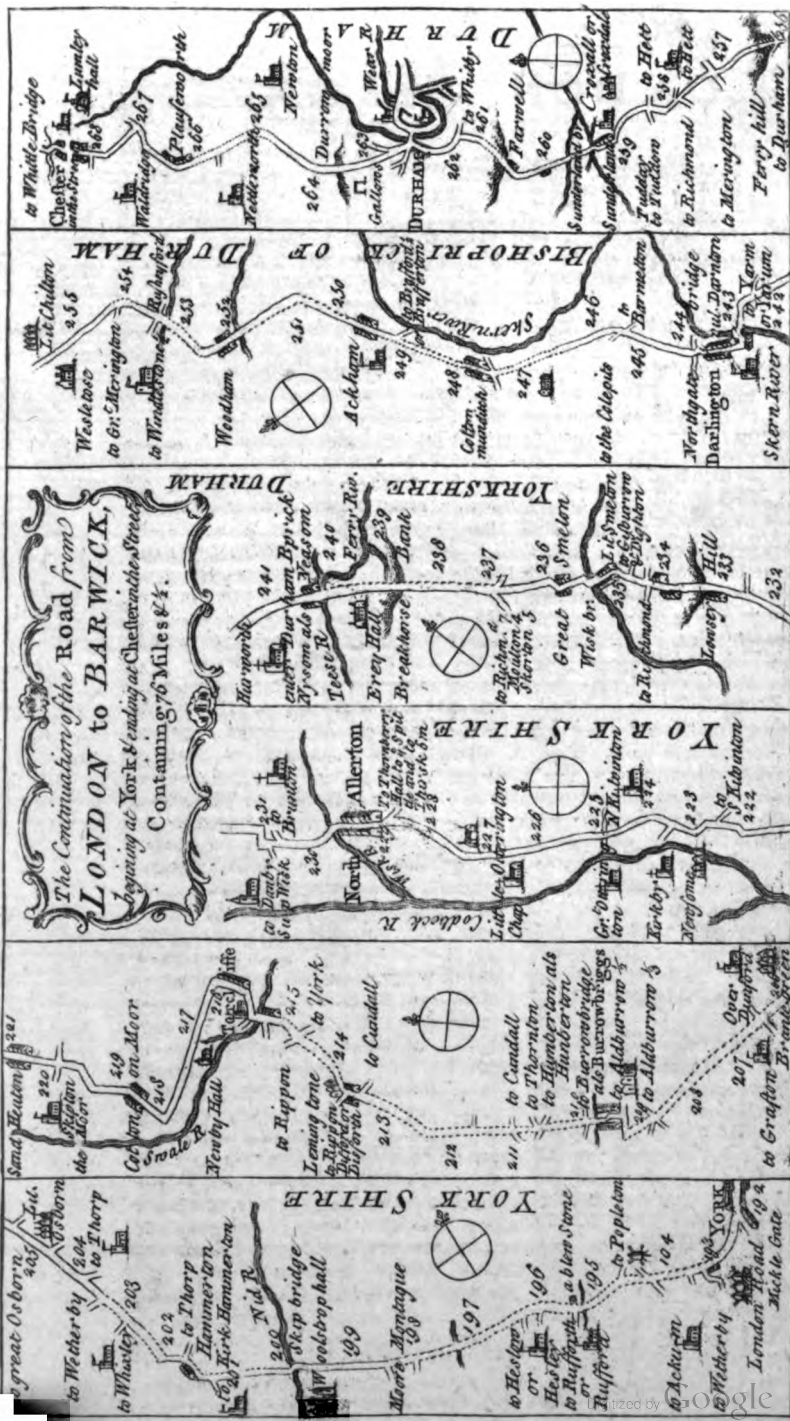
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PRICES OF STOCKS, &c. in JANUARY, 1768.

Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S.S. Ann.	New S.S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced.	3-p. C. confol.	3 1/2 per C. 1756	3 1/2 per C. 1766.	4 per C.	In. Bond prem.	Long Ann. Shit	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Desl.	Weather
161	265	Shut	90	Shut	91 1/2	92	Shut	103 1/2		5 0			W. S.W. frost	London frost
160	235		90		91	92		103		6 0			W. N.W. frost	frost
160	265		91		92	92		104		7 0			W. N.W. frost	frost
160	265				91	92		103		8 0			W. N.W. frost	frost
160	265		91		92	92		104		8 0			N. W. frost	frost
Sunday	265				92	92		104		10 0			N. W. frost	frost
			91										E. frost	frost
	263		91		91	92		103		11 0			E. frost	frost
	265		91		91	92		103		10 0			E. frost	frost
	263		91		91	92		103		10 0			E. frost	snaw
	263		91		91	92		100		10 0			E. frost	frost
	261		91		91	92		104		7 0			W. N.W. frost	frost
Sunday			91		91	92		103		7 0			N. W. frost	thaw
	662												E. frost	thaw
160	264		90		91	92		103		9 0			E. frost	thaw
160	264		90		91	92		103		10 0			N. W. mild	open
160	263		90		91	92		103		10 0			W. N.W. mild	mild
160	263		90		91	92		103		9 0			S. mild	mild
Sunday			90		91	92		103		9 0			S. mild	mild
	261		91		91	92		103		9 0			N. W. rain	rain
160	261		91		91	92		103		9 0			E. N. E. fine	fine
610	259		91		91	92		103		9 0			W. fine	cloudy
161	259		91		91	92		103		9 0			N. E. cloudy	cloudy
161	259		91		91	92		103		10 0			N. N. W. fair	fair
161	259		91		91	92		103		9 0			N. W. fine	fine
Sunday	260	110	90		91	92		103		10 0			S. W. rain	rain
161	260		90		91	92		103		9 0			W. S.W. rain	rain
161	261		90		91	92		103		9 0			S. W. militing	militing
162	261		90		91	92		103		9 0			W. cloud	cloud

CHARLES CORBETT, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, Stock-Brokers, who buys and sells in the Stocks by Commission, and transacts the Lottery Business as usual.

Mark-Lane Exchange	Balingtroke	Evelham.	Farnham.	Hentley.	Worcester.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Monmouth.	London.
Wheat 4s. od. to 5s.	1s. to 161.0	5s. 8d to 6s. ad	141. 0s. to 151	141 0s load	42s to 47 qr	56s to 64	qu 7s 0d bushel	7s 6d bu. 9 1/2 g	7s bush. 10 gal	Hay per load 27s to 52s
Barley 2s. od. to 27s.	16s. to 27s.	3s. 5d to 3s. 6d	27s to 28s.	od 18s to 30 q	12s to 24	14s to 35	0 3/4 to 3s 3d	0s to 4s od	4s to 4s 1/2	Straw from 14s. to 19s
Oats 1s. od. to 19s.	19s to 22s	2s 2d to 3s. od	18s to 21s	15s od to 18	15s to 17	22s to 24	0 3/4 to 3s 3d	0s to 4s od	4s to 4s 1/2	Coals 44s. per chald.
Beans 18s. to 26s. od.	27s to 32s	5s to 6s. od.	28s to 30s	28s to 32 od	00s to 00	32s to 54	1s 6d to 3s 8d	0s to 4s od	0s to 4s od	Hops 1s. to 21. 6s



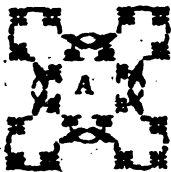
THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1768.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

Τὸς μαθητὰς τῶν δαδίων. Ephes. vi. 11.



Late resolution taken in order to ascertain the strength of the Roman catholic interest in this kingdom, appears to be very generally approved; as being likely to produce such an exertion of legislative authority, as may be found expedient to check its growth amongst us: and effectually to lecture the peace of the protestant establishment against future annoyance from that quarter. Every well-wisher to this country must indeed rejoice to see the day on which measures so salutary are enacted, who has ever taken a view of the dreadful calamities formerly brought upon its inhabitants, when in a comfortable and innocent enjoyment of their invaluable and dear bought religion and laws, have had cruel destruction levelled at both, and their persons either treacherously assassinated, or barbarously massacred, and all this by the baneful influence of bigotry; and superstition, a misguided and intemperate zeal, founded on erroneous principles; impressed by early inculcation; and rooted by obstinate profession. But—can plausible pretensions to sanctity—favourite and amusing notions taken up at pleasure, and occasionally quitted—be allowed by unprejudiced reason sufficient to warrant, or excuse the commission of gross absurdities, and irregularities, and manifest violations of the most sacred laws of God and nature?—The dangerous consequences of such tenets, and the fallacy of those arguments used in defence of them, being so obvious, they at once stand
Jan. 1768.

exposed and self condemned. Nevertheless I see with the utmost concern many of my well meaning country men eagerly swallow down these, and other strange conceits if possible more inconsistent and romantic: and though gospel light shines with a meridian brightness on this happy land, they suffer themselves to be deluded by the ignis fatuus of enthusiasm, and wantonly neglect those peculiar blessings which the best formed constitution, and most reasonable and scriptural scheme of faith this day in the world, do afford them; adopt and encourage opinions and practices that have a direct tendency to the subversion of both, and have already involved both in the most imminent danger, and distress. To prove this assertion we need only refer to the dark annals of the grand rebellion, which contain glaring instances of the most abominable and pernicious consequences of fanaticism: in that shocking scene, the blackest characters were performed by men of this stamp. The like has operated very alarmingly in later and different periods: And in the present age has proved fatal to many individuals. We not only see it often afford to men of the most corrupt principles an opportunity of sacrificing the property, friends, innocence, and every dear possession of those who are unhappily betrayed by this satanical artifice, to their lust and avarice; but have recent instances of notorious vices being openly practised, and impiously vindicated, by these wolves in sheep's clothing; nay to so flagrant a height have they carried their outrage against all virtue, decency, and common sense, as to recommend the same extravagancies to their followers: Some of whom I believe indeed unchargeable with pursuits so base and abandoned; but being once seduced by artful insinuations, favour,
A 2 ing

ing a natural predominancy of pride, vanity, or caprice, fall in with this egregious fraternity, and if not able to undergo the violent operation of the inflexible sponge (which they will persuade one wipes off the deepest stains of guilt at a stroke) are frequently led to great excesses, or fall into the dreadful catastrophe of suicide, or a Bedlam.

Where this contagious evil will end is uncertain, it is in its nature evidently destructive to law, reason, and religion. I would therefore earnestly recommend to those who are yet untainted with the poisonous infection of romance and enthusiasm, and to others not totally involved in this beguiling mist of the old serpent's, seriously to consider, how we make way for him, by creating divisions in a communion that imparts every means of salvation, that either reason or revelation can discover. And if any one fancies himself actuated by a degree of faith and grace superior to what he imagines in the rest of mankind, let him manifest it by suitable good works.

The unity of the church of Christ is its surest support, and a sincerely pious endeavour to promote that important end, by an uniform and consistent faith and practise, the peculiar characteristic of the friend of God and man: This is the criterion that distinguishes the good man from the bad, and the true christian from the hypocrite.

I am, sir,
Tewkesbury, Your's
Jan. 11, 1768. AMI. VER. VIRT.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,
HAVING had a former taste of your impartiality, I am thereby encouraged to hope you will publish these lines, the design of which is to rescue a part of God's holy word from an interpretation, the most foreign that could possibly be given it. In attempting this, I shall make use of no human authority, but go according to the good old rule, The scripture is the best interpreter of itself.

In p. 63 of your last Mag. A. N. has produced Dr. Lardner's opinion of those words in Eph. ii. 3. *We were by nature the children of wrath even as others*: where by nature he understands our former state, before we were en-

lightened by the gospel; that then we committed actual sins as well as others. But desire your correspondent to turn to Gal. ii. 15. where the infallible penman of scripture uses the same word we are Jews *by nature*, *φύσει* by birth from *εἶς* which signifies to beget. Seeing this is the evident unforced meaning of the word in one place, why not in the other? Besides, by this construction of Eph. ii. 3. that we were children of wrath *by birth* (not by custom,) a needless tautology is prevented, and the climax is preserved. In the first part of the verse the apostle laments a course of actual transgression in times past, and then traces these polluted streams to the corrupt fountain, just as David had done before him in psal. LI. 5. Behold I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me.

I am, sir,
your humble servant,
Jan. 18. 1768. R. W.

To the Worthy Liverymen of the City of
London.

Gentlemen,
AT a meeting called at the king's arms tavern for that purpose, I see it has been recommended to us, to chuse for a representative for the city of London, a gentleman from Boston. What the particular obligations are, the city of London owes to the town of Boston, those gentlemen will be pleased to inform us, who direct us to look thither for a city member. But it unfortunately happens, that at the very time while these gentlemen are wishing us to think so highly of a Boston education, and recommending to us a gentleman trained up in all the principles of that loyal and obedient town, the people of Boston are so very little desirous of our good opinion, that they are openly avowing the most unfriendly dispositions towards us; and endeavouring, as far as is in their power, to ruin almost every branch of the trade of this city.

At a meeting of the freemen, and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, assembled at their town-hall for that purpose on Wednesday the 28th of September 1767, an association was entered into by which they promise and engage, that they will not, from and after the 31st of December, purchase any of the following articles:

Loaf

Loaf sugar	and paste ware
Coradge	Snuff
Anchors	Mustard
Coaches, chaises,	Clocks and watches
and carriages of	Silversmiths and
all sorts	jewellers ware
Horse furniture	Broad cloths that
Men and womens	cost above ten
hats	shillings peryard
Men and womens	Muffs, turrs and
apparel ready	tippets
made	All sorts of milli-
Household furniture	nery ware
Gloves	Starch
Men and womens	Stays, women and
shoes	childrens
Sole leather	Fire engines
Sheathing and deck	China ware
nails	Silk and cotton
Gold and silver	velvets
thread lace, of	Gauze
all sorts	Pewterers hollow
Gold and silver	ware
buttons	Silks of all kinds
Wrought plate of	for garments
all sorts	Malt liquors and
Diamond, stone,	cheefe.

Though none of the other provinces will be weak enough probably to be led by these Boston incendiaries, yet it will not be their fault if all our American colonies do not combine together against our trade in the same manner; for not content with having entered into this association for themselves, they have also unanimously resolved, "That the foregoing vote, and form of a subscription relative to the enumerated articles, be immediately published; and that the select men be directed to distribute a proper number of them among the freeholders of this town; and to forward a copy of the same to the select men of every town in the province; as also to the principal city or town officers of the chief towns of the several colonies on the continent, as they may think proper."

Their countrymen and abettors here very affectedly give out that the people of Boston have done this only to enable themselves to pay their debts. But although that might be a reason for their buying nothing of us themselves, yet it could be none for their thus exciting all the other colonies not to deal with us. Should the gentlemen of Virginia, for instance, take the advice of these Bostonmen, (which they most certainly will not) will the people

of Virginia, &c. by withholding their orders, enable the men of Boston to pay their debts? This extraordinary endeavour, therefore, to persuade all the other colonies to refuse to trade with us, proves, that it was malice, and not parsimony, which prompted them to this combination; and that the real intention of it was not to relieve themselves, but to distress us.

Whatever may be the evil disposition which these people bear to their parent country, I have remarked, that they scarce ever have ventured upon any particular measures of expressing their ill-will, which have not been first advised or suggested to them from their correspondents here. And accordingly, upon looking over some of the Boston Gazettes, in that of the 28th of September last, I find the following article, viz.

The following Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in London, to his friend in this Town, we are requested to insert.

London, June 17, 1767.

"Yesterday the bill for suspending the legislation of New York, until the said colony shall comply with the mutiny act, and for establishing a board of customs, were read a second time in the house of lords; and the bill of commercial taxation passed in the same house to be ingrossed. With respect to providing for the troops, no opposition is so reasonable because none can be so effectual, as that which procured the repeal of the stamp-act, viz. the general engagement to import no goods from England, till such a taxation be removed or disclaimed by a repeal of the act. And the efficacy of this mode of opposition could never be more assuredly depended upon, than at present; because that the manufacturers can but barely support themselves under the present scarcity of provisions and slackness of trade; which is so great a discouragement, that although wool never was dearer in England than now, yet cloths are twenty *per cent.* cheaper than ever was known, so that should your demand cease for a year or two, the utmost you can desire would be effected here, without any unconstitutional opposition on your parts, &c."

What merchant it was who could write such a letter as this, I am not in the least degree qualified to guess: He could

could not surely have been an English one. A truly British heart must have felt compassion for the distresses of the poor, and would have wished for the means of lessening their wants; not have been a prompter to the most cruel methods of increasing them. For the honour of humanity itself, therefore, I would hope, that there is but one town in all his majesty's dominions, that could breed men capable of thus hardening themselves against all the impressions of it. All good subjects, Britons, and Americans, know, that the interest of both countries is the same; and that they are all united under his majesty in one common wealth. Throughout that whole British empire, therefore, let it be known, that the turbulent spirits of Boston only are sowing dissension, and publicly taking measures to separate them. And may they ever have the merit of being the single town in America, that is capable of sending men under the guise of merchants, to act as spies amongst us; to watch for and give notice of any public calamities; and to instruct their countrymen how to take advantage of them.

It will still, I hope, be remembered, that I do not in the least aim at any particular person, as the writer of this letter. I do not mean to lay it to the charge of any particular merchant whatsoever. But as their Boston correspondents have thought fit to let us know of the advice which has been given them, and to send the letter back to us, all that is intended by this republication, is to let my fellow liverymen see what these Boston people are; and to hand it in among the gentlemen of the committee, in order to know, whether any of them will take it up; or if it be a conception of too black a feature for them to sitiate, to beg that they will find out the father, and pass it on to its proper parent.

In the mean time, the gentlemen will be pleased to spare their recommendations, and leave the livery of London to judge for themselves; at least, it is hoped, that they will not hold us so very cheap; as to think, at the very time when the freemen of Boston have come to a public resolution to take nothing from us, that the liverymen of London have so little understanding as to take a representative from them.

A Liveryman of London.

A short Account of the new Comedy called FALSE DELICACY as it is now acting with universal Applause at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane.

CHARACTERS.

Colonel Rivers,	Mr. Holland.
Cecil,	Mr. King.
Lord Winworth,	Mr. Reddiss.
Sir Harry Newburg,	Mr. J. Palmer.
Sidney,	Mr. Cautberly.
Footmen, Mr. Wright and Mr. Watkins.	
Lady Betty Lambton,	Mrs. Abingdon.
Miss Rivers,	Mrs. Jefferies.
Miss Marchmont,	Mrs. Baddely.
Mr. Harley,	Mrs. Dancer.
Sally,	Miss Reynolds.

THE fable of this comedy is extremely interesting, and most admirably conducted; the sentiments are such as will eminently distinguish the writer as long as virtue and morality are held respectable; and the language easy, elegant, and characteristic.—Indeed we remember no piece since the Careless Husband, in which the dialogue so happily imitates the conversation of people of fashion.—The part of Cecil bears the strongest marks of originality; and affords Mr. King an opportunity of giving us a fresh proof that his powers in comedy are unlimited, for his performance throws new beauties on the imagination of his author.—The scene between Colonel Rivers and his daughter, in the fourth act, is truly pathetic, and is a demonstration that the writer possesses these happy talents for touching the tender passions, in a degree not at all inferior to his abilities for exciting the risible faculties.—It would be an act of injustice not to mention Mr. Holland's great merit in Colonel Rivers, and Mrs. Dancer's in Mrs. Harley.—Indeed the whole piece was well performed, and bore evident signs (we mean with respect to the *Jeu de Theatre*) of being brought out under the inspection of Mr. Garrick.—In short, we cannot help congratulating the public upon this addition to their entertainment, in which the comic muse appears in her native simplicity; undebauched by ribaldry or licentiousness. The prologue and epilogue gave us uncommon satisfaction, and are said to be done by a gentleman who has no superior in that species of writing, which we are the more inclined to believe, as they abound with that

that rich vein of genuine humour which so strongly characterizes all his productions.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

Marcellus was intended for the church, and accordingly, at a proper age, was removed from school to Oxford. At this period his heart beat high for fame. His friends too, had the warmest hopes of his future figure in his profession. Nor without reason; for he had passed through his school discipline with the greatest applause, and distinguished himself by a taste and genius above his age. His manners too were most engaging; his modesty, generosity, and good nature, gained him universal esteem; his character, when known, soon introduced him to the best company of his college, I mean, the worthy and ingenious; for such will always unite when they know each other's characters. Here a fair field was opened for the most advantageous connections; but the bright prospect was soon overcast by a most melancholy event, which plunged him into an abyss of misery. This was the death of his father, by which his mother's circumstances were so reduced, as to be unable to afford her son a genteel allowance. He had indeed other relations who were well able to assist him, and who professed the most tender regard for him: But none of them on this occasion offered any assistance towards his education, though they knew his mother's fortune inadequate to the charge.—This cruel conduct nipped the fair flower in the bud. He soon found himself obliged to decline the amusements of his new acquaintance, and by degrees to detach himself entirely from their company to avoid many meannesses he otherwise must have been guilty of. This event proved fatal to his peace. To tear up the growing friendship made every fibre of his heart bleed. His behaviour altered from that instant. His countenance was overspread with a mournful gloom, and a slow melancholy preyed upon his heart. His studies were entirely neglected; the skill hand of penury had numbed the vigour of his genius;

And like the tyrannous breathing of the north,

Check'd all it's buds from blowing--

He had the mortification afterwards to be thrice disappointed of fellowships, and they were bestowed on men who were formerly acknowledged his inferiors in all kinds of learning. He soon after retired into an obscure part of the kingdom, to a curacy of forty pounds a year. His habit of idleness and his melancholy, which made him avoid company, entirely shut up every avenue to preferment. So that he continued in this situation till he was near fifty years of age, when a relation dying without issue, left Marcellus an estate of a thousand pounds a year. Had a small, a very small part of this been bestowed upon his education, it would have been of more service than the whole at this time of life. It would have enabled him to have selected the most amiable of his acquaintance, and contracted the most valuable friendships; to have pursued his studies with alacrity and success, and have raised himself to the eminence he once aspired to. But *Avaro* had not generosity to give so long as he was capable of enjoying it himself: his utmost bounty never extended beyond some trivial present. Marcellus's fortune came now too late. A change in his outward circumstances could not change his temper which was soured by disappointments. His reflections, indeed, on his situation, were not such as gave ease to a troubled mind. He found himself far advanced in life, without making the proper progress, without note in his profession, without friends, without any of those endearing relations for which alone life is worth enjoying: In the midst of society he found himself savage and forlorn. He died a few years after the acquisition of his fortune, a melancholy proof of the necessity of a liberal education.

If any person concerned in the education of youth should read this story, let them not, after a careless perusal, throw it aside as the produce of an idle imagination that seeks to amuse itself with trifles: It is fact, and as such merits the attention of every serious person concerned.

PHILOXENUS.

WE have given our readers this month, the fourth part of the *MAP* of the road from London to Berwick.

A Letter

A Letter from John Ellis, Eſq; F. R. S. to the Preſident, on the Coluber Ceraſtes, or Horned Viper of Egypt.

[Read before the R. S. Dec. 11, 1766.]

My Lord,

THE Coluber Ceraſtes, or Horned Viper, of Egypt, which I have the honour to preſent a ſpecimen of to this illuſtrious ſociety, I am informed, is very rare, and ſcarce to be found in any of the cabinets of natural curioſities in Europe. Beſides, the authors who have treated on the Ceraſtes, as Alpinus and Bellonius, have given ſuch unſatisfactory deſcriptions of it, and inaccurate figures, that I thought an exact drawing from nature, together with the beſt and lateſt ſyſtematical account of it, would be agreeable, as well to the lovers of antiquity as natural hiſtory.

The ancient Egyptians moſt certainly eſteemed it a hieroglyphic of ſome importance; for when we examine their monuments of the greateſt antiquity, ſuch as their obeliſks, temples, ſtatues, palaces, and even their mummies, we are almoſt ſure to find many representations of it on them. Thoſe two immenſely large ſtones, lately brought from Alexandria, in Egypt, now in the court-yard of the Britiſh Muſeum, which appear to be part of the grand cornice of ſome magnificent palace, have many figures of the Ceraſtes curiouſly engraved upon them.

Dr. Haſſelquiſt, a pupil of the celebrated Linnæus, who was in Egypt in 1750, has given us a particular deſcription of this curious animal; but neither he nor the former writers on Egypt, that mention the Ceraſtes, ſay any thing about the venom of its bite. This we are informed of only by Dr. Turnbull, who lived many years in Egypt, both at Alexandria and Cairo, and who was ſo kind to preſent me with thoſe ſpecimens of it.

Dr. Linnæus, in his ſyſtem of nature, p. 217, calls it Coluber Ceraſtes.

Dr. Haſſelquiſt, in his Iter. p. 315, Coluber Cornutus; the following is an extract from his deſcription.

The head, between the horns, is much depreſſed; the cheeks are ſwelled out, ſo that the hinder part of the head is conſiderably thicker than the neck; the ſnout is ſhort, and

blunt; the outward front of the upper and under jaws have a ſmall cavity or depreſſion, in both; the noſtrils project like thoſe of a pug dog.

The eyes have a perpendicular narrow and black pupil; the iris is of yellowiſh grey colour; the orbits of the eyes are neatly ſet round with ſmall hemiſpherical ſcales.

The tongue is divided at the extremity into two parts.

The teeth. In the upper jaw there are no teeth, but two bones placed lengthways in the palate; in them are fixed ſeveral ſmall teeth, generally about ten: they ſharp, of an equal length, and bend a little towards the throat. On the ſides of the under jaw, near the ſnout, are placed three or four teeth; but none quite in the fore part or hinder part.

The horns. Juſt above the eyes near the upper part of their orbit are two tentacula, which we call horns about a quarter of an inch long: they are not ſtraight, but bend a little outwards; they are channelled lengthways, ſharp pointed, but not very hard; their baſis is ſurrounded with a circle of ſmall erect ſcales.

The body is narrow towards the neck; the diameter of the thickeſt part of the middle about one inch; the tail grows ſuddenly taper, and ends in a ſharp point.

The colour. The top of the head, the back and upper part of the tail are variegated with large irregular ſpots, of a bright ochry colour, or reddiſh brown; the throat, belly and under part of the tail, are whitish.

The length of this ſpecimen (See the PLATE.) is as follows; from the noſe to the anus 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the tail 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; ſo that the whole ſerpent is 26 inches long.

The belly is covered with 145 broad ſcales, or ſcuta; the tail with 43 pair of ſmall ſcales, or ſquamæ.

The number of ſquamæ and ſcuta have been thought by late authors to be the beſt method of determining the ſpecies of ſerpents; but they are not ignorant that they differ a few now and then: Haſſelquiſt reckoning 150 ſcuta, and 50 pair of ſquamæ, to his Coluber cornutus.

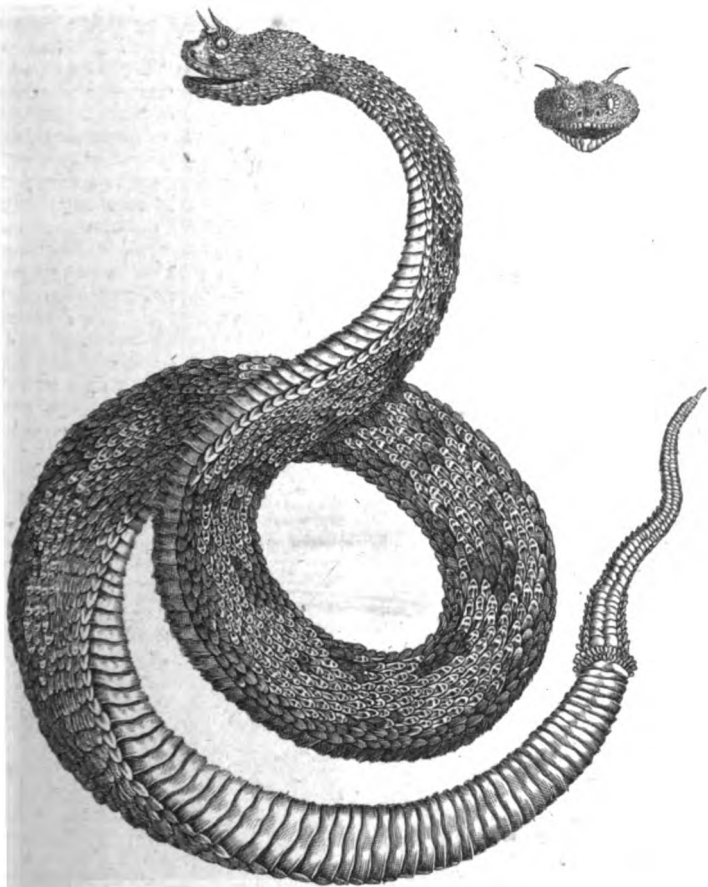
I am, my lord, your lordſhip's

Moſt obedient humble ſervant,

JOHN ELLIS.

The

COLUBER *Ceraastes* Linnæi.



The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament which began Nov. 11, 1766, being the sixth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from our Appendix, 1767, p. 661.

THIS inquiry the law supposed that every wise government would take care to make, before they granted any licence for exportation; and whilst our kings had either the power, or influence, to prevent it, they took care, that no selfish faction in parliament should ever deprive the people of this liberty to import, or this restraint upon the export of the necessities of life, by establishing a monopoly of such necessities in favour of the proprietors of our land estates. It was extremely right, and was always the practice to give some small advantage to the proprietors of our own lands by loading the importation of such necessities with a small duty, and when we had too great a plenty of our own produce, it was equally right to allow a part of what we had to be exported for the supply of our friends who were in want; but to prohibit the importation of the necessities of life, or to load them with very heavy duties, and at the same time to establish a perpetual and unlimited licence for exporting them, was really granting a monopoly of such necessities in favour of the proprietors of the lands in England, whereby they were enabled to raise the rents of their lands as high as they pleased; and by the same regulations they enabled the farmers to pay those high rents, by raising the price of all sorts of provisions, especially corn, to a rate much above what it ought to be in a country where the soil is so rich, the climate so moderate, and the people so industrious, as they naturally are in England. Indeed, a more effectual law for this purpose could not be contrived than that of establishing a perpetual and unlimited licence for the exportation of our corn, without leaving it in the power of the crown to put a stop to it, for ever so short a time; for during the existence of such a law, whilst there is a scarcity of bread in any part of Europe, there can never be a plenty of bread in England.

Before the union of the crowns, Jan. 1763.

None of the kings of England ever did, nor ever would have consented to the establishment of such a monopoly, because they knew how natural it is for all men to aim at raising the price of every thing they have to dispose of; but before the restoration of Charles the Second, the constitutional revenue of the crown had been so exhausted, by the extravagant and then deemed irredeemable grants of his predecessors, and the constitutional rights of the crown, so curtailed by the interpretations and decisions of our lawyers, that he could not even subsist with any dignity, much less be able to protect either himself, or his people, even in time of peace, without a supply from his parliament; therefore he found himself obliged to consent to every thing that was insisted on by his parliament, and of this necessity they began immediately to take advantage; for in 1660 they began to establish this monopoly, and completed it in 1670. From the good sense manifested by Charles the Second upon other occasions, we may suppose, that he as little approved of this measure as any of his ancestors of England would have done, but in his reign he was often compelled to consent to measures which he did not approve of. Of this we have a remarkable instance upon record in our history, with regard to the act for declaring the importation of cattle from Ireland a publick and common nuisance, and therefore prohibiting it for the future. Whilst this act was depending in parliament, the king declared that he could not in conscience consent to it, yet he was the next year obliged to give it the royal assent.

I have, indeed heard one argument made use of in favour of our present regulations, which, if well founded, would deserve our attention: It is said, that if you withdraw the bounty, or lower the price at which it begins to be payable, it would dishearten our farmers so much, that they would neglect tilling or cultivating their lands; but the author of one of the tracts published with the Farmer's

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Letters

* See *History of England* by Mr. Ralph, vol. I. p. 143. col. 2.

Letters, has furnished us with a sort of demonstration that there can be no foundation for apprehending any such consequence. That author has given us, not an imaginary calculation, but an actual account, of the expence of cultivating twenty acres of arable land for nine years, and also an account of the money he received for their produce within that time. He, 'tis true, supposes the husbandman to be a farmer, and consequently reckons the rent as a part of the expence of cultivation; but I shall suppose him to be himself the proprietor of these twenty acres, and consequently that he pays no rent. In this case the account, without reckoning the fractions, will stand thus:

Money received for the produce of these nine years, 459 *l*.

Expence of cultivation in these nine years, 236 *l*.

Net profit in nine years. 223 *l*.

Net profit *per annum*, 24 *l*.

Net profit *per ann.* per acre, 1 *l*. 4 *s*.

Can we suppose that any farmer will be so disheartened by withdrawing the bounty or lowering the price at which it begins to be payable, as to neglect cultivating his lands, when he is certain, barring accidents, that if he can sell his wheat at 30 *s.* per quarter and his barley at 16 *s.* per quarter (the prices received by the author of this account) he will receive a net profit of 24 *s.* per ann. for every acre of arable land he cultivates? It is true, that, if the farmer should by his lease be obliged to pay his landlord a rent of 15 *s.* per acre, this may dishearten him, unless he can sell both his wheat and his barley at a much higher price; for we cannot wonder that any man should grudge paying his landlord 15 *s.* per acre, when he can have but 9 *s.* to himself, for recompensing his care and labour, for answering all accidental losses, and for paying him a moderate interest for his money employed in stocking his farm. For this reason if the prices of our corn be not kept up at a much higher rate than 30 *s.* for wheat, and 16 *s.* for barley per quarter, no man in his right senses would engage to pay so high a rent for a farm consisting mostly of arable lands, unless it be situated within a few miles of some populous city or market town, for in that case he could turn most of it into grass lands for the fattening of

sheep or black cattle, as the same author has likewise from his own experience, shewn, that in such a situation grass lands are much more profitable than arable lands.

But to conclude, I believe there was never of late years any design in our legislature to withdraw the bounty entirely, and it would certainly be wrong to do so; for it ought to be in all countries an established maxim, to keep the necessaries of life always as nearly as possible about the same price; because there is in all countries a number of labouring people who have nothing of the bee quality of being *providus futuri*. They always live, as it is called from hand to mouth, and if they can earn as much in four days of the week as can subsist them for seven, they spend the other three in idleness, or in idle amusements. Of such labouring people, I say, there is a number in every country; but fewer I believe in this than in any other, because our labouring poor have for ages been habituated to live better than such people do in most countries of Europe, and therefore have been obliged, and long accustomed to do more work than is done in any other country in the same time; for in all countries there is such a certain just proportion between the price of labour and of the necessaries of life imperceptibly established, that every labouring man must labour at least six days in the week in order to provide that sort of food, raiment, and lodging which is customary among those of his trade, in the country where he lives; unless he be such an extraordinary workman as to be able to do as much in four days as is usually done by those of the same profession in six, and such men, if they are provident, generally soon grow rich.

Generally speaking, therefore, every labouring man is obliged to labour six days in every week, in order to provide for his family, except 1 *st*. when by any accident, the price of labour has been raised in some particular sort of business far above the usual; and secondly when, by a run of plentiful years, the price of the necessaries of life has fallen much below its usual. The causes of the first are so various, that it is impossible to prevent it by a general law, any otherwise than by a law for preventing a combination, either among the journeymen, or among the masters, for it would be unjust to prevent

vent

vent it among the former, without taking care to prevent it effectually among the latter. But as to the second, I humbly think, it may be a great measure prevented by one general law for establishing and expressly distinguishing three several prices of corn, which in all countries is the chief necessary of life: The first and lowest of these prices ought to be settled at that at which a bounty shall begin to be payable, and should be that which is the usual price of Polish or German wheat, and the other sorts of corn in proportion, because as our wheat is better than theirs, it would induce the Dutch to keep their magazines always stored with British rather than Polish corn, and thereby enable them to supply this nation in a time of great scarcity; for I doubt if any magazines can ever be established in this kingdom, because to do it at the public charge would be vastly expensive, and private men will never undertake it, as they can make more of their money in our public funds, than they can expect by employing it in such a trade.

The second of these prices ought to be settled at that above which no exportation shall be admitted, and should be two or three shillings per quarter above the common price of Sicilian or African wheat, because as their wheat is better than ours, whilst they can have in Portugal, Spain, or Italy, a sufficient supply from thence, we could not expect to sell any of ours, unless we sell it at a cheaper rate than the wheat of either of those countries, but when they cannot have a sufficient supply from thence, and are ready to pay any price for ours, if we were to admit an unlimited exportation, we should soon be in danger of a famine amongst ourselves.

The third and highest of these prices ought to be settled at that at which a free importation of corn from all countries is to be admitted. I say a free importation, without paying even that duty which at all other times ought to be payable upon the importation of foreign necessaries for the encouragement of our own produce; and this price, in my humble opinion, should be settled at 36 s. per quarter of wheat, and for other sorts of grain in proportion.

By such a law as this, with a power

always lodged in the crown to prohibit the exportation of our own corn, or admit the free importation of foreign, upon any extraordinary emergency, such a just and certain proportion between the wages of our labouring poor and the price of the necessaries of life would by degrees be established, that we could never lose the labour of our poor for many days in the year, by the low price of corn, nor would any frugal industrious family be ever brought into distress, by the price being so high as to be entirely out of the reach of their usual wages.

I have already mentioned the debate that happened the first day of the session, with respect to the embargo upon the exportation of wheat and wheat flour, issued the 26th of September 1766, by the king's sole authority*. This question was not then thought necessary to determine. However in both houses the members continued to be divided upon this question, and as those who were of the negative side, were likewise of opinion, that the passing of such a bill at that time could seldom if ever be attended with any bad consequences, therefore on the 18th of November they made no great opposition to a motion then made, for leave to bring in a bill for the better protection and security of all persons who have acted in pursuance of, or obedience to, the late order of council, laying an embargo on wheat and wheat flour; and the motion being thus agreed to, Mr. Secretary Conway and Mr. Onslow were ordered to prepare, and bring in the same.

On the 24th an instruction was ordered *nem. con.* to the gentlemen appointed to bring in this bill, that they do make provision in the said bill, for discharging all proceedings, against any persons, for or on account of the said embargo; and on the same day Mr. Secretary Conway presented the bill to the house, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed, which it was on the third of December, and committed to a committee of the whole house. In the mean time, viz. November the 25th a motion was made for addressing his majesty to give directions, that there be laid before this house, full accounts and perfect copies of all applications, informations, and evi-

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dences,

See our last vol. p. 445.

dences, concerning the prices and quantity of corn in this kingdom and concerning the necessity of prohibiting the exportation thereof, made, delivered, and offered, to his majesty, or his privy council, during the recess of parliament; and also, a copy of his majesty's order in council for issuing the proclamation, which was published on the 26th day of September last past, and of the said proclamation; but upon the question's being put it passed in the negative: and on the 5th of Dec. after reading the order of the day it was moved, that it be an instruction to the said committee that they have power to receive a clause or clauses, to ascertain the charges and damages sustained in consequence of the late order in council and proclamation for prohibiting the exportation of wheat and wheat flour, by or on account of any demurrage or of any injury or expences occasioned by keeping the said corn on board, or by loading or unloading the same. But upon the question's being put it passed in the negative, as it deserved; for I am really surprised how such a motion came to be made; as it was an instruction that was impossible to be complied with, unless the committee upon this bill had been to sit for at least a twelve month, in order to inquire into and determine the multitude of claims that would have been made on this account and after they had done so I should be glad to know how or by whom the claimants were to be satisfied; for it would have been most unjust to have charged the public with such an expence, as all losses and damages occasioned by any public measure, which was absolutely necessary for preventing the ruin of the nation, are accidental misfortunes which every subject is obliged by the nature of society to submit to; the public may afterwards in charity give as much relief as it can spare to those that have, by such misfortunes been reduced to real distress, but charity can never be charged as a debt upon the public, no more than upon any private man.

For these reasons I say this motion deserved to have a negative put upon it, and then the house, after having gone through the bill with several amendments, ordered the report to be received on the 8th, when it was made by Mr. Fuller, one of the amendments

disagreed to, the rest agreed to, and several amendments being made by the house, the bill, with the amendments was ordered to be ingrossed. On the 9th the bill being now intitled a bill for indemnifying such persons as have acted for the service of the public in advising or carrying into execution the order of council, of the 26th of September last, for laying an embargo on all ships laden with wheat or wheat flour, and for preventing suits in consequence of the said embargo, was read the third time, passed and sent to the lords, where it was agreed to without any amendment and received the royal assent on the 16th.

As to the substance of this act it will fully enough appear from the title and the instruction upon which it was founded; but there is something curious in the preamble, therefore I shall give it the reader at full length. I recites as follows: His majesty having been pleased, by an order in council bearing date the 26th of September last to order, that an embargo should be laid upon all ships and vessels laden or to be laden in the ports of Great Britain, with wheat or wheat flour to be exported to foreign parts, from the date thereof, until the 14th of November following: *which order could not be justified by law but was so much for the service of the public, and so necessary for the safety and preservation of his majesty's subjects, that it ought to be justified by act of parliament* and all persons *advising*, or acting under or in obedience to the same in demerit: It is therefore enacted, &c. From the first title of this bill we may judge that the words in italicks were not at first in the preamble, but were inserted by way of amendment in the committee, and proceeded from a jealousy of the constitutional powers of the crown which some people seem still to be possessed with, though it could never be more groundless or unreasonable, as we have now more reason to fear that the crown has not a constitutional power sufficient to stem the torrent of a factious majority in both houses, that shall confederate together for setting up an oligarchy; but we have now a great deal to fear from an anticonstitutional power in the crown which has been growing ever since

1660, when our parliaments first began to raise a public revenue by taxing the consumption instead of the property of the people, and which is now called bribery and corruption.

I have already given an account of one of the fortunate bills brought in and passed in consequence of the parliamentary inquiry into the affairs of our East India company * and shall now proceed to give an account of such of the rest as I think the most important. On the 13th of May, a motion was made, and leave given, to bring in a bill to regulate the qualifications of East India stock, and Mr. Onslow, Mr. Price Campbell, Sir William Baker, Mr. Fuller, Sir George Colebrooke, Mr. Cust, Mr. Coventry, Mr. Walsh, and Mr. Ongley were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

On the 19th, There was presented to the house the following extraordinary petition, which, because of its being of an extraordinary nature, and because of the extraordinary fate it met with, I shall give at full length as follows: It was intitled a petition of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and being read; set forth, that the petitioners observe, by the votes of this house, that a bill is depending for further regulating the making of dividends by the East India company, and that the petitioners are advised, that certain clauses in the said bill as now proposed, if passed into a law, would prove extremely prejudicial to the rights and property of the petitioners, and would materially affect public credit in general, as well as the particular interest of that company; and that the petitioners apprehend that the motives to the conduct of the proprietors, at their late general courts, with relation to the dividend they have agreed to, as well as the circumstances of the company, which induced them to vote such a dividend, have been very much misunderstood; and therefore praying, that the petitioners may have leave to lay before the house, the true state of those matters, and may be heard, by themselves, or their counsel, against such parts of the said bill as may affect their interest.

Upon this it was moved to refer the petition to the committee upon this

bill, and that the petitioners should be heard by their counsel thereupon if they thought fit; and though the methods by which the authority of the company was obtained for presenting this petition were very well known, yet this motion was supported by several members; but, at last it was moved and ordered that the debate be adjourned till next day; after which it was ordered, that the East India company do lay before the house, to morrow morning, an account of the proceedings of the general court holden yesterday, with such protests as were made at the same court; and that the chairman and deputy chairman of the said company, or one of them, do attend this house to morrow morning; and then it was resolved, that the said company do lay before this house a list of the names of the several proprietors of East India stock, who ballotted at the general court of the said company which was holden yesterday; together with the quantity of stock in each persons name who ballotted, and their places of abode.

There was then presented to the house and read a petition, under the modest title of a petition from the under subscribers, proprietors of East-India stock, and although it was of the same tenor with the former, and almost in the very same words, yet such regard was shewn to it, that it was presently referred to the said committee, and the petitioners had leave to be heard upon their said petition, if they thought fit.

Next day, before the debate upon the former petition was resumed, Mr. Onslow presented to the house a bill to regulate the qualifications of the proprietors of East India stock, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; and before the rising of the house they resumed the said adjourned debate, but having previously ordered to be read, the account of the proceedings of the general court of the said company, holden the 18th of May 1767, wherein are inserted such protests as were made at the same court; and also minutes of the court of directors of the said company, holden on the 19th of May 1767, relating to the protest of the said court against the resolution of the general court of the 18th of May 1767,

* See our last vol. p. 655.

1767, for proceeding immediately to a ballot on a question proposed at the said general court; and the same being accordingly read, they very plainly shewed that the petition had been obtained by those means which the bill intended to put an end to, consequently the question for referring the petition was not only carried in the negative, but the petition itself rejected.

[To be continued in our next.]

From the POLITICAL REGISTER.

To the EDITOR.

S I R,

AS several great and material changes have been made in the administration of government since the publication of your last number, and as your readers will doubtless expect some account of them, I will give you what I believe may be depended upon: but, to state the apparent motives of these changes, it will be necessary to take a slight retrospect of the occurrences of the last four months. It is plain, from both the event and the nature of the summer-negotiation with the marquis of R. (see our last vol. p. 446.) that the ministry did not then think themselves strong enough to stand the ensuing winter; and the death of Mr. Townshend, which happened soon after the failure of that negotiation, rendered them still weaker. By powerful solicitation a successor to Mr. Townshend's place was obtained; but the want of his abilities was severely felt by the surviving ministers; and it was obvious, that they could not go on with the public business without receiving some assistance from the opposition. The Marquis of R. they had twice entreated without effect; Mr. G. they dreaded: they confessed his abilities, but were afraid to put their own inferiority into the same scale. What then must they do? Or to whom should they apply? They took no steps; like people who had given themselves up to despair, they trusted to chance, which has wrought more in their favour than any of their most sanguine friends durst have wished, or could have expected: for, upon the meeting of p—, it was evident, from what passed the first day, that the several great parts of the opposition were so far from being united, that there was

a strong diversity of opinion amongst them: upon this the minister threw out the offer of a treaty to a select number of the friends of the D. of B. These accepted the proposal: but, as it regarded only a few, a declaration was made to the other respectable persons, who had acted with, and adhered to, that interest with uncorrupted fidelity; "*That it was hoped their acceptance of the offer which had been made to them, would not be considered as a breach of the good faith that had subsisted between them.*"

A subdivision of one of the parts of opposition being thus effected, a negotiation for terms of acceptance was openly set on foot; and, by the twenty-second day of December 1767, the following arrangements were agreed upon:

Earl Gower, lord-president of the council, in the room of the earl of Northington, who retires upon a pension of 4000*l.* *per annum.*

Earl of Hillsborough, secretary of state for the American colonies.—*A new office.*

Viscount Weymouth, secretary of state for the northern department in the room of Mr. Conway.

Mr. Conway to have the first military vacancy worth his acceptance.

Earl of Sandwich, joint post-master, in the room of Lord Hillsborough.

Lord Charles Spencer, a lord of the admiralty, (in the room of Mr. Jenkinson, made a lord of treasury some weeks before.

Right Hon. Mr. Rigby, one of the joint vice-treasurers of Ireland, in the room of Mr. Oswald, who retires with the reversion of a lucrative place in Scotland for his son.

Hon. Hen. F. Thynne, master of the household, in the room of Mr. Harris, deceased.

Richard Vernon, Esq; a clerk of the board of green cloth, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Grey.

The idea of a third secretary of state, whose business is to be confined to the colonies only, is not a new one: nor is it a measure that is wholly unnecessary. It was originally proposed at the time that Lord Hallifax was first lord of trade; but the expence of such an additional department was the objection to its being then carried into execution, though it was intended that

that the employment of third secretary should be given to the first lord of trade, in order to save the expence of one of the salaries. Upon the accession of the marquis of R—— to power, the same scheme of secretary of state for the colonies was again adopted, and the employment was still intended to be given to the first lord of trade, for the same reason as before. And, to prevent as much as possible an increase of expence, it was also intended that the clerks of the board of trade should likewise be the clerks of the new secretary, and that the lords of trade should be a kind of council to him. But when this plan was ready to be carried into execution, and nothing remained to be done, but for Lord Dartmouth (who was then first lord of trade) to kiss his M——'s hand upon it, Lord Ch—— at that instant came into power, and, because he would not adopt any plan of a predecessor's, he disapproved of this of a third secretary; which was the true and only reason of Lord D——'s resignation on the 30th of July, 1766. Lord Ch——'s first measure of government, after he had made his arrangements, was to transfer the American business from the board of trade to the office of secretary for the southern department, and the board of trade he reduced to the capacity of a board of reference only; in which capacity, by these last alterations, it is still to remain.

From the manner in which the colony-business has of late been transacted, or rather neglected, the necessity of a secretary of state for the colonies only, has been more manifest; and it would certainly be deemed, by most men, a right measure, if it had not the appearance of a job.

A creation of new offices is an accumulation of power to the crown, which is ever to be dreaded in this country, for a time may come, when Englishmen may not be so happy to have a George the Third upon the throne. It is possible, that a prince of a contrary complexion and principles, may hereafter sway the sceptre of this country; and what can hinder such a prince from making a wicked use of this increased prerogative? Burnett says, upon Queen Anne's creating twelve new peers to carry the job of the peace of Utrecht, *though nobody*

could dispute the power of the crown to create those peers, yet such an extraordinary exertion of the prerogative was regarded by the people as dangerous to the happiness and interests of the kingdom; and so in fact, it proved; for, a few days after the introduction of those lords into the upper house, the court carried a question by the majority of them only. The ministers then ventured upon making that infamous peace which so immediately succeeded. In a like manner ought we to regard, and to be alarmed at, an increase of places, as being liable, in bad hands, to equal mischiefs and abuses.

To the manner of this new appointment of a third secretary of state there are two objections; one is, the increase thereby made to the power of the crown, which has been just mentioned; the other is, the expence—it will be to the public; for, being an entire new office, there must, of course, be a new establishment for it, which will amount to no inconsiderable sum annually. Then comes the salary of the secretary himself, and possibly an under secretary, who probably may be a member of parliament, which, if they are not more, will at least be the same with those of the other secretaries of state, and may therefore be safely put down at 8000l. per annum.

So that upon the whole, this change of hands may fairly be said to have been accomplished at the additional expence of at least 14 or 15000l. per annum.

Second Letter from Mr. J. J. Rousseau to Mr. D. (See last vol. p. 534.)

Dear Sir,

THOUGH I have long since formed a resolution to live in a narrow corner of this heap of dirt, unknown to the world, and forgot by it; I will yet take the liberty of addressing to you a few of my letters. I know the ties of gratitude, ties, in my opinion, as sacred as those of friendship; a word common even among traitors. How great is the number of these miscreants! I will not talk like a moralist, lest I should frighten away the monsters. The evil is general, the remedy ineffectual, and a reformation impossible.

Consider, weak, vain, and impetuous man! consider thy own insignificance

sciance, thy own nothingness! remember the dust whence thou art sprung; and if the view of thy origin fills thee with humility; why, let me ask thee, dost thou ever lose sight of it? blind monster! thou art great only in thine own eyes. Quit thy proud palaces, withdraw from the bustle of populous cities; come, if thou hast courage, come, and learn wisdom in these woods! Behold those animals, vile indeed, in thy estimation! but behold and admire them, and be covered thyself with shame. Amongst them there prevails no rivalry; nature is their guide and their law, uniform and innocent nature; but that same nature, which thou alledgest in excuse of thy crimes; upon her thou throwest the blame of all those black and atrocious deeds, which proceed only from thy own headstrong and brutal passions. Oh! man, how contemptible art thou in my eyes! Thou monster of iniquity! But, such is thy incurable blindness, thou art not ashamed of thy own wickedness.

You see, my dear friend, I am not afraid to discover to you, my most secret thoughts. There are still in the world some select spirits, who deserve that tender appellation, that honourable title, infinitely preferable to all those vain titles, which human vanity hath arrogated to itself. You deserve, my dear friend, by your ingenuous conduct, the warmest wishes of my heart; you have already deserved them by your disinterestedness and generosity. A present so small is little worthy of your acceptance: may my zeal and sincerity add value to the gift.

I look down with disdain upon the pride of cities. To me a retired and solitary life hath charms more attractive than the gilded palaces of kings; palaces of dirt, erected by vanity, and inhabited by vanity. The true monarch, is he who enjoys himself, were it in the midst of the most gloomy forests. To you, ye wild beasts, to you of right belongs the sovereignty of the woods: you possess them as masters. 'Tis man alone, that cruel monster, that troubles your repose. Not satisfied with making war upon his equals, he comes armed for your destruction; for you he lays snares, and with a heart full of malice, he robs you of those blessings, which he hath not procured for you, but which you derive from

nature; you, who, content with acorns or thistles, envy him not his treasures, frequently the fruit of his rapine and extortion.

Yes, my dear friend, I can easily read the sentiments of your heart; of that heart, so tender, so sincere and virtuous. You approve my conduct, and I am proud of your approbation. Generous Pylades! I could live the age of Nestor with such an Orestes as you; but inconstancy, you know, is the characteristic of man; and such, I own, is my foible. I am a man, and, of consequence, am subject to the failings of humanity. Eloquent in delivering the most excellent precepts, men are themselves the first to transgress them: they suffer themselves to be hurried away by the whirlwind of inconstancy. A thousand times have I made vows; a thousand times have I broken them. I confess my faults; I repent of them; and next moment I fall into new ones. With so many causes for humility and abasement, ought any one in this world to be puffed up with pride? You see, my friend, I acknowledge my weakness, and do not dissemble it; but pity, tender pity, shall always be my favourite virtue. I could suit my temper to the humours of the world: but I dread men, and their dark designs; and I therefore withdraw myself from the noise of those venomous insects, who want only to sting and bite you, and to suck your blood, to fatten their own leanness. I fly men without hating them: I only hate their vices; and hateful as these are, why should I love them?

Long, perhaps too long, have philosophers declaimed against perfidy, dishonesty, treachery; monsters bred in society; nourished, cherished, and encouraged in society. Overturning their reasonings by the course of their actions, men have offered incense to the ruins of those idols, which they had just been destroying; and sorry, it would seem, for having demolished them with one hand, they have reared them up with the other, and have paid them all their worship. Such is man; such is that being, who, with the most ridiculous vanity, prefers himself to other animals, and dares insolently say, "I have reason for my guide." Why, thou monster! thou odious compound

pound of baseness, of ignorance, and wickedness, why then dost thou not make use of it? Exalt thyself as much as thou wilt, thy misery is not on that account the less real.

I am weary, my dear friend, of writing to you, truths so mortifying to humanity; and, perhaps, at the same time I abuse your patience; but this is a suspicion, which, without doing you injustice, I can by no means entertain. I know you too well to doubt your complaisance. Adieu, Sir; accept my most humble respects.

J. J. ROUSSEAU.

Extract from the third Volume of Medical Observations and Enquiries. By A Society of Physicians in London.

Case of a fractured Rib, and a remarkable Emphysema.

A Man about sixty years of age, of a healthy constitution, and lax fibres, on the 18th of May, 1762, fell with violence on the spiked points of a palisading. Externally, there appeared no wound, but a slight scratch, with little or no tension or inflammation. "On examining the part; one of the ribs of the left side was found fractured; and, on pressing gently, a small emphysematous tumor was perceived upon the part, about the size of a crown-piece.

On the least motion, he breathed with pain and difficulty. He was immediately bled pretty freely. The part was embrocated with spirits and vinegar, and a plaster, compress, and bandage applied.—About six o'clock the same evening, the patient was in much pain, and the trunk of his body, with one side of his face, much swelled. The plaster and bandage were removed, and the emphysema was found to extend itself over both breasts, all along the left side backward, to the spine, down as low as the os sacrum and ilium, all along the neck and face, particularly on the side on which he had lain, so that the right eye-lids were much inflated, and the eye entirely closed up.

On such unexceptionable authority, without farther hesitation, a longitudinal incision was made of about an inch and a half, above the fracture, where the swelling appeared most prominent. The air immediately rushed

Jan. 1767.

out with noise and violence, and even a considerable time afterwards, by stroking and pressing the parts all around, towards the opening, continued to pass off, with a piping, crackling noise. He was very soon most sensibly relieved by the operation, and could breathe and swallow pretty freely, which he could not do before without pain and difficulty.

The same gentle efforts were persevered in, for near an hour and half, by which the swelling, in every part, was greatly reduced, and the right eye perfectly freed and opened. After dressing the part superficially, a large compress, dipped in spirits and vinegar, with a long flannel bandage, was applied pretty tight, round the whole trunk.—At three or four o'clock next morning, he became very uneasy, the swelling increased, and consequently the thorax became too much confined by the stricture of the bandage, which being removed, and the parts again stroked towards the orifice, a large quantity of air was evacuated. After this, he was again sensibly relieved, and slept some hours in a posture between sitting and lying.

About ten the next morning, he was much cooler, his pulse more moderate and regular, his thirst greatly abated, and his respiration free. On removing the bandage, though the swelling was not much increased on the injured part, yet it had extended itself all along the right side, and down below the cubit of the right arm particularly, which, on pressing, made a considerable crackling noise, so that it might be heard all over the room.

The next day, the emphysema had affected the groins, and the upper part of the scrotum, but in every other place seemed at a stand. From this time, the emphysema gradually subsided, in all parts of the body, so that no more incisions were thought necessary. Whenever he coughed, he could hear the air fly off, with a bubbling noise, from the orifice."

In this article, there is the following letter from Dr. Huxham to Mr. Leake, on emphysematous cases, from internal causes.

"Dear Sir,

The case of the emphysematous patient, which you have drawn up, and which, you know, I also examined, is

C

very

very similar to that so judiciously related by Dr. Hunter, in the second volume of the medical observations and inquiries.

Indeed, an emphysema doth not uncommonly happen on a fracture of the ribs, and a laceration of a lobe of the lungs. But an emphysema of a large extent, without any kind of laceration of the lungs, or fracture of a rib, is not so common, nor so easily accounted for. The following case is, I think, somewhat singular.

About three years ago, a full-bodied, middle aged, sailor (Michael Mc. Cann, of the *Modeste* man of war) was seized with a putrid fever and sore throat. He was bled at the beginning, but his blood appearing in a loose, dissolving state, he was bled no more. A blister was also applied between his shoulders, which soon dried up.

About the 7th or 8th day of his disease, an emphysematous swelling appeared in his face, neck, and all over his breast, especially on the right side. The skin was very greatly stuffed up, and made a crackling noise under the fingers, when touched, as if you had handled a half, blown, dry bladder, and the patient was exceeding stiff, and uneasy with it.

Mr. Montagu Bacon, the chief surgeon of the navy-hospital here, and the other surgeons attending, were desirous that I should be consulted, and see it, as something very uncommon; which I accordingly did. I examined it with great care, and found the tumor altogether flatulent, and a compleat emphysema. I advised the fomenting it with sharp vinegar and camphorated spirit of wine, and, if that should not succeed, to scarify it slightly. The tumor totally vanished in two or three days without any scarification; and he soon recovered from the fever; but he continued very weak for a long time and remained very scorbutic as he was before the fever, his gums being very spongy, and bleeding on the slightest touch, or rubbing.

Here the emphysema was generated, merely by the putrescence of the humours, as is frequently observed, in a less degree, in and about the incipient gangrenes of the limbs, &c. 'Tis certain, from numberless experiments,

that putridity, both in vegetable and animal substances, generates air, or rather raises it from a fixed to an elastic state.

I am persuaded this more frequently happens in putrid malignant fevers, than is commonly imagined; and it is not improbable, that elastic air may be generated even in the arterial and venous system, and be productive of terrible symptoms, vast oppression, anxiety, palpitation, intermitting pulse, delirium, &c. which are too often observed towards the close of putrid fevers.

Hence, probably, the sudden swellings, hæmorrhages, and putrefactions of bodies dying in such distempers; the emphysematous tumor of the whole habit of the beasts, seized with the late disease amongst the horned cattle; is well known; and it is noted in common cookery, that mutton, or beef, tainted, and beginning to grow putrid, will not sink even in hot water, the putrefaction generating air in the juices.

I am, &c."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman resident at Naples, to his Friend in London, who formerly resided there, relating to the late Eruption of Vesuvius.

"WE have have had a most extraordinary eruption of Vesuvius. The beginning of it is exactly described in Pliny's first letter, when the first alarm was taken from a column of black smoke, thrown out with such violence as to appear an immense pine-tree branching out on all sides after a great height of stem; when the diminution of the force that threw it out, allowed the air to operate by spreading it. The whole mountain was soon wrapped round with utter darkness, and its place was only to be distinguished by the many streams of fire that were darted in different directions, and made this darkness visible. These different directions, at first unaccountable, appeared to me afterwards by my glasses to be produced from the fire that was thrown out from several mouths, in whatever direction was impressed upon it from the sides of the mouths on its being thrown out. It was very extraordinary to observe some of these streams of fire perpendicularly descending, whilst others were shot

shot upwards in a straight line; the former appearance was owing to innumerable accented stones in their fall, after having been thrown from some superior aperture, that acquired such velocity from their weight and such a blending of light from their proximity, that they seemed one impetuous torrent of fire; though on the usual appearance of these falling stones, they are scattered and are plainly to be distinguished as separate bodies.

All this, as a mere object of sight, would rather have been amusing; but a frequency of the most terrible explosions made it very alarming. The noise of the largest cannon fired from the castle not three hundred yards from me, is a mere whisper to these explosions. My little household was all retreated to the room backwards, built against the hill; and I own I made most of my observations in the doorway of my newest and thickest wall. One or two, however, the most severe of these shocks that raised old Porro [the writer's maitre d'hotel] who till then kept by me, off the ground, made me hesitate and think of making a prudent retreat; but that it occurred to me, the streets might have been equally dangerous to a known heretic mixing with processions after pictures of Madonnas or saints, with which the whole city was all night crowded. The intervention might have been as dangerous as it has proved to be at the liquefaction of the blood of the good saint of our mob, who are inspired by him with a rage that it is most prudent to keep out of the way of.

The shocks afterwards seemed to abate, or I was more used to them, and a most comfortable lava made its gally from a seeming opening of the whole side at once, and rushed forwards with an impetuosity that in two hours brought it within two miles of Portici, which quieted me for that night. The king was then at his palace there, which Vesuvius seemed to be reclaiming from his majesty's encroachments. The place was by no means held tenable against him, and the king, the courtiers, and numbers of families then in these environs at their ville gratura, scampered away about midnight, all truly persuaded that the devil would take the hindmost. As our friend the countess, was very

unwilling to anticipate matters she was not in the rear of this belter-skelter; but her ladyship thought herself so unsafe at Naples, that I am told she continued her flight to Caserta.

The next day was quieted by a profuse lava that has filled up the hollow way between the hermits and Vesuvius of at least a hundred feet in depth.

The second night, however, was as boisterous at the mountain, but not so alarming at Naples as the first; the mountain having burst sooner and on the other side of it, from whence it was delivered of a lava equally copious after fewer throws.

The third day the agitation of the earth and air was trifling; but an immense quantity of cinders and ashes filled the whole atmosphere, so as to take our good sun from us, and to leave us no more than you have of him in London, when thousands of less alarming volcanos from good kitchens render the air in winter often impervious to any but his strongest rays. He appeared all this day of the sanguinous colour, which Pliny describes him in on a like occasion.

The fourth day, we had, for three hours or more, one continual thunder, without the terrible explosions, however, of the first and second nights; and I took great comfort to myself (on seeing the constant course of cinders and ashes thrown up) to look upon it as the effect only of a double lunged bellows, blown by all the winds from half the points of the compass, that would soon destroy or separate the combustible enemy we had to deal with. Accordingly these ashes were the only inconvenience that remained; which on Sunday the seventh day was so great, that I was obliged to gallop home with my eyes shut, as I could no longer open them from the pain these ashes put me to.

All is now quiet; and the lava on this side is stopped, after laying waste the largest track of cultivated ground that it ever destroyed, at once within this country. The great eruptions of it have been in the year—7, in the year—37, and this of—67. I leave your deep naturalists to account for this periodical crisis; and it may not be the first mere accident that has given birth to a profound system. The good people of Naples were equally

alarmed with the courtiers at an anticipation of their future state, and had recourse as usual to their protector to avert the omen. The cardinal archbishop's palace was accordingly invested at midnight by thousands of sturdy beggars, that his eminence would admit them to San Gennaro's chapel to present their supplications more immediately within his sainthood's hearing. But the wise pastor, apprehensive that these votaries would be sure to get something at last by a midnight's visit to the saint's rich mansion, absolutely refused; on which they set fire to his palace. It must have been burned with the people in it, who dared not stir out, had it not been that the mob was divided into knaves and fools; and as fast as the thieves applied the fire-brand, the devotees took them away.

The next day, however, the mob prevailed for a procession of the saint. They had the cardinal and nobility under such command that they ordered most peremptorily the whole themselves, and obliged the old gentry, who could some of them ill set one foot before the other, to walk to Ponte Madelena, [a bridge between Naples and Vesuvius] with the saint at their head, and a most terrible mob at their heels. After having rested the saint on the bridge with his face to the Lava, and deprecated through his grace the destruction it threatened with their usual frantic gestures and howling, till the day was shutting in, they began their march back again. This, to relieve the old gentry almost expiring with their fright and their exercise, was at first intended for the shortest way; but luckily it was reflected upon, that this shortest way passed by the prison of the Vicaria, where four thousand San Gennaro's faithfuls were giving the only security to be had for their good behaviour; that the mob, touched with a fellow feeling of this adversity, which might so soon come to be their own, might probably require from the Saint an act of grace for their confined friends, and that this turbulent time was ill adapted to the letting out four thousand fellows. There was a difficulty in changing the rout which had been mentioned, but an expedient was well hit of by proposing, as a compliment to the Saint,

now he was out a visiting, that he should call at a favourite Madonna's, which the mob most readily consented to, and this way he went quietly home, after having stopped as the vulgar thought, the course of the Lava, which had abated of its violence about six hours before, and continued the same abated course for two days after; but it must be owned they had better ground for asserting, as they do, the present miracle, than what miracles are generally built on."

To the Printer of the Public Advertiser,
S I R,

I Had really almost acquired humility enough to think you had totally forgotten me; but a hint you dropped in one of your papers lately, has blown up the little remaining spark of vanity; and in hopes my whimsical reflections may not be displeasing to the indulgent part of your readers, I have again ventured to scrawl. 'Tis true, after the indulgence you have shewn me, in being so ready to give a place in your paper to my trifles, I should not have been so long without troubling you, had it not been for an excursion I have made to Paris, and some other occupations which have prevented my writing. I should be glad to give you some account of my journey, but I protest to you I know not how to begin; and indeed had I gone to Grand Cairo, I should have learnt no more than in my tour to Paris; nor ever should have been able to measure the least of the Pyramids for want of having learnt geometry. This I can assure you, that, in spite of the fine accounts I have read, and the fine things I have heard of this tour, all was new to me. I was just in the situation of a child that goes the first time to see a puppet show, and who, of all the fine things it sees, remembers, none but *Punchinello*, or, perhaps, the little boy who lights out the quality. If you ask me how many churches or convents there are at Calais, St. Omer's, Arras, &c. I know nothing about it: I have seen churches before; and there is not any thing in the exterior of a convent that could claim my attention. But the little Bon Dieux one meets with at every corner of the road was really and truly

for

for me a novelty. They gave me abundance of pleasure in causing me to recollect my baby-house, of which I was immanently fond a few years ago; but positively, in spite of the pretensions the French have to dress, I did not see between Calais and Paris *une seule bonne vierge* half so well dressed as my doll used to be. Some people may think I have made an odd comparison; but they have nothing more to do to be convinced of the propriety of it, than to make a trip that way with a miss of four or five years old; and if she does not cry for the pretty doll in the cage, I promise never to attempt a comparison again. I hope it will not be thought levity in me to laugh at this mummary of religion; for if I was not convinced that every sensible catholic would not only forgive, but join with me in ridiculing these incentives to bigotry, I could find in the manners of the people enough to satisfy the inclination I have to be merry. I freely confess, that I had in this journey laughing enough, but in direct contradiction to the proverb; for in these excursions of the English it is evident the French are the winners; nay, I may venture to say, the laughers too with most of those who go amongst them; and I think we are obliged to their complaisance, if they wait till our backs are turned before they make use of their privilege. It is not amongst people of a certain rank in life, who owe their manners more to good-breeding than to nature, that one should look for the character of a people; but rather amongst the middling sort; and if I may be allowed to form a judgment from these, whilst the French stile us the *haughty islanders*, they themselves may be said to have more *vanity* than any people upon earth.

My mantua-maker, thinking to pay me the highest compliment in her power, assured me I had the look of a French woman, *vous avez mademoiselle l'air véritablement Française*. My milliner, who perhaps did not think so highly of my accomplishments as the other, was amazed that any creature, not French, should know any thing. *Comment? Mademoiselle! vous avez du gout, mais, infiniment! si vous restiez quelque tems parmi nous, on pour-*

roit vous prendre pour une Française: Whilst the *friseur*, with that assurance peculiar to his profession, and a grimace adapted to the compliment, makes no ceremony of saying the English are no judges of what is elegant or becoming. The meanest mechanic you employ at Paris looks on himself as one authorised to reform your taste, and make you *tout à fait François*. Nor is this altogether the opinion of the vulgar; for those whose education should have rendered them above common prejudice measure you by their own standard, and only as you approach to that, allow you to be removed from *barbarism*. After all, Mr. Printer, partiality apart, what *wonderful* excellence of contrivance; what *inimitable*, taste can the French boast of in point of dress? will they stake their reputation on the negligee; or on the dishabillie a la Polonoise? The first a meer bundle, calculated more for the advantage of the mercer and mantua-maker than the wearer, who, if she has any good mien, will lose it in the midst of trimming and flounces; the other convenient enough for a country milk maid to fetch up and milk her cows in in a frosty morning. I must say, though at the hazard of being singular, that for neatness and simplicity, which ought to be the characteristick of an undress, neither Dishabillie a la Reine, a la Polonoise, a la Pompadour, or any other of French invention, can equal the English night gown. As for their Robe de Cour, they really have some elegance; but I declare I have seen more than one dutchess, whose tarnished petticoat might have made a good figure on the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward the Fourth of the house of York, at the wax-work in Fleet street, but which made a most scandalous one at Versailles. The French, it must be owned, have a great share of politeness, and receive strangers with the utmost civility and good manners, doing every thing in their power to render their abode amongst them agreeable and charming. I fear it may appear malicious to say this is a natural consequence of their vanity, but so it is; for they are as great in their Politesse, as the Romans were in their Urbanity, and have a peculiar pride in letting you discover

discover how much they are superior to yourself in the knowledge of good-manners; but from whatever motive we deduce this behaviour, it is no less agreeable to those who enjoy the benefit of it.

I am afraid I shall have drawn upon myself the indignation of all the French mantua-makers and milliners; and happy will it prove for me, if I have no occasion to count the friseurs too in this dreadful combination; but I comfort myself when I consider, that so formidable a body as the society of Antigallians will be obliged to declare for me one and all; And indeed I wish they do not carry their complaisance farther than it will be consistent with me to countenance; for, considering how staunch a sister I must appear to them from the opinions I have dated in this frenchified age to advance, they may perhaps in pure contradiction to the salique law, chuse me for their president at the next election. To prevent this, as I foresee I should be obliged to refuse this honour, I must acquaint them, that I always give to Cæsar what to Cæsar is due; and though I do not, in spite of common sense, think that every thing French is absolutely best, yet I acknowledge myself much pleased with many of their customs and inventions; and that at this time I wear a pair of ruffles and handkerchief trimmed with French blonde, and have barking by my side a little French dog, which I am so fond of, that I verily believe, had I no other objection, I could not part with for the *very great honour* before mentioned.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

Anna Maria Theresa Tuttle Tuttle,
Leicester-fields, Jan. 11,

*Some curious Particulars in regard to a
Striking Likeness of Persons.*

THERE was never, perhaps, a perfect resemblance. Some contemporary memoirs, however, make mention of different twins, whose complexion, stature, features and even inclinations, resembled each other in so great a degree, that those who were most accustomed to see them, were often mistaken on their account. These mistakes are sufficient

to justify the English comedy of Error and the fable of the comedy of Mæchmes, which Renard, an imitator of Plautus, has made appear with much success on the French theatre.

Virgil makes the eulogium of two brothers, who were the admiration of their time, by the resemblance of their visage, and the conformity of their humour.

Not many years since, twins of about twelve years old, were seen at London whose stature, complexion, features and whole figure, appeared exactly the same. Their parents took pleasure making them wear clothes of the same form and same colour, which often gave occasion to singular and diverting adventures. They had received the same education, and several, who had taken strict notice of them, assure that they nearly made the same answer to the same questions; whence it was inferred, that their manner of considering objects was the same, and that they not less resembled one another in their way of thinking and conceiving than in the features of the body that formed their external resemblance.

The history of the Lords of Scissom, related by Pasquier, may also serve as a demonstration, that Nature sometimes takes pleasure in copying herself: "Nicholas and Claudius Roussi, twins, the one lord of Scissom the other of Origny, were born the 7th of April, 1542, with so great a resemblance to one another, that the nurses, in order to distinguish them, were obliged to fix to them bracelets of different colours. This conformity, which they brought with them from their mother's womb, was not only visible in their size, and the features of their face; but also in their manner of gestures, behaviour, will, and inclination. This induced their parents to clothe them in the same garb, as they had some difficulty themselves to distinguish them. Charles IX. was often pleased, in the midst of five hundred gentlemen, to place them both together, and consider them for a long time, with the view, if possible, of finding some mark of difference in them. But after making them pass and repass in the crowd, and appear before him, he could never exactly discern which was which, nor could any

of the company. The lord of Scissome was a very great friend of the lords of Fervaques, and the wives of these two lords had often mistaken his brother for him. There were two particulars very remarkable in them; the one, that having been as gentlemen brought up from their youth in all sorts of manly exercises, among others, in playing at tennis, in which they were both very expert, though Origny surpassed his brother, who, from time to time, had unequally matched himself; to remedy which, he left off playing, pretending to go for some necessity of nature; and soon after his brother, who was a looker on, supplied his place, and getting the better of his antagonist, won the game, without any one of the players, or those that were in the gallery, knowing any thing of the change. The other particular was, that they were both addicted to the same passions. Origny became enamoured of the viscountess of Esclavole, a beautiful, rich, and virtuous lady, and made overtures of marriage to her. The same tender attachment possessed immediately the heart of Scissome, who was quite ignorant of his brother's address, but being apprised of them, he altered his purpose to the advantage of Origny, who married her. The same accidents that happened to the one in the course of life, happened also to the other; the same sickness, the same wounds at the same time, and in the same parts of their bodies; and when Scissome was taken ill of the disease he died of, in the thirtieth year of his age; Lord Origny was, at the same instant of time, attacked by the same disease, but recovered by the skill of his physician; an unskilful one, who had ill treated him, having fallen to the lot of his brother; but when he heard the news of his death, he had such a languor of spirits, and such fainting fits, that he was once thought dead. He escaped, however. A good painter represented them both in a piece such as they were, that is, exceeding like in habit of body and visage."

The courtiers of the Emperor Augustus brought into his presence a young Greek who resembled him in every feature. It is hereupon related,

that the emperor, having long examined him, asked at last, by way of pleasantry, if his mother had been ever at Rome? "No, please your imperial majesty, answered the young Greek, who perceived the drift of the question, but my father was there several times."

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

IF building bridges, widening streets, new pavements, and illuminations, be improvements, the inhabitants of London have a right to the greatest applause, in exciting a spirit of improvement in the towns and villages within ten miles of the capital; but this laudable spirit is extending itself much farther, for I am just informed that the cities of Norwich, Exeter, and York, are come to a resolution of not only fixing lamps at the distance of every thirty yards, but to cover their respective roads to the capital with very handsome carpets: This will make it very genteel travelling up to town, when the ladies may at pleasure get out of their carriages, for benefit of the air, and walk as clean as in their dining rooms; a circumstance that must not only be a great inducement for them and their consorts to leave the dirty country, but be a great encouragement to our carpet manufactory. By this means we shall not leave a family of any tolerable circumstance in the country, and all their fine turkies and chines will be sent to London. As to corn, sir, we can have that from abroad; and when all the rich, and even the middling folks, are in town, the assemblies, ridottos, plays, operas, and concerts, will be always filled with the best company; indeed, if this project takes place, many thousands of fine houses will be wanted; but to this I answer, pull down the old, and build new ones, we have good brick-ground enough round London, as well as a very good spot to build on, between Bedford-house and Hampstead, where I am tired of looking at green fields.

As these thoughts coincide with our present conduct, they cannot fail of pleasing the public much better than the absurd ones of a certain tall man, who, in order to remove beggary out of London, advised the breaking our lamps,

lamps, pulling up the new pavement, laying the old again, sending the people to the fish, and not giving premiums to bring the fish to the people.

MARCUS IRONICUS.

From Mrs. Macaulay's History of England. Vol. III.

"A Review of the transactions of this parliament, [1641] during the first period of their operations, must fill every mind, untainted by servile prejudices, with the highest sentiments of gratitude and veneration. The free constitution of England, which, from the ignorance of former ages, and the wicked policy of kings, had admitted of so many arbitrary principles, that it was become a monster void of symmetry, was now reduced to a system of government consistent and uniform, supporting itself by the pillars of law and equity. Every arbitrary court of judicature was abolished; the authority of the clerk of the market, who had a general inspection over weights and measures, and by whose power the people had undergone many hardships, vexations, and extortions, was transferred to the mayors, sheriffs, and other legal magistrates; the limits of the forests were restrained within their proper bounds; the crown entirely deprived of the means of imposing the expensive honour of knighthood; and as no court of justice remained but those which took cognizance of common and statute law, the king's power of issuing proclamations and extorting money from the subject, was entirely cut off, because every man might disobey those arbitrary edicts with impunity. Past grievances were not only redressed, but the exemplary punishments of state delinquents, with the act for triennial parliaments, were now bulwarks to defend the constitution against the attacks of power. Many of these advantages escaping the corruption of time, and the confusion of civil broils, are yet enjoyed by the inhabitants of this island, and ought to raise in the heart of every Englishman a grateful monument of praise to those renowned patriots, who

procured such invaluable blessings to posterity."

Account of the King's going to the Lower House, with an Intention to seize the Five Members &c.

"THE King, on the return of his serjeant empty handed, entered on the last part of his project, viz. the going himself in person, with an armed force, taking the house at a surprize, and seizing the five members. This was determined on the receipt of the message from the commons; but the morning bringing more timid reflections, the king went to the queen's apartment, and expostulated with her on the hazard of the attempt, expressing something like a determination of not putting it in execution. The queen was transported with passion at this want of resolution. "Go, coward!" exclaimed this imperious woman, "pull these rogues out by the ears, or never see my face." The submissive husband obeyed, and went straight to the House of Commons, with a train of five hundred followers. The House having received intimation of the king's intention, ordered the five members to withdraw, lest the House should be engaged in blood. This order was hardly obeyed, when the doors were flung open, and the king appeared. He walked immediately up to the chair, and said, "By your leave, Mr. Speaker; I must borrow your chair." After having stood in it for some time, and eyed the members, as they rose up uncovered to receive him, he asked the Speaker whether he saw any of the accused members, and where they were? The Speaker, falling upon his knee, replied, "I have neither eyes to see, nor tongue to speak in this place, but as the house is pleased to direct me, whose servant I am here; and I humbly beg your majesty's pardon, that I cannot give any other answer than this to what your majesty is pleased to demand of me." The king, after making a short speech, expressing the reasons of his coming, and insisting on having the persons accused wheresoever he could find them, retired in some confusion, many members crying out, "Privilege! Privilege!"

The

The Letter in our last Volume, p. 631.
Continued.

BUT (you ask) what occasion for any new dissertations on a point so clear? I know you are master of common topics, and can urge, that obscene discourse shews a corrupt heart, and argues a vicious life, corrupts the fancy, takes off the restraints of modesty, is very rude, and that it is not rendered better but more dangerous by being genteelly dressed up; that double entendres have a peculiar malignity, because they tend to make a whole language convey ideas of lewdness, and have, in fact, such an effect upon those who are fond of their use, that scarcely a simple term can be mentioned which does not excite such an idea—that those who delight in such discourse throw off the man to put on the beast—that it shews no great delicacy of taste to borrow conversation from brothels, but rather a barrenness of invention, &c. &c.—You have at hand too some rhymes on the occasion—

Obscenity to wit has no pretence,
For want of decency is want of sense.
No pardon vile obscenity should find,
Tho' wit and art conspire to move
your mind.

You can repeat too a curious dialogue in the Toyshop, betwixt the Master and the Beau—beginning with “Are witty and smutty synonymous terms?” I shan't transcribe it—but by the bye must express my surprize, at the author's inserting that piece of low obscene ribaldry to Clarissa, in Vol. II. p. 230. of his excellent collection—which—Bavius might blush, and Quarles disclaim to own, p. 248. You think, my friend, that his Honour will be satisfied with these old saws. But alas! *hic non erat locus*. You should recollect the fable of the Wolf and the Lamb. Is this the way to pay your court? Don't you observe the storm blackening on your patron's brow, and the attic sneer, or high-bred contempt of the rest of the company? And pray, Sir, says some wit, do you think fornication a sin? A most polite question—just tantamount to this: Pray, Sir, Are you a hypocritical scoundrel—Don't you preach what you don't believe? All the company knows that the Gospel

forbids it as a sin, and make it one great quarrel against the Gospel, that it lays a restraint on natural liberty in this case? Why then is the question asked? Not for information—but to try what stuff you are made of, and to get you into the mire. But you cannot see so much harm in a plain question, so easily answered. Let me ask then, will you answer in the affirmative or negative? In the former surely, and produce your arguments. Do not you perceive then the former inconvenience return? The mirth and frolic of the company is interrupted by your immertinent wisdom;—a serious disagreeable subject intruded—and you are disliked. But we will suppose, that roasting a parson may be thought a good afternoon's frolic. The next natural question will be: Are you then really so weak as to believe what Bolingbroke, Hume, Voltaire, all the philosophers clearly prove to be no better than old wives tales, hatched in the nursery, matured in the church? Here you will be told long stories of fakeers, dervises, monks, talapoins, &c. with this concluding sting—that priests of all religions are the same. Their honours being deeply read in infidelity, can demonstrate to you from Bolingbroke, that there are no moral attributes in the Deity, that the soul is material and mortal, a future state a fable, revelation unnecessary and impossible, that the Jewish and Christian have the strongest marks of falsehood. From Hume too they can tell you, that a miracle cannot possibly be proved, that *experience*, the surest criterion of truth, is directly against the existence of miracles, and renders that of a Deity very doubtful. They can assure you, that the miracles wrought at the tomb of Abbe de Paris were more humorous, signal, and better attested than those in the Bible. These, and a thousand other self-evident maxims, their honours are great masters of. But I must retract, and beg their honours pardon, for having advanced an assertion that they are deeply read in infidelity. Far be it from me to imagine, that their honours would suffer the absolutely necessary business of Newmarket, White's, levees, borough-jobbing, speaking as they are bid (not to mention dress, visits, di-

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versions,

versions) to be interrupted by an attention to things so unessential as religion or morals. Such a thought, I am sure, would be highly absurd, uncharitable and criminal. With the profoundest humility therefore, and a deep sense of shame for having advanced so rash an assertion—I beg you to observe, I meant to say only this—That, as young attorneys and surgeons, in that very short time which they spend in town after their apprenticeship; to be sworn and see the hospitals (or, if you please, to take out licences to cheat and kill) acquire from the Robin-Hood, and other excellent seminaries, such a knowledge of the secrets of freethinking, that they return to the country very able infidel missionaries, or, in a politer phrase, excellent philosophers, free from all the old fashioned restraints of religion and morals, and highly qualified to teach others the way to the same blessed state; so their honours. I won't affront my readers so much as to make the application, but shall politely leave that to their great sagacity, which I apprehend is more than sufficient for such a task.—You seem, my dear sir, on this information to erect your crest, and exult at the thought of defending your faith against such adversaries. Having carefully studied Clarke's Demonstration, and the excellent answers to Bolingbroke and Hume, especially those of Warburton, Leland, Douglas, Adams—you expect an easy victory. And perhaps your expectations might be answered, if schools were the scene of disputation, a regular logician your moderator, your opponent kept close to the point, and obliged to argue strictly according to the rules of true reasoning. But here a new logic prevails. A grin is an argument, a jest demonstration, a look of contempt, or a frown, confutation. Can you think, that your best syllogism in Barbara, will not by their honours true Grecian taste be deemed barbarous; and as such worthy of no other confutation than their attic sneer? Or can you conceive, that your formidable Bocardo will have half the terrors that scowl on an offended patron's brow? Besides their honours are excellent at the hussar method of arguing [Dr. Brown finely describes it in his first essay

on Lord Shaftesbury]. Here you are briskly attacked with an objection, and before you can bring your arguments to bear against it, you receive a second attack, and whilst you face about to encounter that, you have a third, and so on, The design of this method is prudently to make up in briskness what is wanting in weight; the principle from which it proceeds you may learn from the first words of Bacon's Essays.—What is truth said jesting Pilate, and would not wait for an answer. Now, Sir, how will you manage in such a situation, whilst, like brave unfortunate Braddock, you stand exposed to all your enemy's fire, and cannot bring yours to bear against them? Shall I exemplify this observation in a particular case.

Lorenzo. Milordus, you have an excellent picture here I think it represents a gallant soldier received with great appearance of rapture by the Madonna.

Milordus. Celsus calls the soldier Panther, and has demonstrated the truth of the story. And you, Sir, cannot deny, that there are two fathers mentioned by ancient writers, Joseph and Panther.

Florio. And this, Sir, is an unanswerable demonstration of the truth of the immaculate conception.

Chorus of Parasites, &c. Ha! ha! ha!

Here's triumph for their honours. You cannot avoid laughing, I find, though shocked at the vast blasphemy of the topic, because you can convince them, you imagine, that this of Celsus is really one of the most silly and infamous stories that ever malice invented against Christianity.—You can prove from the Gospels, and the writings nearest to them in date, that this story was unknown at the time they record, and that considering the extreme malice and hatred of the Jews it was impossible this should be the case, if there was the least foundation for it. But because you perceive it to rest entirely upon a blunder concerning the name Panther, you set yourself to prove from ancient writers, that Panther was a surname in Joseph's family. Thus Joseph is said to be the son of Jacob surnamed Panther. And thus Jesus is called, Ben Joseph or Ben Panther, the son of Joseph and Panther, from the two names of the family.

And

And what now, Gentlemen, becomes of the foolish blunder of Celsus, and the infamous story founded upon it?

Lorenzo. Really, Sir, the ingenious old fathers have contrived an admirable genealogical forgery, to save this black affair: And you with a true sacerdotal modesty expect we should give entire credit to it.

Here you would prove that the fathers really had the account from authentic genealogies.

Floris. Genealogies! I find, Sir, you are an excellent genealogist. Will you do us the favour to give us a genealogy in a direct line from Shenkin ap Shenkin ap Morgan!

Here again in order to bring this witty gentleman back to the subject, you endeavour to shew him the genealogies of the Jews were very different things from those he alludes to, and you refer to the rabbins to prove that they were most carefully preserved, and were strictly authentic.

Milordus. Rabbins! You are well versed than it seems in Rabbinical learning. Pray, Sir, was not you a pupil of Kennicot's, and an assistant in that most excellent and useful collection of various readings, which so convincingly proves and points out the one true reading?

Cherus. Ha! ha! he!

And thus, Sir, you are absolutely confuted. Your argument must drop here to make way for some new matter of triumph to their honours. I have singled out this instance in order to pay my compliments to the refined taste of Milordus (a personage remarkable too for wisdom and strict honour) and to congratulate his happiness in being possessed of a picture, which, to be sure; on account of its subject, is to be prized as an inestimable jewel, being an unanswerable confutation, it seems, of all that is, or shall be written in defence of Christianity.—Besides all the above, I fancy my friend, you will find another small disadvantage in your argument with their honours, which is suggested in the old trite observation—That a fool can ask more questions in an hour than a wise man can answer in seven years. How can you prove the Divine Legation of Moses is a short question; the answer fills five volumes. The same may be said of hints, insi-

nuations, flat denials (to omit bets). You may think perhaps to get off, by putting their honours upon the proof; but pray, Sir, who is the superior, the patron, or the serious defender of religion? These considerations may possibly make you somewhat less assured of victory, and give you some dislike to these huffish disputations, and may also account for the excellent Stillingfleet's bursting into tears, and yielding triumph to Lord Rochester, in a dispute concerning Atheism, which, on a fair footing, he could have maintained to advantage against all the witty atheists in the world. If this great man could be thus borne down, what remains for you? What will it avail you to say, that what the philosophers call old wives tales, were sincerely believed by Bacon, Newton, Locke, Boyle, Addison, Grotius, Pascal, Boerhaave, and many others, who were the greatest geniuses and the ornaments of the age they lived in? Do you think their honours will give credit to your asserting, that Warburton and Leland have as clearly and convincingly confuted, and exploded, the atheistical part of Bolingbroke, concerning the moral attributes, the soul, a future state, and his positive dogmas against revelation; as it is possible for any thing to be confuted by argument? Will they believe, that what Hume has written against miracles has been proved by Leland, Adams, Douglass, to be of no more weight than the old exploded arguments; that the experience which is to do such feats is a mere cant term, serving to introduce much obscurity, and to make nothing clearer, and that in the affair of Abbe Paris, that gentleman has been guilty of great dissimulation, unworthy the first philosopher in Great Britain? Can you imagine your word will be taken in all these points, or that their honours will exercise their patience in hearing you prove such unpleasant assertions? What then remains but chagrin to you, and to their honours triumph. I will not presume to affront their honours infallibility by insinuating that the triumph is unfairly won—there can be no doubt that their own sentiments in such cases are the truest criterion of just and right. You stand aghast, and cannot believe that gentlemen of politeness and edu-

cation should insult a clergyman in such a ridiculous manner. Though perhaps some fools may be guilty of such rudeness, you expect better things from the generality of their honours. There is indeed room for surprize, but if you consider the love of frolick and fun, the fashionable pleasure of laughing at religion, and every thing relating to it, "the proud man's contumely, the insolence of office, the spurns which patient merit of the unworthy takes," your surprize will be much less. And if you subtract from their honours the Free-thinkers and Free-drinkers (to borrow a term from Cheyne) the Valetudinarians to whom the doctors forbid serious study, the beaux whom the ladies will not suffer to hurt their eyes, or become pedantic by musty books, the men of profound speculation, of wit, of humour, of whim, of frolick, of pleasure, of business in the political way, borough-jobbers, tools of party, how many will the calculators find remaining? That remainder you will find to be a set of reasonable gentlemen, who think it no proof of superior wisdom to laugh at religion, no disgrace to differ from the *philosophers*. The gentlemen in all extremities will be found the only firm supports in church and state; and with them you will find it the greatest happiness, as well as honour to be acquainted*.

I cannot help now expressing my fears, that your squeamish conscience, your unfashionable notions of the dignity of religion, and of decorum, independency, and other such follies will prevent your passing through these preparatory rites of initiation; but as it is possible that custom added to the hope of preferment, may counteract their effects, I will indulge the thought of your complying with his honour's humour, joining with glee in the lewd toast, enjoying the obscene or prophane song or jest, pretending not to hear, or giving evasive answers to, objections against religion. And now there is hope indeed. Proceed in this good way and you will be probably a favourite. Pray what harm is there in his

honour's coming frequently to drink a dish of tea with your sister? What if she is very handsome, and what if Corofodes owed his preferment to his sister, ought you to be alarmed? Can you doubt your patron's honour or your sister's prudence? You grow warm. Well then, what do you think of his honour's niece who has the care of his house? Good preferment, it seems, will attend her. Are you to take notice of the malicious reports of her being his mistress? Is not this an over suspicious squeamishness? You cannot bear this topic I find. Let us then omit the affair of sister and niece, and enjoy the pleasure of seeing you in the high road to preferment. What, if the envious deem you his honour's but, jest, tool, fool, &c?—despise them and their impotent malice, laugh in your sleeve, pity their abject state—and jog on—but beware, beware of tripping. One false step ruins you. You stand on a precipice, from which the fall is easy and fatal. A small failure in devoirs, a word misplaced, a look misconstrued, any thing or nothing, will be sufficient to overthrow the labours of years. Until you hear farther from me weigh these hints carefully. Yours, Y. Z.

P. S. I am obliged to the author of the London Magazine for the honour he has done my former letters, and desire he will omit in this, and any other he may receive, whatever he thinks unworthy a place in his Magazine. I was not the author of the monitory letter mentioned in October Magazine with my signatures, nor shall I ever presume to dictate to him. If the compliment paid to the writer of that letter was designed for me I return thanks for it†. Veritas Reversâ, who wrote against my first letter, is my friend. We have composed the difference, upon condition of my declaring that I would rather be deprived of the power of writing, than employ it against a person of such a character as he has drawn, and that I had not in my view a person of such a character. He allows me to say, that I am neither a deist, nor a profligate, too low for a

* At the head of these I am proud to see the excellent and highly celebrated Lord Lyttelton.

† They were: And as we think ourselves much honoured and our readers benefited by this learned and ingenious correspondent; we shall never be displeased with any strictures on our work, he may think proper to send. can-

candidate, too high to envy a parson's preferment. He desires me to present his best compliments and thanks to Dr. Cooke for his kind answer to the queries, and for his offer of a correspondence, which both he and I should think ourselves highly honoured by, and should most readily embrace, if consciousness of our own inability to give any pleasure or information to a gentleman of his learning and sense did not force us very much against our will, to deprive ourselves of that pleasure. It is more than probable that we shall apply to him for advice in the physical way.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I beg leave, through your magazine, to take notice of a mistaken notion the generality of people are fallen into, that it is prudent in them to avoid, like an infectious disease, the company and conversation of any real good clergyman, such I mean as are sincere christians, in the strict sense of the word, who, out of the abundance of their heart, introduce, as often as they have opportunity, the subject on which their thoughts and time are chiefly bestowed. Religion is so totally banished all polite conversation, and indeed from amongst all ranks of people, that any person who brings in the subject with that zeal, as if his life was animated by the precepts of the gospel, needs no other qualification to be termed a methodist. Such is every clergyman called who really and heartily performs his duty in his parish, and acts up to his profession sincerely. St. Paul orders all such to preach the word in season and out of season; but now when ever the gospel is mentioned out of the church, it is sure to be out of season, and every clergyman who is desirous of complying with the present age, and to avoid the appearance of methodism, must observe these few rules. Never speak of religion but in the pulpit and desk, and, to please the people there, let your subjects be more on morality than christianity; in company and conversation let no one guess your profession, but by the colour of your coat, for should the least word escape you that you have your duty at heart, your company would grow

irksome and disagreeable, and you would be avoided, as there is nothing so terrifying to the people of this generation, as the fear of being righteous over much: Avoid likewise speaking too favourably of all sects of people, and particularly when you speak of any one termed a methodist, whether so or not in reality, in all his actions whether just, or unjust, condemn him unheard, always carrying this in your mind, that a methodist is always in the wrong. Amongst your poor parishioners you may, without fear of offending, sometimes visit them in a neighbourly way, and comfort their bodies with food and cloathing, but if you go farther, and attempt to benefit their souls, make a daily practise of visiting them, reproving them when wrong, and taking pains to make them good christians; if you do this, you would presently be called a methodist; if you carefully avoid these things, your company and conversation may be coveted in the world, little matter what you are in other respects, so you are tolerable agreeable; and, if what is called a good sort of man, as is the acceptance of that character at present, you will be esteemed. What the methodists and their doctrines really are, I am entirely ignorant of; I do not attempt to take their part; some good well meaning people no doubt there are amongst them, and I fear a great many bad, and that they have done a great deal of harm is certain, and it is no small piece of mischief I think that every person who dares in this trifling generation to think and act more suitably to his christian calling, than the generality do, is called one of that sect, and treated and disrespected accordingly. The influence their good example might have had is lost, and it is so great a reproach to be religious, that many, I doubt, fearful of the name of methodist, conceal and bury in their hearts a natural love for religion, and a desire to obey it's precepts, but shame forbids their light shining before men. But let me remind such of those words of our saviour, "Whosoever shall be ashamed of me and of my words, of him shall the son of man be ashamed, when he shall come in his own glory, and in his father's, and of the holy angels."

O. Z.
AS

AS we find considerable merit in *A Six Weeks Tour, through the Southern Counties of England and Wales*, in several Letters to a Friend, we shall give some extracts from that performance, and at present the writer's description of Holkam house, in Norfolk.

"Holkam, the celebrated house of the countess of Leicester, built by the late earl, cannot be viewed with too much attention. I was informed that it appeared by much the most magnificent when entered by the southern approach, and therefore went a small round for that advantage; nor did I in the least repent it. The first objects are a few small clumps of trees, which just catch your attention, and give you warning of an approach: They sketch out the way to the triumphal arch, under which the road runs. This structure is in a beautiful taste, and finished in an elegant manner; it is extremely light, and the white flint rustics have a fine effect. A narrow plantation on each side a broad vista, leads from hence to the obelisk, a mile and a half: This plantation, I should observe, ought to be much broader, for you see the light through many parts of it; but I apprehend it only a sketch of what the late earl designed, and not meant as complete. At the bottom of the hill, on which the obelisk stands, are the two porters lodges, small, but very neat structures. Rising with the hill, you approach the obelisk, through a very fine plantation; and nothing can be attended with a better effect, than the vistas opening at once. There are eight.

1. To the south front of the house.
2. To Holkam church, on the top of a steep hill, covered with wood; a most beautiful object.
3. To the town of Wells, a parcel of scattered houses appearing in the wood.
4. To the triumphal arch:—the rest to distant plantations. Vistas are by no means the taste of the present age, but such a genius as lord Leicester might be allowed to deviate from fashion in favour of beauty and propriety. Nothing can be more regular than the front of a great house, the approach to it ought therefore to partake of this regularity:

because straight cuts are out of fashion it would be an absurdity to take a winding course to the house door, for the sake of catching objects aslant, and irregularly: Such management is to the full in as false a taste, as regular cut where the house is out of the question. For instance, those from the temple at Holkam, which, however, commands exceedingly beautiful objects; among others, Wells church—The lake in the park, which is seen from hence through some spreading trees in a most picturesque manner—A planted hill—The sea—and the rest distant plantations.

The house may be said to consist of five quadrangles, the center and the four wings:—Not that they are squares, but I use the term to give you a general idea. Each of the two front thereof present a center and two wings. That to the south, and the grand approach, is as beautiful, light, airy (excuse, tautology) and elegant a building as can be viewed. The portico is in a fine taste, and the Corinthian pillars beautifully proportioned*. The central front in every respect that can be named, appears all lightness, elegance, and proportion:—But when you advance near, you find no entrance to the house; there are no stairs up to the portico; and this circumstance, after so fine an approach, and expecting it to be the entrance, becomes a disappointment, and a fault in the building.

I have spoke hitherto of the central front alone. The whole, including the two wings, I cannot think so perfect; for, to me at least, there appears a great want of unity. The several parts are not so nicely connected as to form one whole. The center may be seen distinct, each wing the same and likewise the small parts (I know not what to call them) which join the center to the wings. These are all distinct parts, though joined together: nor is there any similitude of taste between the center and the wings. All the pieces of this front are light and elegant to a great degree; but when considered as the connected parts of one whole, the want of unity is stri-

* It may be said the proportion of a pillar is stated, and always the same.—I know nothing of architecture, but view these at Holkam and others at Blenheim—never speak by rules, but my eyes.

king. The center is uniform, and if I may be allowed the expression, elegantly magnificent: No building can deserve these epithets more than this: But I cannot apply them to the whole front, because the parts are not of a uniform taste, and the wings are at best but light and elegant; they have nothing magnificent in them: As to the *joining pieces*, they are *pretty*.—The south front consists of one row of Venetian windows, over another of common sashes in the rustics. This front does not please me so well as the south one, but it is by far more of a piece with the wings, &c.

Will you excuse these criticisms from one who knows nothing of architecture, but its power of pleasing the taste of individuals.—As one among the many, I give you my opinion, but I wish you would pass over all these parts of my letters, till you see the objects yourself, for I cannot give you an idea of the buildings clear enough by description for you to see the propriety or absurdity of my remarks.

But the inside of the house! say you—Aye, my friend, there lies the *forte* of Holkam; talk not, ye admirers by wholesale, of the fronts—Contrivance must have been the characteristic of Lord Leicester; for so convenient a house does not exist—so admirably adapted to the English way of living, and so ready to be applied to the grand or the comfortable stile of life.

You enter what they call the great hall, but is in reality a passage. It is called a cube of forty eight feet; but eighteen very large and magnificent Corinthian pillars, having their pedestals rested on a marble passage around it, and eight or ten feet high from the ground, the area at bottom is but an oblong passage, walled in with Derbyshire marble, and upon that wall are the pillars, six in a line on each side, and six in front, in a semi-circle, around a flight of steps up to the saloon door. The passage or gallery, as it may be called, runs around these pillars, and both together take up so much room that all sort of proportion is lost; to look from it into the area, it appears exactly like a bath. The south front was one proof, and this hall is another, that the architect's genius was not of the magnificent or sublime stamp for in both he aimed at

greatness; the impression of the front is varied and consequently weakened by the wings, and the want of proportion in the hall ruins the vast effect which would otherwise attend the magnificence of such pillars so nobly arranged; but in the elegant, the pleasing, the agreeable, his taste has never failed throughout the whole building.—The hall is entirely of Derbyshire marble.

The saloon is forty-two feet by twenty seven, a proportion much condemned, but it is by no means displeasing to me. Some call it a gallery; and I think a gallery is infinitely preferable to a cube, or to any proportion near a square enormously high: one of the finest rooms in England is the double cube at Wilton, which is more of a gallery than the saloon at Holkam, and yet no one ever entered it without being struck with the justness of the proportions.——This saloon is hung with crimson cassoy; the pier glasses small on account of the narrowness of the piers, each against a pillar of the portico, but in a very elegant taste. The rooms to the left of the saloon are, first, a drawing room 33 by 22, hung with crimson cassoy. The pier glasses very large and exceedingly elegant: The agreeable tables beautiful beyond description. From thence we entered the landscape room, which is a dressing room to the state bedchamber; it is 24 by 22, hung with crimson damask; a passage-room leads to the anti-room to the chapel, and then into the state gallery. The walls are of Derbyshire marble; the altar and all the decorations in a very fine taste. Returning to the landscape-room, you pass into the state bedchamber, 30 by 24, which is fitted up in a most elegant taste. It is hung with French tapestry, except between the piers, which is by Mr. Saunders of Soho-square, the colours of the whole exceedingly brilliant. The bed is a cut velvet, upon a white satin ground, and as it appears in common is a very handsome gilt settee, under a canopy of state: The design of this bed is equal to any thing you ever saw. The chimney-piece remarkably beautiful: Pelicans in white marble. The next apartment is lady Leicester's, consisting of a bed-chamber, dressing-room, closet

closet with books, and a smaller one. The bed-chamber 24 by 22, purple damask, French chairs of Chiffel-street velvet tapestry; the chimney-piece a bass. rel. of white marble finely polished. The dressing-room 28 by 24 hung with blue damask. So much for the suite of rooms to the left of the hall and saloon.

On the other side you enter from the latter, another drawing-room 33 by 22, hung with a crimson flowered velvet. The glasses tables and chimney-pieces are well worthy of your attention. From this room you enter the statue gallery; which, I think, is, without exception, the most beautiful room I ever beheld: The dimensions are to the eye proportion itself—nothing offends the most criticising. It consists of a middle part 70 feet by 22, at each end an octagon of 22, open to the center by an arch; in one are compartments with books, and in the other statues: Those in the principal part of the gallery stand in niches in the wall, along one side of the room, on each side the chimney piece. Observe in particular the Diana, the figure is extremely fine, and the arms inimitably turned. The Venus in wet drapery is likewise exquisite; nothing can exceed the manner in which the form of the limbs is seen through the cloathing. The slabs are very fine; the only plain one in the house, (they are all gilt fret work and mosaic) not accidentally; it appears to me a stroke of propriety and true taste.

The entrance I have already mentioned from the drawing-room is into one octagon, and out of the other opens the door into the dining-room, a cube of twenty-eight feet, with a large recess for the sideboard, and two chimney-pieces exceedingly elegant; one a sow and pigs and wolf, the other a bear and bee-hives, finely done in white marble; the nose of the sow was broke off by a too common misapplication of sense, *feeling* instead of *seeing*; John, to an object of sight, presents his fist or his horsewhip. Returning into the statue gallery, one octagon leads into the strangers wing, and the other to the late earl's apartment: Consisting of, 1. The anti-room. 2. His lordship's dressing-room. 3. The library, 50 by 21, and exceedingly elegant. 4. Her ladyship's

dressing-room. 5. The bed-chamber 6. A closet with books. The rooms are about 22 by 20. The strangers wings of anti-chamber—dressing-room—bed-chamber—closet with books—bed-chamber—dressing-room—bed-chamber—dressing-room. The fitting up of the whole house, in all particulars not mentioned, is in the most beautiful taste, the Venetian windows beyond any you ever beheld; ornamented with magnificent pillars, and a profusion of gilding.

But now, sir, let me come to what of all other circumstances is in Holkam infinitely the most striking, and what renders it so particularly superior to all the great houses in the kingdom—*convenience*. In the first place, with the state apartments—From the hall to the saloon, on each side a drawing-room, through one of them to the state dressing-room and bed-chamber: This is perfectly complete. Through the other drawing-room to the statue-gallery, which may be called the rendezvous room, and connects a number of apartments together, in an admirable manner; for one octagon opens into the private wing, and the other into the strangers, on one side, and into the dining-room on the other. This dining-room is on one side of the hall, on the other is lady Leicester's dressing-room; and through that her bed-chamber and closets. From the recess in the dining-room opens a little door on to a stair case, which leads immediately to the offices; and I should likewise tell you, that in the center of the wings, by the center of the house, by the saloon door, and behind lady Leicester's closet, are stair cases quite unseen, which communicate with all the rooms, and lead down into the offices—I say *down*; for the hall is the only room seen on the ground floor; you step directly from a coach into it, without any quarry of winding steps to wet a lady to the skin before she gets under cover. From the hall you rise to the saloon, or first floor, and there is no attack. Thus you perceive there are four general apartments, which are all distinct from each, with no reciprocal thoroughfares;—the state—her ladyship's—the late earl's—and the strangers wing. These severally open into what may be called common rooms,

rooms, the hall, statue-gallery, and saloon, and all immediately communicate with the dining room. There may be houses larger, and more magnificent, but human genius can never contrive any thing more convenient.

I fear I have already exposed myself in my criticisms on architecture, what shall I therefore say to the paintings! Rely upon your candour, and express to you nothing but my feelings; I had rather praise what the critics would call an execrable piece, than be guided merely by the dictates of common fame: Many a Vernet may please me as well as a Claud. I shall minute the painters names, with the subjects, and here and there an occasional remark.

Cignani. Joseph and Potiphar's wife; a good piece.

P. Pietris. Virgin and child.

Possini. Two large landscapes. A smaller one. Three others in the landscape-room; fine. Two others.

Vandyke. Duke of Aremberg; a very fine piece.

P. Cortona. Coriolanus: The figure of the old man kneeling before Coriolanus, and hiding his face with his hands, is extremely fine; but the figure of Coriolanus himself, without dignity, haughtiness, or any great expression. The wife leading her two children, and smiling on them, forms a figure of no expression: The colouring, however, and the back ground are good; the disposition indifferent.--Jacob and Esau, dark and disagreeable.

Giuseppi Chierera. Continnence of Scipio. The profile of the Spanish lady, wonderfully graceful and fine. Scipio's, a very bad figure, his countenance without expression; but the disposition of the group very well imagined.--Perseus and Andromeda; Andromeda's figure, a very good one, and the whole piece well coloured.

Procaccio. Death of Lucretia; the lights and shades very bad.--Quintus Cincinnatus.

Guido. Joseph and Potiphar's wife; none of this famous painter's bright and glowing manner. The colouring hard and disagreeable.--A saint's head.--Cupid.--Assumption; vile.

Rubens. Flight into Egypt; a good picture, but the figures disagreeable, especially Mary's, who is a female Jan. 1768.

mountain. The drawing appears to be bad.--Birds.

Titian. Venus; the colouring gone off, hard and disagreeable.--Venetian lady; colours gone.--Woman's head; ditto.

Dominichino. Lot and his daughters; dark and disagreeable.--Abraham and Isaac, (in the landscape-room) rather in a dark stile.

Carlo Maratt. A landscape not in his bright manner.--Judith and Holofernes; dark.--Madona, reading.--Apollo and Daphne.--Magdalen and angel.

Vernet. Two views of a storm; both exceeding fine.

Salvator Rosa. A rock; very fine. F. Bolonese. A rock.--St. John Baptist.

Onionte. Two landscapes.

L. Giordano. St. John preaching. Claud. Loraine. Landscapes; river and bridge.--Pegasus.--Argus.--Apollo keeping sheep.--Three others.--Repose in Egypt. In these landscapes, Claud's elegant genius shines with uncommon lustre.

Lucatelli. Two landscapes.

Hamilton. Jupiter and Juno; colouring bad; her neck and face the best.

An. Carrach. Polypheme and Galatea; the drawing strong and fine.

Conca. Two altar pieces; indifferent colouring.

Albano. Holy family.

P. Laura. Two pieces of boys and flowers.

Raphael. Madona and child; drawing and colouring very fine.--Holy family: But *quere* of both to the connoisseurs in originality.

Parmegiano. Woman in a cave; pleases me better than any piece in this collection. The face very expressive, extremely delicate, finely turned, and the drapery exquisite, displaying the roundness of the limbs through it in the happiest taste.

P. Veronese. M. Magdalen, washing our Saviour's feet.

Bassan. Christ carrying the cross.

Lanfranco. Youth and Old Age, two pieces; the Old Man very fine.--Angel appearing to Joseph in a dream; dark stile.

And. Sacchi. Abraham, Ishmael, &c.

Cypriani. St. Anne, and St. Cecilia.

lia. The colouring very fine; the attitudes admirable, and the drapery graceful.

The object most striking on the north side of the park, is the lake, which is of great extent, and the most beautiful I ever saw; the shore is a very bold one, all covered with wood to a great height, and on the top stands the church. The plantations in general are sketched with more taste than any to be seen: In the number of acres many exceed them; but they appear to various points of view, infinitely more considerable than they really are. At the north entrance into the park, they show prodigiously grand: you look full upon the house with a very noble back ground of wood; the obelisk just above the center; with an extent of plantation on each side that renders the view really magnificent. Nothing can be more beautiful than that from the church, the house appears in the midst of an amphitheatre of wood, the plantations rising one above another. Another point of view which I would recommend to you, is the vale on the east side of the park. The north plantation stretches away to the right, with vast magnificence, and the south woods to the left, and joining in the front, which is an extent of plantation that has a noble effect."

An Account of a base and barbarous Stratagem practised by a Moorish Prince.

HISTORY records a very singular and cruel scheme of politics projected and executed by Mehemet Al-mehdi, king of Fez, a prince not less remarkable for his ambition than his refined craft and hypocrisy. He had a long war to maintain against some neighbouring nations, who refused to submit to his tyranny. He gained over them several victories, but having afterwards lost a battle, wherein he had exposed his troops with a blind fury, they were so dispirited that they refused to go against the enemy. To inspire them with courage, he imagined the following stratagem:

Having assembled secretly a certain number of officers who were best affected to him, he proposed to them considerable rewards, if they would consent to be shut up for some hours,

in graves, as if they had been killed in battle; that he would leave them a sufficient vent for breathing, and that when, in consequence of a superstitious device he designed cunningly to spread through the army, they should happen to be interrogated, they were to answer, that they had found what their king had promised them; that they enjoyed the rewards of martyrdom, and that those who should imitate them by fighting valiantly, and should die in that war, would enjoy the same felicity. The thing was executed as he had proposed. He laid his most faithful servants among the dead, covered them with earth, and left them a small vent for drawing breath. He afterwards entered the camp, and assembling the principal chiefs about midnight: "You are (said he) the soldiers of God, the defenders of the faith, and the protectors of truth. Prepare to extirminate your enemies, who are likewise the enemies of the Most High, and depend upon it you will never find so sure an opportunity of being pleasing in his sight. But, as there may be dastards and stupid wretches among you, who do not believe my words, I am willing to convince them by the sight of a great prodigy.

Go to the field of battle, ask those of your brethren who have been killed this day; they will assure you that they enjoy the most perfect happiness, for having lost their lives in this war." He then led them to the field of battle, where he cried out with all his might: "O assembly of faithful martyrs, make known how many wonders you have seen of the most high God!" They answered, "We have received from the Almighty infinite rewards, which the living can have no idea of." The chiefs, surprised at this answer, ran to publish it in the army; and revived courage in the heart of the soldiery. Whilst this was transacted in the camp, the king, feigning an extasy, caused by this miracle, remained near the graves where his buried servants waited their deliverance; but he stopped up the holes through which they breathed, and sent them to receive, in the other world, by this barbarous stratagem, the reward they had made a declaration of to others.

AMONG

AMONG the many pieces published relative to the ensuing general election, the following spirited one seems to claim peculiar notice.

To the Electors of the County of Norfolk, and of the City and County of Norwich.

Gentlemen,

AS it is the undoubted right, so I wish it may for ever remain, the unrestrained privilege of all British subjects, freely to declare their sentiments, consistent with truth and correspondent facts; concerning the public conduct of those who are entrusted with our liberties, and of those who aspire after the honour of representing us in the house of commons. The present time of an approaching election, is certainly the most proper for a strict impartial enquiry into the views, the conduct, and abilities of all who offer themselves as candidates. The endeavouring, therefore, to remove prejudices and prepossessions, to inform or undeceive our fellow electors, by stating facts in a just and fair light; so as may fix their determination on the choice of representatives, who are from principle sincerely and heartily in the interest of liberty, on which the security of our persons and property so essentially depend; is highly commendable.—And as many pens have been employed in this laudable contest, I hereby cast my mite into the public treasury: because a fatal mistake in our choice of men to represent us in parliament for seven years; may deprive us, and our posterity, of all that is dear and valuable; and may perhaps, make it even dangerous to speak the truth, of those whom we choose for the guardians of our liberties.

A large estate only, qualifies no man for a legislator; because many such, not only want veracity, but are weak and ignorant; and may easily be made the dupes and tools of artful and designing courtiers.—Covetous men, and profuse extravagant men, are neither of them fit to be entrusted with our liberties; because liable to be influenced by bribes; as the one must have money, and the other will have it.—Ambitious men, and such as are addicted to gaming, are also equally dangerous.—We ought therefore to be very careful into what hands we commit our liberties and

properties—Such as have been proved and found faithful to the trust reposed in them, may safely be chosen again. But if any appear to have been venal, weak, inattentive, or any other way unfit for the discharge of so important a trust; they ought now with a becoming British spirit and resolution to be rejected.

We have had two most important questions, warmly debated in the present parliament. Namely, the American stamp act; and that about the illegality of general warrants.—Such members as were willing to put a yoke upon the necks of their fellow-subjects abroad, and to force their money out of their pockets against their consent, without an act of their own legislative assemblies, may be supposed likely enough to give into measures, injurious to their constituents; when it may serve some particular views or interest of their own.—And whoever voted in favour of general warrants, by postponing that most important question; has openly deserted the sacred and glorious cause of liberty, given up the fairest opportunity that ever presented, for altering the law which secures the persons and properties of the people of Great Britain, from the arbitrary will and pleasure of men in power, to seize and raffle them by virtue of such warrants.

The pretences made use of to excuse such voters, cannot be admitted: For the question about general warrants, was not moved in parliament to precipitate, or supersede the power of the courts of law, to alter their rule of proceeding, or to bring them into a state of dependance on the house of commons; not to prejudice or evoke the cause, and have it condemned by an arbitrary resolution there. These, with other suggestions of the *True Briton*; in the *Norwich Mercury* of Nov. 28, could not possibly be the reasons upon which the opinion of the aspersed gentlemen was founded, when they voted on the 17th of Feb. 1764, to postpone the question about general warrants: because, the illegality of them had been decided in the Court of Common Pleas above two months before; and upon which, Lord Chief Justice Pratt declared, from the Bench, that upon the maturest consideration, *general warrants are il-*

legal. General warrants are unconstitutional. General warrants are rods of iron for the chastisement of the people of Great Britain.—The opposition therefore which was made to the resolution proposed in parliament on the 14th of February, 1764, could only be designed to prevent the house of commons from giving a sanction to Lord Camden's opinion, and confirming the determination of the Court of Common Pleas. And was it not for this, that some placemen were threatened to be dismissed by those in power? If they did not quit the minority, with whom they at first joined; and vote on the other side when the debate came on again: in order to stop, such a resolution as might then have passed, for the benefit and safety of the subjects of Great Britain? But by postponing the question, a necessary amendment to strengthen and explain the law, whereby our persons and properties would have been beyond dispute secured to us, by a record in the registers of parliament, as well as in the Court of Common Pleas, was prevented by those tools of power. —How therefore can it be expected that the true friends of liberty should approve, and re-elect those to represent them again in parliament, who have done the public so great an injury, that they may justly be esteemed, not the friends, but the enemies of liberty?

And is it not very astonishing that gentlemen can dare to declare in print, and sign their names; that no question upon the legality or illegality of general warrants was ever moved in the house? *Norwich Mercury*, Oct. 31. And to add Nov. 14. *That whatever question might be proposed on the 14th of February 1764, The legality or illegality of general warrants was not the point in debate on that day?* and yet (as their advocate the True Briton confesseth) this was the resolution proposed "that a general warrant for apprehending and seizing the authors, printers, and publishers of a seditious libel, together with their papers, is not warranted by law." Namely, is not legal. Does not this question directly lead to that point and to that point only? But if this point was not at all considered or debated (which I do not see how it could be avoided) the gentle-

men should have informed the public, who are so greatly dissatisfied with them, what point it was which so warmly engaged the attention of parliament for two days in that session. And as to the following words: *It was thought that this would be more regularly determined in the courts of law where it was then depending, and where only in our opinion it would be properly decided.* Does not this reason for their voting prove, the point in question was debated, and contradict their first assertion? And therefore, what is this but meer evasion? Is it not very strange, that gentlemen could so soon forget, or that the question itself, and what must necessarily have been spoken upon it, should not make them remember, that the cause itself had been clearly decided in the Court of Common Pleas, before an upright judge, and most able lawyer; little more than two months before? How therefore can they expect that we shall entrust the persons and properties, rights and privileges of the people of Great Britain again, in the same hands, who voted so injuriously to the sacred cause of liberty; and publish such declarations to cover misconduct? But facts are stubborn things, and will not bend to serve a bad cause; whilst the facts above admit of no dispute.

A new candidate presents himself to the city and county of Norwich, with the usual profession of zeal to promote the welfare, the trade, and manufactures of this great city: and that he will most strenuously oppose all attempts upon the liberty of the subject and every other unconstitutional measure. But as actions speak louder than words, we are left to infer his true principles from his public conduct. He has openly approved and joined in the nomination of those whose votes in parliament have rendered them obnoxious to the friends of liberty.—By his espousing the interest, and endeavouring to promote the re-election of those gentlemen, may it not be justly supposed (notwithstanding his public declaration) he approves the very voting which has given such disgust to the public? And may we not from thence fear his joining in the like measures when opportunity presents, if consistent with his own particular views

views and interest?—I know nothing of his abilities for a senator; but he has discovered either his wisdom, or his weakness, in consenting to publish his name in a list of 184. A list, in my opinion, no way to the credit of any gentlemen named in it, except the two candidates. Nor was I a little surprized at seeing so many gentlemen of fortune, degenerated so far from the true principles of liberty, and the noble spirit of our ancestors; by submitting to be so exposed. Though indeed it is too common a thing, for a few artful and designing men by a sudden proposal, to influence, and draw others into a compliance with that, which, upon due consideration they disapprove.—And if our new candidate desires, and would obtain, the votes, the interest, and support of true friends to liberty; I believe, himself and his friends, must first openly renounce their connections with those who have deserted the cause of liberty, and not *oppose* but *most strenuously* endeavour to prevent their re-election: to shew, that he is consistent with his public declaration, that he *will most strenuously oppose all attempts upon the liberty of the subject and every other unconstitutional measure*.

A true friend to liberty,

An impartial, and

INDEPENDANT ELECTOR.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Congratulate my countrymen on the revival of that noble spirit of hospitality lately demonstrated by a general aversion to the mean practice of giving what is called vails to their servants, that bane of friendly entertainment. And when gentlemen arrive at a just abhorrence of their own beggarly domesticks, they will entertain the same ideas of them every where else. Beggars having been ever deemed nuisances, disgraceful to christianity, and even common society: And although at gentlemen's houses their servants do not actually beg, yet is their acceptance of a gratuity beggarly: And the person who offers it must be himself of a mean spirit, as he thereby offers a gross affront to the master of the house. These beggars of the dumb class, although probably beggars bred, yet

should not be suffered to bring their itch into a family. But they are the beggars of another tribe I am about to speak of, bred and licensed beggars, which you meet with at every inn, when no sooner the bill is called for, but these setters prick up their ears, and scamper to obstruct the avenues of retreat. A gentleman, or tradesman, chuses the inn where he may be as free as at his own house; you are shewed a room, wherein to rest and refresh yourself, your horse is taken to the stable for his ease and refreshment, you pay what is charged to you for all this, and when you are disposed to remove, would like to go off with the same ease as from home. But, alas! you find the case quite different, more like getting out of a sponging-house, where *debita per horas* are demanded for each of their myrmidons. The appearance, in the way to your horse or carriage, of every one concerned to deliver what you have ordered, give significant intimations of their demands upon you, which, if you neglect, you will be sure to hear them bawl out with an insolent tone of petition, as, Pray remember the ostler, pray remember the waiter, pray remember the chambermaid, pray remember the bootcatcher, &c. And if you could insensibly pass that gantlet, you must also pass that of their scurrilous abuse, as, You are no gentleman, and probably a scrub, or a scoundrel, and all this while, perhaps, the landlord or landlady present, quite unconcerned, wishing you a very good journey. They have got their demands, and their servants are at liberty to bully you for their wages. Such is the present scandalous situation at the inns in England, owing to the wretched state of their unprovided servants, who frequently suffer for their masters ill usage; unprovided, because the generality coming from the dunghill and sturdy beggars bred, are suffered to continue so, through the mean greediness of their masters, who thereby merit no better guests than gamblers. Now, finding by all the advertisements of new innkeepers, their offers of the best accommodation, and most genteel treatment: I would put them in a certain method to perform these offers in the most agreeable manner for their guests, and

and most useful to themselves. For which purpose I propose they should retain no beggars, but provide sufficiently for their servants, without allowing them to accept any perquisites at all. Which would distinguish the most genteel treatment by obviating what is most ungentle. Now the question arises, How must the desired reformation be accomplished consistent with reciprocal advantage? I answer, That allowing the established custom of some acknowledgment for attendance at inns, let the landlords pay their servants sufficient wages, and at the bottom of the bill, write attendance, leaving a blank for the person to give what he pleases; for every traveller would prefer the method of having only one person to pay. The landlord supplies you with provisions, which are not chargeable till delivered, and whether himself, his wife, his children, or servants, bring it in, is immaterial to you, if you are to pay for attendance: you will find it much easier to make the landlord an allowance for that purpose, than to cram the hungry jaws of his gaping cormorants, who are so irregularly fed. A temperate man, an invalid, a lady, who perhaps cannot dispense with liquors sufficient to pay the house for trouble, are therefore prompted to give extraordinary to the servants, whereby the master is a loser: And if you leave something for the servants in general, you will probably after that have the trouble to acquaint them all of it, and so please none. A man at 5*l.* a woman at 3*l.* a boy at 40*s.* and a girl at 30*s.* *per annum*, which including ostler, chambermaid, bootcatcher, and waiter, at a small inn, amounts to 14*l.* or 16*l.* *per annum*. But in consideration of their attendance, late and early, they perhaps merit double wages, which will be about 30*l.* Now let us see how the landlord may support this additional expence, supposing he was not used before to give any wages at all. For baiting, as it is called, which is to stop in the day time, and away again, I think no attendance should be mentioned. As I believe we have need only to bring into account, those who stay all night, at the low computation of 1*s.* each, which at least they have been used to give. A small inn, that lodges but

fourteen in a week, will thereby produce 36*l.* 8*s.* probably more, because no traveller will be deemed as such who offers less, and to show that, the landlord may return it as not worth his acceptance, which will infallibly answer the purpose. Where there are more attendants, more lodgers no doubt, consequently more perquisites. Which by thus securing and keeping an account of the produce, will enable the landlord to know nearly, what wages he can afford his servants, who must do very well, if they get double what they would be allowed in private families. Their money would come in at stated times to do them good, they would go on regularly with their business, with less tipling and gaming amongst them. Many landlords might, by these means, put some hundreds a year in their pockets, and keep houses like gentlemen. There being inns, who, for half the year, lodge every night from twenty to thirty, forty, and fifty people. Such a house would be called the Gentleman's Inn, and with propriety be so distinguished. I submit these as the outlines of a method, which I should be glad to see improved. If a traveller has the humour further than this, to distinguish any particular servant, let it be accepted by the landlord, only on the terms of being spent in the house, in such liquor as that servant may chuse, at his or her leisure. Penalties on begging, or accepting perquisites, to be inflicted at the discretion of the landlord.

The only objection to this method is, I can foresee, that you will say perhaps, we hereby lay a foundation for an additional charge at our inns: The charge I look upon as already established on disagreeable terms; but a peremptory charge, can never take place, if we make it a rule, upon finding attendance actually charged, to give nothing at all.

I see no reason why the habits of servants at inns should not be uniform as well as at gentlemen's houses; they would make a better appearance, and that affair is easily ordered, by an agreement at hiring to allow them cloaths of a certain value, after they have been a stated time.

R. W.

To

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Am desirous to know, if any of your readers can, from experience, reading or reasoning, give any account, why the eyes on going to sleep, revolve upwards, which I have good reason to believe is the case with all animals, though I do not remember meeting with any account thereof.

I am your constant reader,

R. W.

[In your Magazine for November, the recipe for a cancer is put in wrong characters, viz. 3 dram, which should have been 3 ounce, a wide difference !

W. W.

St. James's, January 9.

THE following address of the manufacturers and traders of the cities of London and Westminster, as also those of Spital fields and parts adjacent, has been presented to his majesty: Which address his majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

May it please your majesty,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, manufacturers and traders of your cities of London and Westminster, as also those of Spital-fields and parts adjacent; humbly offer our most grateful thanks, for the late instance of your majesty's paternal tenderness and compassionate regard, expressed in your royal declaration, that all future court mournings shall be shortened. (See p. 651.)

We have the deeper sense of this mark of your majesty's gracious condescension, as it was unsolicited; a resolution which at once promotes trade, invigorates industry, and can never be forgotten in the annals of your majesty's reign.

The example so replete with love to your subjects in general, and compassion to the poor manufacturers in particular, inspires us with the warmest and most respectful gratitude: and will ever engage our prayers to Divine Providence, that your majesty may long continue to reign in the hearts of your grateful people; to share the blessings of domestic felicity with your illustrious consort, and royal issue; and to experience the happy rewards your majesty's distin-

guished virtues so eminently merit.

[Signed by the Lord Mayor; Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Richard Glyn, and a considerable number of the manufacturers and traders of the cities of London and Westminster.]

The following address of the bayliffs, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the trade, art, and mystery of weavers, London, has been presented to his majesty: which address his majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the bayliffs, wardens assistants, and commonalty of the trade, art, and mystery of weavers, London, in behalf of ourselves, and the silk manufacturers in and about Spital-fields,

Most humbly beg leave to embrace the first opportunity, as in duty bound, to return our most grateful thanks to your majesty, for your majesty's late most gracious declaration, that in compassion to the number of manufacturers and traders, who have been great sufferers by the length of court mournings, your majesty hath been pleased to give directions for shortening them in future. Such tender feelings for the subjects of a state could only inspire the royal breast of a prince, whose virtues loudly proclaim the good of his people to be the first object of his thoughts, and the ultimate end of all his actions.

We beg leave most humbly to assure your majesty, that this your majesty's benevolent resolution will greatly promote the silk manufactures of this kingdom, give great spirit to the trade, tend to the improvement of it, in many branches, and be the means of giving constant employment to our workmen; many of whom, owing to the late mournings, have been out of employ, and in want of bread.

At the same time that we offer up our tribute of thanks to your majesty, we should think ourselves very ungrateful to your majesty's royal consort, if we did not humbly express our sense of the great obligations we lie under to her majesty, for her generous patronage and encouragement of our silk manufacture; and we are bound to make the same acknowledgments

ledgment to the rest of the royal family, for the distinguished preference they give to the wrought silks of this kingdom.

That your majesty's reign may be happy, long, and glorious, will be the constant prayer of us, your majesty's most faithful subjects.

Weavers-Hall, Eb. Briggs, Clerk.
4th Jan. 1768.

A Letter from James Parsons, M. D. F. R. S. to the Right Honourable the Earl of Morton, President of the Royal Society; on the double Horns of the Rhinoceros.

[Read before the R. S. Feb. 27, 1766.]

My Lord,

WHEN I had the honour of laying my natural history of the Rhinoceros before this learned society in 1743, which is printed in number 470, page 523, of the Transactions, I had not an opportunity of shewing a double horn to the members; I have, therefore, taken this first occasion to entertain the present members with a sight of a noble specimen of the horns of an African Rhinoceros, brought from the Cape of Good Hope, by my curious and worthy friend William Maguire, Esq; among many other curiosities; presuming that few of the society have ever seen a pair of the like kind. But what renders this subject the more particular, and worthy of observation, is that, by means of knowing there is a species of this animal, having always a double horn upon the nose, in Africa, Martial's reading is supported against the criticism of Bochart, who changed the true text of that poet, in an epigram upon the strength of this animal; for when Domitian ordered an exhibition of wild beasts, as it was the custom of several emperors, the poet says: The Rhinoceros tossed up a heavy bear with his double horn:

*Namque gravem gemino cornu sic extulit
ursum.*

and as Bochart knew nothing of a double horn, he changed this line both in reading and sense, thus:

*Namque gravi geminum cornu sic extulit
eurum.*

as if two wild bulls were tossed up into the air, by the strong horn of the Rhinoceros.

Mr. Maittaire adopted the notion

of a single horn, but was of opinion that the *geminum eurum* of Bochart ought to have been plural, *geminos euros*, as being more elegant; and he was followed by Doctors Mead and Douglas, with this difference, that these changed the *euros* for *ursus*, as imagining they were rather bears than bulls, that were thrown up by this noble animal.

Our then worthy president Martin Folkes, Esq; had seen my account of this subject, at the end of which, I endeavoured, however presumptuously, to defend Martial's reading against Bochart and the other eminent persons mentioned; and desired I would let it be read and printed, which I very readily agreed to, as his request did me much honour.

Before my paper was printed, Mr. Maittaire and Doctor Douglas died; and the learned Doctor Mead was the surviving critic, upon this line, of the three. Upon this occasion, therefore, I have a double pleasure; first in amusing the present gentlemen with a most curious specimen in natural history; and, secondly, in remembering, in this place, the nice candor and generosity of Doctor Mead upon that subject. For, about four months after the paper was printed, he received a present of several curious shells, seeds, &c. and with them the bones of the face of a young Rhinoceros, with two horns *in situ*, all intire, by a captain, of an African trader, who brought them from Angola.

As soon as he saw the horns, he sent to invite me to breakfast, and there, in company, ingenuously gave up his past opinion, and declared for Martial; and, indeed, I must add to the praise of that great man, that, as I was happy in being frequently at his house, I was witness to many such instances of the most disinterested candor and generosity, where any part of science was the topic, among his select friends.

This anecdote I thought proper to mention upon the present occasion; nor can too much be said to his honour, among all lovers of philosophical learning. I am,

Your lordship's

most obedient servant,

JAMES PARSONS.

P. S. The figure of the double horn

*The Double Horn of an African Rhinoceros, brought
from the Cape of Good Hope, by William M. Guire Esq*



horn of the Rhinoceros here described is seen in the PLATE. The dimensions are as follows, viz. The length of the anterior horn, measuring with a string along the convex fore part, is 20 inches; perpendicular height 18; circumference 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ at the base; the posterior horn is in perpendicular height 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; circumference round the base 18: length of both bases together upon the nasal bones 14; and the weight of both together is 14 pounds 10 ounces.

The Rhinoceros of the year 1739, described in the Transactions, was three years old; and the horn not three inches high; and hence by comparing that with this, one may imagine this to be many years old, perhaps above twenty; and that this animal lives to a great age.

It is also plain that the horns are perpetual as are those of oxen.

Anecdotes of Luca Jordano, an eminent Painter.

LUCA Jordano was born in Naples in the year 1632, in the neighbourhood of Joseph Ribera, called Spagnoletto; a native of Valencia in Spain, and disciple of Caravaggio; whose works attracted Luca so powerfully, that he left his childish amusements for the pleasure he found in looking on them. Luca's father (a middling painter) finding in his son so manifest an inclination for painting, placed him under the directions of Ribera, with whom he made so great advances, that, at seven years old, his drawings were surprizing. Hearing that at Venice and Rome were many excellent models for painting, he privately left Naples and went to Rome; and from Rome he and his father went together to Bologna, Parma, and Venice. At every place Luca made sketches and studies from the works of all the great masters, but particularly Paul Veronese, always proposing him for a model to himself. His father who sold his designs and sketches at a great price, kept him close to his work; and that he might not quit it, prepared his dinner for him himself, often calling on him *Luca fa presto*, or dispatch: a name which he always retained. Luca was a great copyist; and the number of his studies gave him a surpriz-

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ing easiness, and was the first rise to the elevation of his thoughts: but being desirous of gaining a higher degree of perfection, Luca and his father set out for Florence, and there copied the works of Leo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, and Andrew del Sarto. Then he returned to Rome, whence after a short stay he went back to Naples, and there married. Luca quitted his master's manner, and by having a happy memory he recollected the manners of all the great masters, which occasioned Bellori to write "that he was like the ingenious bee, that had extracted his honey from the flowers of the works of the best artists, and had the art of imitating them so well as to occasion frequent mistakes." Some of his pictures getting into Spain, pleased Charles II. so that he engaged him to come to his court in 1692, to paint the Escorial, (his palace). The king and queen often went to see him work, and commanded him to be covered in their presence. In the space of two years he finished the ten arched roofs and the stair-case of the Escorial. He was so engaged to his business, that he did not rest from it on holidays; for which a painter of his acquaintance upbraided him: to whom he pleasantly answered, "If I was to let my pencils rest, they would grow rebellious; and I should not be able to bring them to order, without trampling on them." His lively humour and smart repartees amused the whole court. The queen of Spain one day enquiring after his family, wanted to know what sort of a woman his wife was: Luca painted her on the spot, in a picture he was at work on, and shewed her to the queen; who was the more surprized, as she had not perceived what he was about; but was so pleased, that she took off her pearl necklace, and desired him to present his wife with it in her name. The king being desirous of a companion to a picture he shewed him, which was painted by Baffan, Luca painted one for him so exactly in his manner, that it was taken for a picture of that master. The king, in return, knighted him, gave him several places, made one of his sons a captain of horse, and nominated another judge and president of the vica-

F

riate

riate of Naples. One of the king's coaches attended him every evening to carry him out; and further still, the king married his daughters to gentlemen of his court, bestowing on them good places for portions. After Charles II's death in 1709, King Philip retained him in his service to go on with those great works he had begun; and his stay being so long in Spain, his wife, then at Naples, on a false report, believed him dead; to undeceive her, he painted himself on a card, and sent her his picture by the post. Luca was the innocent cause of the death of Carlo Dolce. This painter used to finish his works with too much labour, and was constant in working to a great age, and not being enriched, died with chagrin, on Luca's reproaching him with the loss of so much time. When Luca returned to Naples, all persons were eager to have his works. The jesuits, who had bespoke a picture of St. Francis Xavier, complained to the viceroy that he would not finish it, though it ought to be placed on the altar of that saint on his festival, which was just at hand: Luca, finding himself pressed on all sides, painted this picture in a day and a half. Oftentimes he painted a Virgin holding a Jesus; and, without any rest in an hour's time, would finish a half

length; and, for dispatch, not waiting for the cleaning his pencils, would lay on the colours with his finger. Nobody ever painted so much as Luca, not even excepting Tintoret. Two Neapolitans having sat for their pictures, never thought of sending for them when they were finished: Jordano, having waited a great while without hearing from them, painted an ox's head on one, and put a Jew's cap on the other, and placed a suit of cloaths on his arms, and exposed them to view in this manner; on the news of which they hastened away with money in their hands, and begged him to efface the ridicule that was annexed to their pictures. Luca loved his disciples, touched up their works with great readiness, and gave them many of his designs with pleasure. His generosity was great: He made presents of altar-pieces to churches that were not in a state to purchase them. He painted the cupola of St. Bridget, for his reputation, gratis; and, by a particular dexterity, that roof, which is rather flat, seems very much elevated, by the lightness of the clouds which terminate the perspective. Though his humour was gay, he always spoke well of his brother painters; and received the hints that were given him on his own works with great docility.

AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE History of a late infamous Adventure between a great Man and a fair Citizen—In a Series of Letters from a Lady near St. James's to her Friend in the Country—18. Bingkey.

Every subject which engrosses the attention of the public, is a delicious meal for the hungry sons of Grub-street; and this lady of quality is most probably some needy pen from that celebrated quarter, who is engaged to give a late remarkable transaction an air of consequence. The imposition is however too glaring, and, we dare say, general contempt will be the author's portion where he is read, instead of general approbation.

Memoirs of the Seraglio of the Bashaw of Meriland. By a discarded Sultana, pt. 18. 6d. Bladon.

Another stroke of bookselling on the foregoing occasion, and executed with an equal share of abilities.

The Rape a Poem, humbly inscribed to the Ladies, pt. 21. Sreare. The efficacy of inscribing a

poem on such a subject to the ladies can be only equalled by the execution of it. It is visibly dictated by the same spirit which breathes in the two preceding articles, and as a specimen of our author's abilities, the following lines are selected for the consideration of our readers.

Cou'd he unmov'd behold a maid in tears,
With *softest* words assault his callow ears,
Call on the heavens, her parents, and her friends,

To change his purpose and defeat his ends;
Intreat, implore, beg, supplicate, and pray
Or messages with trembling tongue convey;
Wring her fair hands, and tear her lovely hair

And beat her breast with sorrow and despair?
Could he see this, and not compassion show
Did no soft feelings in his bosom glow?
A man of honour would have felt more joy,
To recompence such virtue than destroy,
And for her chastity admir'd her more,
Than the attractions he admir'd before.

An Apology for Lord B— with an Address to the Town, pr. 6d. Flexney.

A despicable catchpenny, like the other *Stimley* productions relative to the conduct of the nobleman alluded to in the title page.

Makarony Fables; with the new Fable of the Bear. In two Cantos: Addressed to the Society. By Cosmo, *Mathegastisch Professor* and F. M. S. Almoos, pr. 2s. 6d.

These fables are written chiefly in a very irregular measure, and are also of a political tendency—The author is a man of sense, but the whimsical nature of his versification, rendering his numbers frequently extremely uncouth, there is no possibility of deciding with certainty on his poetical abilities—For the readers satisfaction however we have selected the following tale, which is as little disjointed in the verse as any in the performance.

A T A L E.

How many years it was ago,
To ascertain I don't engage;
Nor in what reign, I only know,
It happened in the golden age.
Upon the record thus it stands,
Two worthy ministers combin'd;
To play into each others hands,
To cheat and puzzle all mankind;
The silly people were cajol'd;
And all their tricks went glibly down;
At length one of them grew so bold,
He laid his hands upon the crown;
And with more bravery than labour,
Handed it to his crafty neighbour;
When you say crown you often mean,
The owner whether king or queen;
In such a case you may believe,
The priest would pray, the layman swear,
A few wou'd laugh, and some wou'd grieve,
And many want to hang this pair;—
I have him not, by heav'n, says John!
I fear, cries Will, a likely thing!
Stol'n or stray'd, however gone,
It was not me that stole your king.
Thus us'd to puzzle and confound them,
This nation's fury soon was puff'd;
The people left them as they found them,
Forc'd to appeal to heaven at last;
Fortune was seldom known so cross,
Few disappointments are completer,
To lose their king was a great loss,
Not to recover him a greater.

Theatrical Entertainments consistent with Society, Morality, and Religion, in a Letter to the Author of the Stage, the high Road to Hell, showing, that writer's Arguments to be fallacious, his Principles enthusiastic, and his Authorities (particularly from the Antients) misconstrued and perverted, with a Counter-Dedication to the Rev. Mr. Madam. Baker.

This little piece is dedicated to Mr. Garrick and Mr. Colman, and has but one principal fault, which is, its being wholly unnecessary.—The enthusiast whom the author takes the trouble to answer, has long

been totally forgotten, and was he even remembered, his arguments could excite nothing but the universal ridicule of the public.

The Contrast, or the dying Profligate, and the dying Christian, in two Poetical Essays, by Daniel Turner, Robinson pr. 6d.

These little pieces seem to be the effusion of a good heart, and a sound understanding, but the author cannot be reckoned a poet of first rate abilities.—His versification however is frequently pretty, though it is not nervous, and as to the tendency of his work he has sufficiently declared it in his title page.

The Birth of the Jesuits a Poem, in three Books, by George Marriott, 2s. 6d. Flexney.

Mr. Marriott, though he is far from despicable as a poet, in this work seems chiefly desirous of recommending himself as a protestant to his orthodox readers.—The whole force of his muse is bent against the church of Rome, whose persecutions he exclaims against with an honest indignation, and we should not be surprized, if some zealous advocate for the papal see was to give a flaming answer to his performance. But though we think Mr. Marriott is not by any means the most indifferent writer of his time, yet if we were inclined to criticise, we could point out several instances where he has been extremely negligent in his numbers, and where an ill-natured critic would be apt to treat him with severity, for example

“ I see the godhead, in his essence one,

“ For idols chang'd, and driven from his throne”

The first of these lines though clear enough in its religious sense, borders nevertheless upon a blunder in its grammatical acception; and as for the last, it is deficient a foot in the measure, unless we read *changed* as a word of two syllables, which instead of encreasing its harmony will materially add to its disharmony.—The following lines are absolutely prose notwithstanding their metrical termination.

Who think it serves no great important end
The protestant religion to defend.

and these besides running into a pleonasm contain as miserable an anti-climax as ever disgraced the alphabet,

What countries wasted! wealthy towns undone!

Empires betray'd, and lofty towers o'erthrown!

To speak of a wealthy town being undone after a whole country has been wasted, is more calculated to raise the laughter than the pity of a sensible reader; and to mention the fall of a lofty tower as a misfortune after an empire has been betrayed, argues an author to be little conversant with, or little attentive to the fundamental principles of poetry.

Thoughts, Essays, and Maxims, chiefly Religious and Political. By Charles Howard, Esq; of Greystock in Cumberland.

The author of the little work before us is,

we believe, heir presumptive to his grace the duke of Norfolk, and it is with pleasure we see gentlemen of such expectations manifesting a partiality for science, and shewing themselves proud of obtaining a literary character from their countrymen.—As to the merit of Mr. Howard's piece, though it is not sufficient to rank him with the most eminent essayists in our language, it is however sufficient to prevent him from being numbered with the most indifferent, and though his sentiments are not in many places new, it is but justice to acknowledge, that in most they are pretty sensible. As a specimen of his manner we have selected the following maxims for the entertainment of our readers; not because we think them the best in his production, but because their shortness renders them more proper for the nature of our publication.

MAXIMS. A good preacher or orator, if he has good sense and judgment (and without these essential requisites it is almost impossible to be one) will adapt his sermon and discourse to the understandings and situation of his audience; otherwise he will do very little service and convey little satisfaction, but on the contrary only expose his own vanity.

A man by conversation will rarely convince another upon any point, of which he is not convinced himself: From the heart not the tongue proceeds conviction.

It is better to read the good sense of a judicious author, than to preach one's own nonsense though never so well intended; but there are men who do the latter, when vanity and ignorance are united, which is often the case.

Critical Dissertations on the Origin, Antiquities, Language, Government, Manners, and Religion, of the ancient Caledonians, their Posterity the Picts, and the British and Irish Scots. By John Macpherson, D. D. Minister of State in the Isle of Sky. Becket

This is a work of great merit, and will, we dare say, have an immediate admittance to the libraries of the curious.—In the beginning of it the author endeavours to refute a popular error, which has been so long established, relative to the Scots being descended from the Irish, and we think his endeavour is not altogether unsuccessful; but as some specimen of his abilities may be necessary, we here give an extract from what he says upon this subject for the entertainment of our readers.

“Antiquaries are much divided about the etymology of Caledonia. Buchanan, though a native of the Highlands, and of course conversant with the Galic language, is not happy in his conjectures on that subject. *Calden* according to him, signifies a hazel tree, from whence proceeds the famous Caledonian forest, and the name of Caledonia. It is amazing to observe, how a man of his learning and

great abilities could give into such a puerile conceit. But had Buchanan considered properly his native tongue, he would have found that *caulin* and not *calden* signifies a hazel tree; and that there is no such a word as *calden* to be met with in the Galic language.

Dr. Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph, derives Caledonia from *clidian* a British word signifying *borderers*. The Caledonians, says that learned prelate, bordered on the Roman province of Britain, and therefore were with great propriety called *borderers*. The bishop did not consider that the boundaries of the province were often changed. He supposes the wall constructed by Adrian marked out the limits of the Roman empire in Britain, then the Brigantes, Otadini, and Maxae, had a much better title to the name of *borderers* than the Caledonians. If the wall built by Antoninus Pius is to be looked upon as the boundary of the province, then it naturally should follow, that the Caledonians did not require the name of *clidian* or *borderers*, till after the construction of that wall. But the passage mentioned from Lucan proves, that the name of Caledonians made some noise in the world as early as the reign of Nero. Thus the bishop's etymon of Caledonia falls to the ground.

Camden, one of the best Antiquaries that the world ever produced, has endeavoured to give the etymon of Caledonia. *Kaled*, observes that learned writer, is a British word, which signifies *hard*. In the plural number it makes *Kaledin*, and hence proceeds Caledonii, that is, a people *hardy, rough, uncivilized*, as northern nations generally are: a people fierce in their temper from the extreme coldness of their climate; a people bold, forward, and intrepid, from the abundance of their blood.

The severity of this observation on the national character of the Caledonians does not at all favour the etymon produced by Camden. If the name of *Kaledin* was first framed by the Britons of the South, it may be justly questioned whether they themselves before the reign of Nero were less *hard, rough, and uncivilized*, than their neighbours of the north, or, of course, less intitled to that name. But, as every thing that falls from so justly celebrated a writer makes a great impression; I confess this etymon had such weight with me, that I long considered the word *kaled* as the root of *Caledonii*, this led me further into the subject; and I submit to the world, with great deference to the great merit of Camden, the additional observations I have made.

Kaled in both the ancient British and Galic languages signifies *hard*, in both these languages *is* or *yn* signifies a country. From the unsyllable *is* comes the diminutive *innis*, which in the Welch and Galic is of the same import with the English word *island*.

by joining *Kaled* and *in* together we have *caidic*, or *rough and mountainous country*; which is exactly the signification of *Alba* * the only name by which the highlanders distinguish Scotland to this day.—This etymon of Caledonia is at least plausible: but I must confess that the derivation given by Mr. Macpherson, the translator of the poems of Ossian, is more simple and natural.

The highlanders, as he justly observes, call themselves *Caidic*. That division of Scotland which they possess they universally call *Caidic*, that is to say, the country of the *Caid* or *Coides*. The Romans by a transposition of the letter *i* in *Caid*, and changing the harsh *ch* of *caid* into an harmonious termination, formed the name of *Caledonia*. From this etymon arises an observation, of which we shall make use in the sequel of these dissertations.

During the invasion of the Romans we find many other tribes besides the Caledonians and *Mæatæ* in the north of Britain; though probably they were no more than subdivisions of those two illustrious nations. Every one of those tribes were governed by an independant chief or petty king. In Cæsar's time, there were no less than four such chieftains in Kent, and each of them vested with regal authority. The political government of Caledonia was, in Domitian's reign, much the same with that of Kent during Cæsar's proconsulship.

When the tribes of North Britain were attacked by the Romans they entered into associations that by uniting their strength, they might be the more able to repel the common enemy, the particular name of that tribe, which, either its superior power, or military reputation placed at the head of the association, was the general name given by the Romans to all the confederates.

Hence it is that the *Mæatæ* and Caledonians have ingrossed all the glory which belonged in common, though in an inferior degree, to all the other nations settled of old in North Britain; it was for the same reason that the name of *Mæatæ* was entirely forgotten by foreign writers after the third century, and, that of the Caledonians themselves is but seldom mentioned after the fourth.

The *Mæatæ*, we have already observed, were one of those tribes who were settled to the south of the Clyde and the Forth. Ptolemy places the *Gadeni*, *Salgotæ*, *Novantæ*, and *Damnii*, in the same division of the

the country; To the north of the Eirths the same writer assigns the respective places to Caledonii, Epidii, Carini, Cantæ, Logæ, and several other small tribes. Without insisting upon the probability that Ptolemy, an Egyptian, was not so minutely acquainted with the internal state of Britain as he pretends, at a time when the north of Europe, was so little known to men of letters, we shall take it for granted that all those nations he mentions were of the same original; and to avoid confusion, I shall, for the future, comprehend them all under the general name Caledonians.

Tacitus divides the inhabitants of Britain into three classes; the Caledonians, Silures and those who inhabited the coast next to Gaul; he endeavours to trace those three nations to others on the continent, from whom he supposed they had derived their origin. The Caledonians, he concludes, from the size of their bodies, and the colour of their hair, were of a Germanic extraction. Though it must be confessed that the conclusion is far from being decisive from those two circumstances; yet there are many collateral arguments to corroborate the opinion of that historian. These, in some future dissertation I may throw together, and leave the whole to the judgment of the public.

* This the author has done in a Dissertation, intitled, A Parallel between the Caledonians and ancient Germans, which is printed in this work.

An Essay upon Prints, containing Remarks upon the Principles of picturesque Beauty, the different kinds of Prints, and the Characters of the most noted Masters; illustrated by Criticisms on particular Pieces; to which are added, some Cautions that may be useful in collecting Prints, Robson.

This is an ingenious performance, and well worth the perusal of every person who is fond of prints.—In the variety of the author's observations we are almost at a loss from what part to make an extract. but as the following remarks on the different kinds of prints seem rather more likely to assist a purchaser of such performances than any other, we shall, on that account, select them for the information of the public.

“There are three kinds of prints; engravings, etchings, and Mezzotintes. The characteristic of the first is strength, of the second freedom, and of the third softness, all these however may in some degree be found in each.

* That this is the proper signification of *Alba* shall be shown in the sequel of these dissertations. If the etymon given here of Caledonia should appear a just one, I shall make no difficulty in supposing that the Caledonia of Greece is derived from the same Celtic source, *Ætolia*, of which the *Græcæ Caledonia* was a part, was a very mountainous country. Three mountains in particular were, according to Strabo immensely high, the face of the country was very rugged, and the inhabitants hardy. Homer gives the characteristic epithet, of *ruth* to *Calidon*, the capital of that country, *Hæm. Iliad* XI, ver. 640.

It is a rare thing to meet with a print *exactly engraved* which is free from stiffness; a celebrated master of our own, indeed, hath found the art of giving freedom to the stroke of a graver; and hath displayed great force of execution upon works by no means worthy of him: as if he were determined to shew the world he could stamp a value upon any thing. But such artists are rarely found. *Mere engravers* in general are little better than *mere mechanics*.

In *etching* we have a greater variety of excellent prints, the case is, it is so much the same as drawing, that we have the very works themselves of the most celebrated masters, many of whom have left behind them prints in this way which however slight and incorrect, will always have something *masterly*, and, of course, *beautiful* in them.

In the muscling of human figures of any considerable size, *engraving* hath undoubtedly the advantage of *etching*; the soft and delicate transitions from light to shade which are there required, cannot be so well expressed by the needle; and in general *large prints* require a strength which *etching* cannot give, and are therefore fit objects of *engraving*.

Etching, on the other hand, is more particularly adapted to sketches and slight designs, which, if executed by an engraver, would entirely lose their freedom, and with it their beauty. Landskip too is the object of *etching*. The foliage of trees, ruins, sky, and indeed every part of landskip requires the utmost freedom; in finishing an *etched* landskip with 'the tool' (as it is called) too much care cannot be taken to prevent heaviness. The fore grounds may require a few strong touches, and the holes of such trees as are placed upon them, and here and there a few harmonizing strokes will add to the effect, but if the engraver ventures much farther, he has good luck if he does no mischief.

An *engraved* plate, unless it be cut very slightly, will cast off five hundred good impressions; an *etched* one will not give above two hundred, unless it be eaten very deep; and then it may perhaps give three hundred, after that the plate must be retouched, or the impression will be faint.

Besides the common method of engraving on copper, we have prints engraved on pewter and on wood; the pewter plate gives a coarseness and dirtiness to the print which is disagreeable, but engraving upon wood is capable of great beauty. Of this species of engraving more shall be said.

Metzotinto is very different from either *engraving* or *etching*. In these you make the *ground* in *Metzotinto* the *lights*.

Since the time of its invention by prince Rupert, as is commonly supposed, the art of scraping *Metzotintos* is greatly more

improved than either of its sister arts; some of the earliest *etchings* are perhaps the best; and *engraving*, since the time of Goltzius and Muller, hath not perhaps made any very great advances, but *Metzotinto*, compared with its original state, is at this day almost a new art, if we examine some of the modern pieces of workmanship in this way, the Jewish Rabbi; the portrait of Mrs. LaScelles with a child on her knee: Mr. Garrick between tragedy and comedy: and several other prints, by some of our best *Metzotinto* scrapers, they almost as much exceed the works of White and Smith, as those masters did Becket and Simons.

The characteristic of *Metzotinto* is *softness*, which adapts it chiefly to portrait or history, with a few figures, and these not too small; nothing except paint can express flesh more naturally, or the flowing of hair, or the folds of drapery, or the catching lights of armour. In engraving and etching we must get over the prejudices of cross lines which exist in no natural bodies, but *Metzotinto* gives us the strongest representation of a *surface*. If however the figures are too crowded it wants strength to detach the several parts with a proper relief, and, if they are very small, it wants precision, which can only be given by an outline; or, as in painting, by a different tint. The unevenness of the ground will occasion bad drawing, awkwardness in the extremities especially. Some inferior artists have endeavoured to remedy this by terminating their figures with an engraved or etched line: but they have tried the experiment with bad success. The strength of the line, and the softness of the ground, accord ill together. I speak not here of such a judicious mixture of *etching* and *Metzotinto* as White formerly used, and such as our best *Metzotinto* scrapers at present use, to give a strength to a particular part; I speak only of a harsh, and injudicious lineal termination.

Metzotinto excels each of the other species of prints in its capacity of receiving the most beautiful effects of light and shade: as it can the most happily unite them by blending them together.—Of this Rembrandt seems to have been aware; he had probably seen some of the first *Metzotintos*; and admiring the effect, endeavoured to produce it in *etching* by a variety of intersecting scratches.

You cannot well cast off more than an hundred good impressions from a *Metzotinto* plate, the rubbing of the hand soon wears it smooth, and yet by constantly repairing it, it may be made to give four or five hundred with tolerable strength. The first impressions are not always the best, they are too black and harsh. You will commonly have the best impressions from the fiftieth to the seventieth: the harsh edges will be softened down; and yet there will be spirit and strength enough left.

A full and plain Account of the Gout: From whence will be clearly seen the Folly, or Baseness of all Pretenders to cure it, &c. By Fernando Warner, L. L. D.

As an excuse for our reverend author's intruding upon the province of the gentlemen of the faculty, "It is certain, says he, that besides much experience in myself and others, physicians cannot allow so much time in the study of any one disorder, as I have given upon the Gout; neither can any physician who is not a gouty man, be so well acquainted with the little circumstances in the progress of this distemper, which are necessary to be known, as an attentive arthritic who is not a physician; for almost every fit produces something new for his observation."

After some physiological remarks, our reverend writer proceeds to give a history of the regular gout, in which he has endeavoured to collect every thing of importance that has been advanced by some of the best authors upon that disorder, and at the same time that he pronounces the cure of it to be impossible, he professes to produce some new methods of affording the gouty patient relief: "When the fit is arrived at it's height, says he, if the pain should be greater than the patient can bear commodiously, and his nights are sleepless, then, notwithstanding the prejudices of most physicians against opiates in the Gout, he may relieve himself by the following anodyne:

Take of opium six drachms—Soap of tartar and cassia soap of each half an ounce—Nutmeg powdered one drachm—Camphire three drachms—Saffron two scruples—Sweet spirit of sal ammoniac nine ounces.—Digest all the ingredients in a Florence flask in a sand heat for ten days, shaking it now and then till the last day or two, and then pour it off clear, and stop it up for use."

He directs thirty or forty drops of this medicine to be taken, upon an empty stomach an hour before it is wanted to operate, in a glass of mint or plague water, and if, an hour or two after taking it, the pain is not greatly abated, he orders twenty drops more.—The number of drops are to be proportioned to the violence of the pain, and repeated every night, if the pain requires it; abating two or three drops at a time as the pain abates, till the dose is reduced to ten or a dozen, when the patient may desist at once from taking any more.

He then proceeds to shew how very ill-founded the prejudices against exhibiting opium in this disorder have been, and after giving some directions and recipes for the treatment of all the cases of irregular gout, which he chiefly borrows from Musgrave, concludes his treatise.

Tho' Dr. Warner professes to take notice of "every thing material in the best writers

on this subject," he appears never to have read Van Swieten, who is confessedly the best author on the Gout extant, and though he promises to give some new instructions for its relief, we can discover very little in this work but what is taken from Sydenham, Quincey, James, and Musgrave. His notion in the physiological part of this treatise of the powers of the stomach in digestion, and of Lewenhock's discoveries have been long since exploded, but these errors every man is liable to fall into who steps out of his own profession to write on physical subjects, and any censure on this occasion, will, we apprehend, give very little trouble to our author, as he says, he has hazarded his character too much as a writer upon great works of other kinds, to be in any degree solicitous about the reception of this account of the gout.

The Gout—extraordinary Cases in the Head, Stomach, and Extremities, with physical and surgical Remarks and Observations, &c. &c. By Richard Ingram, Man-Midwife, late Surgeon to the First Regiment of Dragoons.

This writer is of opinion, that what is commonly called the Gout, is only the effects of a cause, and a kind endeavour in nature to assemble together and sling off the obnoxious particles. He asserts, that he is possessed of a preparation that immediately strikes at the origin of this disorder, though he acknowledges that it must be varied in quantity and form, according to the age, constitution, and habit of the patient. At the end of the Essay, he has published cases of nine persons, who were successfully treated in this disease. His plan to prevent the evils which arise from the indiscriminate grant of medicinal patents is worthy of attention, and his observations on the pernicious custom of cordial drinking, which destroys such numbers of the most amiable part of the creation, deserve the most serious consideration.—In short, notwithstanding our ingenious author keeps his medicine a secret, we cannot but recommend his performance to the perusal of every one afflicted with this complaint, which has hitherto bid defiance to the utmost efforts of the medical art.

The Entanglement, or, The History of Miss Eleonora Frampton and Miss Anastatia Shaftoe, 2 Vol. Noble.

This history is indeed an entanglement, and, was it even unravelled, would give but very little satisfaction to a sensible reader, it being written in the true taste of the circulating library.

Clementina, or, The History of an Italian Lady, who made her Escape from a Monastery for the Love of a Scots Nobleman. Noble.

In an advertisement prefixed to this little volume we learn, that it was written by Miss Haywood in the year 1723, and published under the title of the Agreeable Caledonian, so that it is now only vamped up with little more than a different title-page, and cannot consequently

consequently claim any attention as a new production.

A Collection of the most esteemed Pieces of Poetry that have appeared for several Years, with Variety of Originals. By Moses Mendez, Esq; and other Contributors to Doddsley's Collection, to which this is intended as a Supplement. Richardson.

The compiled part of this publication is

the best, and in some degree answers the assertion in the title page.

Cobbeletch, or the Royal Preacher, a Poem, most humbly inscribed to the King. Johnson, Ludgate-street.

This is a poetical version of Solomon's Ecclesiastes, and will, in all probability, prove an agreeable entertainment to many religious readers.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

ODE for the NEW YEAR, Jan. 1, 1768.

By William Whitehead, Esq; Poet Laureat.

LET the voice of musick breathe,
Hail with song the new-born Year!—
Tho' the frozen earth beneath

Feels not yet his influence near,
Already from his southern goal

The genial Ood who rules the day,
Has bid his glowing axle roll,
And promis'd the return of May.
You ruffian blasts, whose pinions sweep
Impetuous o'er our northern deep,

Shall cease their sounds of war;
And, gradual as his power prevails,
Shall mingle with the softer gales
That sport around his car.

Poets should be prophets too.—

Plenty in his train attends;
Fruits and flowers of various hue
Bloom where'er her step she bends.

Down the green hill's sloping side,
Winding to the vale below,
See, she pours her golden tide!

Whilst, upon its airy brow,
Amidst his flocks, whom Nature leads
To flowery fests on mountains heads,
Th'exulting shepherd lies:
And to th' horizon's utmost bound
Rolls his eye with transport round,
Then lifts it to the skies.

Let the voice of musick breathe!
Twine, ye swains, the festal wreath!
Britain shall no more complain

Of niggard harvests, and a failing year:
No more the miser hoard his grain,
Regardless of the peasant's tear,
Whose hand laborious till'd the earth,
And gave those very treasures birth.

No more shall George, whose parent breast
Feels every pang his subjects know,
Behold a faithful land distress,

Or hear one sigh of real woe.
But grateful mirth, whose decent bounds
No riot swells, no fear confounds,
And heart-felt ease, whose glow within
Exalts Contentment's modest mien,
In every face shall smile confess,

And, in his people's joy, the monarch too be blest.

An OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE, written for the Play and Entertainment of THE WAY TO KEEP HIM AND THE GUARDIAN; acted by the Comedians at Scarborough, Nov. 25, 1767, given to the Ladies, by the Marquis of Granby.

WHILE Greece and Rome blas'd forth in
early days,
With genuine lustre and with unbought praise;
No hireling poets were retain'd to sing,
And waft their heroes on the muses wing:
'Twas worth intrinsic fir'd th' enraptur'd bard;
And warm applauses were his just reward.

We too, a hero could point out to you;
As Scipio valiant, and as Cato true:
True to his country's liberties and laws;
Ready to bleed in her all-righteous cause.

But stop, fond muse, or e'er you're out of
wind,
Nor dare to hail the favourite of mankind:
Leave such a subject to the god of verse;
Phœbus himself his actions shall rehearse,
Quit thou the buskin and the sock rehearse,
And wing thy bardling with a comic plume.

Demand we now what brought these beauties hither.

In spite of darkness and of stormy weather?
Methinks I hear the exulting fair reply,
"When Granby asks, what mortal can deny?"

Ladies, we offer to your candid view,
A comedy and farce—nor old—nor new.
"But why exhibit two such homely pieces?"
Was it to vex, to mortify, or tease us?"

Stop Charming souls, and hear me whilst I
plead,

Unforc'd, unask'd, unprejudic'd, unfeud.
What if The Way to Keep Him should unfold
Some other him, that's better, guess'd than
told?

And what if our good Guardian should suggest
A God-like heart within a human breast?
What if encourag'd by our virtuous wife,
Who weans her husband from a rakish life,
The generous dame her own good man shall
blest,

And charm his sorrows with a chaste care!
What if his nymphs, smit by the just gradation,

Conceive your darlings—in imagination;
Then might our weak endeavours to amuse you,
At once instruct and please, and disabuse you.

I've

I've rifled FLORA's painted Bower.

Set by Mr. C. CLAGET.

Sung by Master BRETT.



I've rifled Flora's painted bower, to form this wreath of
 vernal flowers; A-midst the chaplet have I wove the
 birds of Ve-nus and of Jove. Here as th' immortal
 law - rel grows, There as blooms the fragrant rose; Be with this verse th
 gar - land bound, That ar - dent love hath beau - ty crown'd, That
 ar - dent love hath beauty crown'd.

ODE to the SOUTH WIND:

Written during the late frost.

KIND Auster! with dissolving breezes,
From Afric's warmer regions come!
And back to Zembla's icy seas
O! drive thy ruffian brother home.—
Come! and with gales benign and bland
Loose from his frosts our fetter'd land;
Again O! let the Naiads lead
Their waters through the thirsty mead;
Again with damps prepare the tainted ground,
To charm with odours strong the rapture—
Tho' Faon's sons in angry strain
Thy moisture-dropping wings accuse,
And say Hygeia's foes remain
In ambush 'midst thy balmy dews;
Say, shall not Britain's hardy youth
Deny such dreams the seal of truth?
Who, when they wake the misty morn
With carols blythe of hound and horn,
Find manlier strength their active sinews feel,
Than 'midst surrounding frosts the skaiting

O! then attend thy suppliant's pray'r!
Awhile unbend the stubborn soil,
Shed thy moist influence through the air,
And wake again the hunter's toil:
So from each hill, and ev'ry grove,
Where'er Diana's vot'ries rove,
While all around the jocund cry
With mimic thunder leads the sky,
Each sportive youth, with eager transport pale
In many a cheerful note shall bless thy friendly
Rusticus.

PROLOGUE to FALSE DELICACY.

Spoken by Mr. KING.

I'M vex'd—quite vex'd—and you'll be vex'd
—that's worse; [curse!
To deal with *Stubbish Scriblers*!—there's the
Write moral plays,—the blockhead!—why
good people,
You'll soon expect this house to have a steeple!
For our fine piece, to let you into facts,
Is quite a *sermon*,—only preach'd in *acts*.
You'll scarce believe me till the proof appears,
But even I, Tom Fool, must shed some tears.
Do ladies, look upon me,—Nay no simp-
ring.— [whimp'ring?
Think you this face, was ever made for
Can I, a cambrick handkerchief display,
Thump my unfeeling breast, and roar away?
Why this is *comical*, perhaps he'll say.
Resolving this strange, awkward, bard, to pump,
I ask'd him what he meant?—He, somewhat
plump,
New purs'd his belly, and his lips thus biting—
I must keep up the dignity of writing!
You may, but if you do fir, I must tell ye,
You'll not keep up that dignity of belly;
Still he preach'd on.—“Bards of a former age,
Held up abandon'd pictures on the stage,
Spread out their wit, with fascinating art,
And catch'd the fancy, to corrupt the heart;

But happy change!—in these more moral days,
You cannot sport with virtue, e'en in plays,
On Virtue's side, his pen the poet draws,
And boldly asks a hearing for his cause.”

Thus did he prance and swell.—The man
may prate,
And seed these whimsies in his addle pate,
That you'll protect his muse, because she's
good,
A virgin, and so chaste!—O Lud, O Lud!
No muse the critic beadies' lash escapes,
Tho' virtuous; if a dowdy, and a trapes;
If his comes forth a decent, likely lark,
You'll speak her fair, and grant the proper
pals;
Or should his brain be turn'd with wild pre-
In three hours time, you'll bring him to his
senses;
And well you may, when in your power you
In that short space, you blister, bleed, and
sweat him.
Among the Turks indeed, he'd run no dan-
ger,
They sacred hold, a madman, and a stran-

EPILOGUE,

*Spoken by Mrs. DANCER,**Written by DAVID GARRICK, Esq;*

WHEN with the comic muse a bard
hath dealing, [sneering;
The traffic thrives, when there's a mutual
Our author bails, that well he chose his plan,
False modesty!—Himself, an *Irishman*;
As I'm a woman, somewhat prone to satire,
I'll prove it all a *bull* what he calls nature;
And you, I'm sure, will join before you go,
To maul *False Modesty*—from *Dublin* be!
Where are these *Lady Lambtons* to be found?
Not in these riper times, on English ground.
Among the various flowers, which sweetly
blow,
To charm the eyes, at Almack's and Soho,
Pray does that weed, *False Delicacy* grow?
—no.

Among the fair of fashion, common breeding,
Is there one bosom, where love lies a bleeding?
In olden times, your granams unresin'd,
Ty'd up the tongue, put padlocks on the
mind; [now confin'd.
O ladies, thank your stars, there's nothing
In love you English men;—there's no con-
cealing, [dealing;
Are most, like Winworth, simple in your
But Britons, in their natures, as their names,
Are different, as the Shannon, Tweed, and
Thames.

As the *Tweed* flows, the bonny *Scot* proceeds,
Weeds slaw, and sure, and nae obstruction
heads;
Tho' oft repul'd, his purpose still hands fast,
Sticks like a burr, and weens the last at last.
The *Shannon*, rough, and vigorous pours along,
Like the bold accent of brave *Paddy*'s tongue;
Arrab, dear creature,—can you scorn me so?
Cast your sweet eyes upon me top, and the

Not

Not sorry me?—pooh! that's all game and laughter,
 First marry me my Jew T,—ho!—you'll love
 Like his own Thomas, honest *Jos Trott* their
 brother,

More valiant than one, and much less bold than
Guilford dull, his loving arms will spread;
 But *Bopt*—in willows hides his bathful head;
Jos leaves his home, resolv'd to tell his

piece
 Heavens—I love *Jos* fr,—'tis in vain,
Jos blazes, turns him round,—and
 whistles home again.

Well n my panning like?—or do you doubt it?
 What say you to a trial?—It's about it;
 Let *Cupid* lead three Britons to the field,
 And try which first can make a damsel yield?
 What say you to a widow?—Smile consent,
 And she'll be ready for experiment.

The Story of the NEW COMEDY called
FALSE DELICACY.

LORD Winworth, a nobleman of irre-
 ceptionable character, having addressed
 Lady Betty, Lambton, is, notwithstanding he
 is very agreeable to her, rejected, because
 she thinks a second marriage highly indeli-
 cate. Despairing of Lady Betty his lordship
 determines to offer his hand to Miss March-
 mont, a young lady of great merit, who hav-
 ing lost her parents, and her hopes of a for-
 tune with them, while a child, had been
 supported by the generosity of Mr. Cecil and
 Lady Betty. To Miss Marchmont his lord-
 ship was inclined to hope he was not unsuccess-
 fully from her having interested herself in
 his favour with Lady Betty, whose influence
 with Miss Marchmont he also intends to re-
 quest.

Sir Harry Newburg attends Col. Rivers to
 solicit his consent to his marriage with his
 daughter, by whom his address was favoured
 unknown to the Colonel, who having prom-
 ised Miss Rivers to Mr. Sidney (who by the
 way is much more attached to Miss March-
 mont) is not to be prevailed on to break his
 word by Sir Harry's more splendid offer; he
 declares his esteem for Sir Harry as a valuable
 acquaintance but that he is not at liberty to
 receive him for a son in law.

Lady Betty acquaints Mrs. Harley with her
 regret for having repulsed Lord Winworth,
 who, she tells her, has sent to beg half an
 hour's private conversation with her, on busi-
 ness of importance, which her ladyship
 hopes is to renew his addresses. Mrs. Harley
 proposes to remove every difficulty by her
 hinting to his Lordship that Lady Betty is
 disposed to listen to him with favour. This
 important her ladyship rejects as indelicate,
 and enjoins Mrs. Harley to keep her parti-
 cular for my lord a profound secret.

Sir Harry acquaints Mr. Cecil with his in-
 tention of carrying off Miss Rivers, as the
 Colonel opposes their union: Cecil, after

some hesitation, approves his proposal, and
 promises his assistance. Sir Harry leaving
 him, Cecil, who is a middle-aged man, and
 affects a singular plainness of dress, declares
 himself in love with Miss Marchmont, and
 resolves, that her rejection may not render
 him ridiculous, to sound her, by proposing
 a friend of his own age, &c. for her husband.

Lord Winworth attends Lady Betty, and
 treats her to influence Miss Marchmont in
 his favour. The manner of his introducing
 his request having the appearance of renewing
 his solicitation to herself, she gives an almost
 implicit consent before the discovery 'tis Miss
 Marchmont to whom he now means to offer
 himself. Mrs. Harley, on my lady's retiring,
 being made acquainted with his lordship's in-
 tention, proposes to set all to rights, by let-
 ting Miss Marchmont know the true state
 of Lady Betty's heart. This expedient is re-
 jected by the latter, as being also to a great
 degree indelicate.

Sir Harry crosses the stage with Miss Rivers
 and her maid; they are followed by Colonel
 Rivers, who, alarmed at their being thus
 together in a retired part of the garden, list-
 ens and overhears Sir Harry intreat Miss
 Rivers to go off with him; which, after
 some reluctance, she consents to, and they
 appoint a place of meeting in the evening.
 The Colonel on their going off appears, and
 expresses much displeasure and concern. Ce-
 cil appears with Miss Marchmont and soli-
 cites for a friend of his own age, &c. Miss
 Marchmont expresses her concern that she
 cannot listen to any address, her fears that
 she will lose the friendship both of Mr. Cecil
 and Lady Betty, who has proposed Lord Win-
 worth to her, and owns a prepossession in fa-
 vour of Mr. Sidney. Cecil receives her con-
 fidence with pleasure, declares he is not in the
 least displeased at her rejecting his friend-
 ship and that he will exert himself to procure
 her wishes. Lady Betty appears on Cecil's
 going off, and urges Lord Winworth's suit
 to Miss Marchmont; though she is rejoiced
 at Miss Marchmont's rejecting him, her par-
 tiality for my Lord occasions her to express
 herself with warmth in his favour as an un-
 exceptionable suitor. This induces Miss
 Marchmont to think she is more interest-
 ed in his favour than Lady Betty will allow
 and she determines to sacrifice herself to what
 she concludes is the earnest wish of her friend.

Lady Betty informs Mrs. Harley with much
 pleasure that Miss Marchmont is averse to
 Lord Winworth's addresses; Miss March-
 mont enters, and declares her determination
 to sacrifice her wishes to her ladyship. After
 taking much pains to convince Miss March-
 mont she is not so earnest as she imagines,
 Lady Betty is reduced to the necessity of sac-
 rificing her darling delicacy, and acquaints
 Miss Marchmont with her real wishes; which
 as she is about to do his lordship enters.

Lady Betty not having yet opened her re-
 G 2 sentiments

sentiments to Miss Marchmont, is thrown into the greatest distress by her accepting, tho' with visible reluctance, his lordship's hand. Miss Rivers coming with her maid to the appointed rendezvous, instead of her lover is met by her father: A most pathetic scene ensues: After expostulating with her in the most affectionate manner, he tells her he will not offer to detain her: He even puts into her hands an obligation to pay her a noble fortune, but forbids her ever after appearing in his sight. On the Colonel's retiring, Sir Harry Newburgh appears, and tells the lady that every thing is ready. She declares she will not forsake her father; the maid advises Sir Harry to force her away; on his preparing to do so, she breaks from him, and seeing Mr. Cecil, entreats his protection, and that he will not suffer Sir Harry to follow her. Accordingly on his attempting to do so, Cecil opposes him; they draw, but, after a few passes, Sir Harry is convinced of the shameful part he is acting, puts up his sword, and is reconciled to his friend.

Sidney having heard of Miss Rivers's attachment to Sir Harry, attends the Colonel, and declines the proposed match, very much to the displeasure of the Colonel. Cecil and

Mrs. Harley having acquainted each other with the real sentiments of the lovers, they contrive to remove the difficulties a ridiculous attention to an imaginary propriety had occasioned. Lord Winworth receives a message from Mr. Harley in Lady Betty's name, desiring to see him, as does Lady Betty one to the same purpose from his lordship. On their meeting Lady Betty is led to think Mrs. Harley has given up her secret, and declares since she hath thus betrayed her, she will no longer conceal her partiality for his lordship. My Lord, surprised at so unexpected a declaration, laments earnestly that his engagements with Miss Marchmont prevents his happiness. Cecil and Mrs. Harley now appear, and after humourously ridiculing their romantic delicacy, which had occasioned so much confusion, introduce the other characters who have been set to rights by them within. My Lord, freed from his engagements with Miss Marchmont, and accepted by Lady Betty, joins the hands of the former with her favoured Mr. Sidney; the Colonel accepts Sir Harry for his son-in-law, and Cecil declares it a happiness to people of such refined sentiments, that they have friends about them of plain understanding and common sense.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

FRIDAY, JAN. 1.



NUMBER 30540, was drawn a prize of 1000*l.* in the present lottery.

TUESDAY, 12.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, His majesty hath been most graciously pleased to order, that the court mourning shall not, for the future, continue longer than one half of the time which hath been usually observed.

HEARTFORD.

FRIDAY, 15.

The following gentlemen were appointed sheriffs, for 1768.

Berks. Wm Price, Esq; Bedf. John Cater, Esq; Buck. Wm Cresswell Wentworth, Esq; Cumb. Sir Gifford Lawson, bart. Chesh. Henry Hervey Aston, Esq; Camb' and Hunt' Edw. Leeds, Esq; Corn. Fraunceis Kirkham, Esq; Devon. W. libert, Esq; Dorst. Ja. Goldop, Esq; Derb. Sam. Crompton, Esq; Essex. Rich. Lomas Clay, Esq; Glouc. John Guise, Esq; Hertf. Lionel Lyde, Esq; Hertf. Richard Gorges, Esq; Kent. Rich. Hulce, Esq; Leicest. Edw. Dawson, Esq; Linc. Joseph Walls, Esq; Monm. Richard Lucas, Esq; Northumb. Bryan Butrell, Esq; Northamp. Tho. Powys, Esq; Norf. Wm Woodley, Esq; Notting. John Bell, Esq; Ox. Stucley Baynton, Esq; Rutl. Henry Shield, Esq;

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Shropsh. Edward Botterell, Esq; Som. John Helliar, Esq; Staff. Francis Eld, Esq; Suff. Osborne Fuller, Esq; Southampt. Chaloner Ogle, Esq; Surry. Rich. Barwell, Esq; Suff. John Paine, Esq; Warw. John Partheroshe, Esq; Wcest. Thomas Bury, jun. Esq; Wilts. Edmund Lambert, Esq; Yorksh. Sir Geo. Strickland, Bart.

S O U T H - W A L E S .

Brecon. Thomas Harris, Esq; Carmarth. Edw. Parry, Esq; Card. Daniel Lloyd, Esq; Glam. Tho. Bennett, Esq; Pamb. John Griffiths, Esq; Radn. John Trumper, Esq;

N O R T H - W A L E S .

Angl. Wm Hughes, Esq; Carn. Robert Howel Vaughan, Esq; Denb. Edw. Lloyd, Esq; Flint. Edw. Lloyd, Esq; Merion. Robert Godolphin Owen, Esq; Montg. Thomas Thomas, Esq;

Ended the drawing of the lottery, when No. 22347. as last drawn ticket, became entitled to 1000*l.*

MONDAY, 18.

Daniel Asgood, was executed at Tyburn, for murder.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when Wm Cayley, for stealing an heifer, Patrick Swiney, Timothy Crawley and Wm Hamilton, for highway robberies, Thomas Mitcheener and Charles Davis, for burglary, received sentence of death, as Daniel Asgood a burglarman

huguenots had before, for the murder of Wm. Bickley, a watchman. Eighteen were sentenced to transportation for seven years, two were branded, two ordered to be publicly, and eight privately whipped.

TUESDAY, 19.

An house was consumed by fire near Westminster Abbey.

THURSDAY, 21.

John Kirkman, Esq; was elected alderman of Cheap ward, in the room of Sir Samuel Dwyer, deceased.

SATURDAY, 23.

The judges further heard the case of Mr. Gibson, lately convicted of forgery, on a special verdict, and pronounced him guilty. (See our vol. for 1766, p. 132.)

The frost (See our last vol. p. 683.) continued with great severity, till the 11th of the present month, and added extremely to the distresses of the poor; but they received great alleviation from the humane benevolence of many noble persons, gentlemen, merchants, capital tradesmen, corporations and parishes. Many persons were frozen to death in town and country; the Thames was frozen in, and much damage happened to the shipping and small craft. Several persons lost their lives in skating and sliding, as usual, and many of the idle gun men, or poppers, about the fields, through carelessness, or want of skill in their diversion, were killed by their own pieces.

Accidents of various kinds have deprived several persons of their lives, many murders have been committed, shipwrecks at sea and on the coast have been frequent, and robbers of all species very insatiable, during the course of this month.

Days appointed for holding the sessions of the peace, Oyer and Terminer, and gaol delivery of Newgate, in the year 1768.

Quarter session, at Hicks's Hall, Monday, Jan. 11, Thursday 14, Old Bailey.

General Session, at Hicks's Hall, Monday Feb. 23, Wednesday 24, Old Bailey.

Quarter session, at Hicks's Hall, Tuesday, April 12, Wednesday 13, Old Bailey.

General Session, at Hicks's Hall, Tuesday, May 17, Wednesday 18, Old Bailey.

Quarter session, at Hicks's Hall, Monday, July 4, Wednesday 6, Old Bailey.

General session, at Hicks's Hall, Monday, Sept. 5, Wednesday 7, Old Bailey.

Quarter session, at Hicks's Hall, Monday, Oct. 17, Wednesday 19, Old Bailey.

General session, at Hicks's Hall, Monday Dec. 3, Wednesday 7, Old Bailey.

Days appointed for holding the general quarter sessions of the peace for the city and liberty of Westminster, in the year 1768.

Thursday, the 7th day of January.

Thursday, the 7th day of April.

Wednesday, the 29th day of June.

Friday, the 7th day of October.

Extract of a Letter from a Master of a Vessel, dated King'sale in Ireland, 19 December, to his Sister at Mitchell in Cornwall.

"The day I left you at Mitchell arrived at Padstow before high water, sailed for Cork at three o'clock the same afternoon, and the next day at four in the afternoon made the Head of King'sale about three leagues from Cork Harbour; when the violence of the weather and the want of day-light obliged us to make for the most convenient place, which happened to be at the Old Head in Bullin Bay, where not being acquainted, had nothing to do but pray to God to be our director to bring us in safe with our vessel and lives. Thus far I got safe to anchor at three quarters past four, being almost dark: At one o'clock next morning I went ashore to get assistance, in case occasion should require it; but had not been there above half an hour, when, on my return for the boat, I found her cut to pieces and carried away by the country people. From this I began to fear what I had to expect; however, as the vessel was safe and sound, under no apparent danger of being lost, I could scarce believe that any attempt would be made to rip her up; but from that time till daylight I perceived a vast concourse of people gathering together, and talking in their own language, which we could not in the least understand; but giving a large gun fired on board, where we stayed until day-light, at which time the tide leaving us, and notwithstanding the vessel quite sound, having received no damage from the sea, the mob fell immediately on her with axes, pikes, iron crowes, and chissels, and ripped her to pieces in less than four hours. Indeed they had the good manners to let us share with them for about an hour, during which time we saved the masts, bowsprit, boom, gaff, mainsail, jibb, and rudder, with some running rigging of small consequence. They then grew impatient at our having any share, with them, and gave me and my men notice to keep our distance; which I refusing to do, had from one of them a new ground axe thrown at me, which happily missed me. This was followed by showers of stones at me and my men, which obliged us immediately to quit the place, and seek for shelter here, our lives being threatened if we are caught near the vessel.

At this place I applied to Justice Bulling, and Mr. Dennis, a notary public; but all the satisfaction I can get, is they assure me, as many as they can detect, they will certainly punish to the utmost rigour of the law. This is the melancholy situation I am in, the which, I fear, will infallibly break my heart, before I have any possibility of seeing my native country again.

WILLIAM MARTYN.
Galway,

Galway, Jan. 7. A very uncommon instance of the severity of the frost, was observed in this neighbourhood about two nights ago. On a small lough near Ballyquirk in Eyreconnaught, above 100 couple of duck and mallard, and other water fowls, were frozen to death, where they were observed yesterday morning, fired to the ice, but none of the country people would then venture out for them.

Dublin, Dec. 15. About one o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out at Brockly park, in the Queen's county, the seat of Lord Viscount Jocelyn (who happened to be in town with his family) which entirely consumed the same, with part of a new house adjoining; very little of the furniture was saved, but no life was lost.

Dr. King, late archbishop of Dublin, having invited several persons of distinction to dine with him, had amongst a great variety of dishes a fine leg of mutton, and caper sauce; but the doctor, who was not fond of butter, and remarkable for preferring a trencher to a plate, had some of the above-mentioned pickles reserved dry for his use; which, as he was mincing, he called aloud to the company to observe him:—"I here present you, my lords and gentlemen (said he) with a sight that may henceforward serve you to talk of as something curious, viz. That you saw an archbishop of Dublin, at fourscore and seven years of age, *cut capers upon a trencher*."

The following is a prescript on of Dr. Taylor for colds and coughs.—"Take one pint of hysep water, mix it with one quarter of a pound of the best clarified honey, shake it well together, and take the quantity of a tea-cup night and morning; the patient will, in a few times taking, receive great benefit.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Jan. 4. COLONEL Thomas Shirley, was married to miss Anna-Maria Western—7. Alexander Wedderburn, Esq; to Miss Dawson—Samuel Jerman, Esq; to Miss Allen—14. Hon. and rev. Richard Byron, to Miss Mary Farmer.

Lately. Rt. hon. Lord Blayney, to Miss Tipping, a 20000 l. fortune—Sir Edmund Willson, bart. to Miss Arabella Wilkinson—Capt. Browne, to the Hon. Miss Allen—Walter Hawkeforth, Esq; to Miss Farver.

Dec. 30. Viscountess Townsend was delivered a son—Lady Molyneux, of Dublin, of a son—

Jan. 5. Viscountess Ranelagh, of a son—6. Lady of the hon. Mr. Byng, of a son—12. Countess of Shannon of a daughter—20. Countess of Elgin of a son—

Lately. Lady of the late Sir Ellis Cunliffe of a daughter—Lady Stapleton of a daughter—Lady Dyke, of a daughter—Mrs. Woodley, of South-Audley Arcot, of a son—Countess

of Pomfret, of a son and heir—Lady Lindsey of a daughter—Duchess of Leinster, of a son—Mrs. Amherst, of a daughter—Lady Hope, of a daughter—Lady Greville Mountague, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JAN. 1. MR. Potts, secretary to the post office—Sir William Rowley, knt. of the Bath, admiral and commander in chief of the fleet—Ephraim Underwood, of Whitchurch, Shropshire, Esq;—Capt. Thomas Saumarez, of the navy—11. Dr. Barnard, bishop of Derry, in Ireland—Richard Jackson—Esq; deputy governor of the South-Sea company—13. Henry Lewis, Esq; of the custom-house—Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. alderman of Cheap ward, and member for Chippingham—20. Sir Walter Wagstaffe Bagot, bart. member for the university of Oxford, succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir William Bagot, bart.—Edward Coldham, Esq; an eminent distiller, who had fined for sheriff.

Lately. William Jones, Esq; comptroller of the customs in Scotland—Andrew Richardson, of Fisher-street, Esq;—Michael Bafnet, of Wimbledon, Esq;—Lord Mount-Florence, of Ireland—Lady Stewart Shirley—Mr. Pierce, an eminent surgeon, at Bath—Thomas Gyles, of Wantage, Berks, Esq;—William Simpson, of Stamford, in Yorkshire, Esq;—Mrs. Dormer, wife of the hon. James Dormer—Sir Hungerford Holkyns, bart. succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Chandos Holkyns, bart.—Rev. Dr. Jeaner, president of Magdalen college, Oxford—Martin Beltinger, Esq; a merchant—Mr. Huddle, in the commission of the peace for Middlesex—Mrs. Richardson, daughter of the late eminent painter John Hobbs, Esq; paye to the late king, who was the first person that saw him expiring—Mrs. Worley, sister of Lord Grantham—Mr. Paul Stevens, book-seller—Sir Henry Frankland, bart. succeeded by the admiral—Edward Pearson, Esq; secretary to several bishops—Benjamin Hill, of Northampton, Esq;—Mr. Chappelow, fifty years Arabic professor at Cambridge—Lieut. Governor Scott, of Dominica—The relict of Paul Joddrel, Esq;—Hon. Joseph Herbert, president of Antigua.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. John Monck-Newbolt, was presented to the rectory of St. Laurence, in Winchester—Mr. Thomas Edwards to the living of Trodesley, Salop—Mr. George Tymms, to the rectory of Harpoole, in Northamptonshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR Office, Jan. 6. The duke of Gloucester, is appointed a major general, and colonel of the third regiment of foot guards.—Major general Murray, colonel of

of the 13th regiment of foot, in his room—Major general Armstrong, first colonel of a battalion of the 60th regiment of foot—Captain Hamilton major of the 18th regiment of foot.

St. James's, Jan. 30. The earl of Hillsborough, and the Viscount Weymouth, were sworn two of the principal secretaries of state.

From the List of the Papers.

Richard Rochford Mervin, Esq; is appointed lieut. col. of the 39th regiment and William Fleming, Esq; major of the 64th—Anthony Todd, Esq; secretary to the post-office—Rt. hon. Richard Rigby, a vice-treasurer of Ireland—Mr. Richard Jupp, is chosen surveyor of the East-India company.

Alteration in the List of Parliament.

TWEEDALE. Capt. Adam Hay, in the room of John Dickson, Esq;

B-NK-PTS.

JAMES Pearson, of Horton Mills, Berks, paper-maker.
Edward Cwynne, of James Street, glazier and painter.
Tilson Hunting, of Woodale, Yorkshire, dealer.
Henry and John Sifton, of Radman's meads, stable-keepers and partners.
Edward Mayley, of London, mariner and dealer.
Walter a Beck, of Selby, dealer.
John Ward, of St George Hanover square, butcher.
William Cooke, of Ramsey, Hunts, grocer, baker, and butcher.
James Richards, of Hackney, merchant.
George Fingaven, of Biddonsbury, merchant.
Edward Fowler, of Aldrigate Street, haberdasher.
Thomas Lamb, of Cornhill, nationer.
James Hammond, of Bishopgate Street, ginger-bread baker.
Fred. Herbin, of Copeland Street, jeweller.
Abraham Abrahams, of Bartholomew lane, scrivener.
William Bayrand, of Shoreditch, cutler.
James Bayley, of Kidderminster, mercer and dealer.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

NOTHING can more plainly shew the effects of enthusiasm than the following account from

Denmark, Dec. 29. Within these few years a set of people have been discovered here, seized with a disorder of mind that is extremely dangerous to society. This is an imagination, that, by committing premeditated murder, and being afterwards condemned to die for it, they are the better able, by public marks of repentance and conversion as they go to the scaffold, to prepare themselves for death, and work out their own salvation. A little while ago, one of these wretches murdered a child out of the same principle. In order, however, to take from these wretches all hope of obtaining their end, and to extirpate the evil, the king issued, on the 13th of this month, an ordinance, by which his majesty forbids the punishing them with death; and enacts, that they shall be branded in the forehead with a

hot iron, and whipped; that they shall afterwards be confined, for the rest of their days, in a house of correction, in order to be kept there to hard labour; and lastly, that every year, on the day of their crime, they shall be whipped a new in public.

Warsaw, Dec. 8. In the sittings of the 21st of last month, the Prince Primate laid before the national confederacy the following points, 1st, That the law, *Rex Catholicus esto*, should be confirmed. 2d, That the right of electing a king should be maintained, without ever shewing any regard to hereditary right. 3d, That the Roman Catholic religion should be maintained at all times as predominant. 4th, That the king shall never have a right to alienate any estates belonging to the republic. 5th, That no person whatsoever shall be liable to be confined without having been first heard before a court of justice, and previously condemned. 6th, That the *Librum Veto* in matters of state, shall be preserved in its full extent. 7th, That the re-entering into possession of charges and dignities, bestowed by the king, shall take place simply, without the least contradiction, without any pretext that they depend on the republic. 8th, That the free exercise of divine worship shall suffer no restriction in any respect. 9th, That the prerogatives of the cities shall be maintained. 10th, That all privileges shall be registered three months after they are granted. 11th, That no affair of state, that has been once rejected, shall be brought on the carpet again. 12th, That it shall be lawful to sell, or make over by way of inheritance, any lands, to the burghers and husbandmen, and that the state vassalage shall be suppressed. 13th, That all foreigners, who shall have lived ten years in the country, shall be reputed citizens. 14th, That the *Jus caducum* shall be granted to the king. 15th, That provision shall be made that the great cities, such as Cracow and others, shall enjoy again a seat and vote in the diets. And 16th, That persons of plebeian extraction shall be invested as heretofore with places in the assessorial courts of justice.

But we shall soon be able to give a more authentic account of these points; for by the last mail we are told, that they are now drawn up into the form of a treaty between Russia and the republic of Poland, which the Prince de Repnin, the Russian ambassador, has sent to Moscow, in order to have it ratified by her imperial majesty.

Vienna, Dec. 30. Our court hath received from that of Madrid some dispatches relative to the choice which the Catholic king was desired to make of one of the archduchesses to be queen of Naples; this choice hath fallen on the Archduchess Caroline, who is a year and some months younger than the late Archduchess Josepha was. The formality of demanding her royal highness in marriage for

for his Sicilian majesty has just been made; and the portrait of that monarch hath been presented to the prince. The departure of the prince for Italy will take place towards the spring, as soon as the public roads shall be passable.

Madrid, Dec. 7. The council has sent to all the archbishops, bishops, and other prelates of this kingdom, a circular letter, written the 15th of April, 1766, by the bishop of Cuenca, to the King's Confessor, which letter was full of complaints against his majesty's government and his ministry, and against the Confessor himself. This circular letter, which is printed, begins with the copy of a schedule addressed by the king to the bishop of Cuenca, on occasion of that prelate's letter. His majesty's schedule is as follows:

THE KING.

“Reverend Father in Jesus Christ, Bishop of Cuenca, Member of my council.

My confessor, in order to acquit his conscience and mine, has communicated to me the letter that you wrote him in a transport of your zeal. You say in that letter, that this kingdom is ruined by the persecution of the church; that you have foretold this ruin, but that the truth had not made its way to my ears, although my Confessor was not the only person you made use of to convey it to me. I assure you, that all the misfortunes that might befall me in this world, would affect my heart less than the unhappiness of the people which God has entrusted to me; I love them as my own children, and I desire nothing more ardently than their advantage, their ease, and their prosperity. But what afflicts me most is, that you should say to my Confessor, that the church is persecuted in my catholic dominions; that it's wealth is plundered, it's ministers abused, and it's immunities trodden under foot. I glory in being the eldest son of so holy and good a mother; no title does me more honour than that of Catholic: I am ready to shed my blood to maintain it. But since you say that the light has not reached my eyes, nor the truth my ears, I wish you would let me know in what consists this persecution of the church, of which I am not informed, on what occasions her goods have been pillaged, her ministers affronted, and her sacred immunities trodden under foot. What other canal besides that of my Confessor have you made use of to enlighten me, and what are the motives which oblige you to write? You may explain yourself freely, by following the uprightness of your intentions, and your pious frankness upon every thing that this important matter requires, in order that I may examine and dive into it, and satisfy, as I ought, the obligation that God has imposed upon me. I expect from your

attachment to me, and from the zeal that animates you, that you will let me know, in a particular manner, your grievances against my government, it's want of piety and religion, and the wrongs they may have caused to that church; for I have nothing so much at heart, as the taking of wise and prudent measures, and of rendering to the church and her ministers, the respect and the veneration that is due to them.

At Aranjuez, the 19th of May, 1767.

(Signed) I THE KING.

Florence, Dec. 14. On the 1st instant at night, a fire broke out at the house of a druggist, which in a few hours consumed five other houses. Among them was one belonging to a shewman, who had several animals there intended for the combats of wild beasts. The fire having consumed a stable, in which were two lions, one tiger, and three bears, these voracious animals became furious, and escaping out of the place of their confinement, fell upon the multitude, and traversed the whole city, overturning every thing in their way. In an instant, they were resounded with the cries of the unhappy wretches who became their prey. A hundred men were commanded to give chase to them, who happily killed two bears, one lion, and the tiger, but the other lion escaped. As soon as day appeared, we saw with terror the dreadful ravage made by the fire, but still more that by the wild beasts. It is reckoned, that a hundred people are killed, and a much greater number hurt.

This ode on the Harry beavers, must be more polished, the expressions be expurged, and the measure more attended to, and it will then be inserted. The author seems very capable of the task.

The epistolarium on the nuptials of Dr—, is too gross.

We are always pleased with the correspondence of a freeholder of Norfolk: but his late letter has nothing new in it.

Conventus's burlesque bag, is too juvenile for insertion.

The elegiac verses on Mr. L—, tho' affectedly naive, are not poetical—The verses from Bridgetworth, are liable to the same objection.—The speech recommended by Essex, is our next.

P. P. P. put us to the expense of 4 d. for his wit; but it was not worth the money, as he will now perceive, and might have known by turning to p. 536. but the itch of writing was upon him and he could not help setting pen to paper. Dyer's or Entick's spelling dictionaries, are recommended as guides for him in future.

The Theatrical Intelligence in our next without fail. We were obliged to postpone it as the Review of Books required so much room.

Mr. J. B. the curate, writer of a letter in our Mag. for December, p. 601. relating to his distresses, is desired to call upon R. Baldwin, in Peter-master Row, of whom, if he ascertains the facts therein stated, he may hear of something to his advantage.

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer*;

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28 162	261	105	90 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	104	101	100	—	—	—	S. W.	London mild
29 162	261	105	90 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	S. S.	rain
30 162	261	105	90 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	S. S.	rain
31 Sunday	262	106	90 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	S. S.	rain
1 163	262	106	90 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	S. S.	rain
2 162	261	105	90 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	S. E.	rain
3 162	261	105	90 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	N. E.	rain
4 162	263	106	90 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	N. N. E.	fine
5 163	264	107	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	N. N. E.	fine
6 163	264	107	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	N. N. E.	fine
7 Sunday	264	107	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	N. N. W.	frost
8 163	264	107	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	N. N. W.	frost
9 163	265	107	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	N. N. W.	frost
10 163	265	107	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	N. N. W.	frost
11 163	265	107	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	N. N. W.	frost
12 164	264	107	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	N. N. W.	frost
13 163	264	107	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	N. N. W.	frost
14 Sunday	264	107	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	N. N. W.	frost
15 163	264	107	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	N. N. W.	frost
16 163	264	107	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	N. N. W.	frost
17 163	264	107	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	N. N. W.	frost
18 163	265	108	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	N. N. W.	frost
19 163	265	108	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	N. N. W.	frost
20 163	265	108	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	N. N. W.	frost
21 Sunday	265	108	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	N. N. W.	frost
22 163	264	107	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	N. N. W.	frost
23 163	265	107	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	N. N. W.	frost
24 163	265	107	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	N. N. W.	frost
25 163	265	107	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	104	101	110	—	—	—	N. N. W.	frost

CHARLES CORBETT, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, Stock-Broker, who buys and sells in the Stocks by Commission, and transacts the Lottery Business as usual.

Mark Lane Exchange	Balingstoke	Everham.	Farnham.	Henley.	Worcester.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Monmouth.	London.
Wheat 45s. od. to 55s. 15l. to 16l. 0	5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d	14l. os. to 15l	14l. os. to 15l	14l. os. to 15l	42s to 47 gr	56s to 64 gr	78 os 6d. bushel	7s 6d. bu. 9 1/8	7s bush. 10 gal	Hay per load 27s to 52.
Barley 22s. od. to 27s. 16s. 1027s.	3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d	27s to 28s. od	27s to 28s. od	28s to 30 gr	12s to 24	34s to 35	31 os 3d. to 3s 3d. os od	4s 2d to 4s 4d	4s 2d to 4s 4d	Straw from 14s. to 19.
Oats 14s. od. to 19s. 19s to 22s	21s 2d to 3s. od	18s to 21s	18s to 21s	19s od to 18 1/2s	17	22s to 24	0 3s 4d to 3s 6d	2s 4d to 2s 5d	2s 4d to 2s 5d	Coals 44s. per chald.
Bees 18s. to 26s. od	17s to 22s	25s to 28s. od	25s to 28s. od	25s to 32 od	00s to 00	32s to 54	3s 6d to 3s 8d. os od	3s 6d to 3s 8d. os od	3s 6d to 3s 8d. os od	Hops 21. to 21. 6s

T H E LONDON MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1768.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.



HOUGH the dis-
fensions between the
new patentees of Co-
vent Garden Theatre
have been carried to
such a vehement
length, as to produce
appeals on both sides

to the awful tribunal of the public, Mr. Colman, the acting manager, has nevertheless been indefatigable in promoting the entertainment of the town, and a new comedy called the *Good-natured Man*, written by Dr. Goldsmith, the celebrated author of the *Traveller*, has been brought out since our last; but we are sorry to say the success of this piece no way answered the very warm expectations which were entertained of its merit by the world; every body naturally looked for an extraordinary production from the masterly hand which enriched the republic of letters with the *Prospect of Society*; yet it is too melancholy a truth, that every body who cherished this sanguine opinion, was unhappily disappointed when it made its appearance upon the stage.

The design of the *Good-natured Man* is truly laudable; it is intended to inculcate the principles of universal benevolence, yet at the same time it is calculated to shew the dangerous consequences of that benevolence, which is indiscriminately showered upon the worthy and the undeserving; which is frequently unjust in order to be frequently generous, and which most commonly disobliges every body, from too earnest a solicitude to engage the esteem of all.—But as Sir William Honeywood, one of the characters, says, “There are some faults so nearly allied to excellence, that we
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can scarce weed out the vice without eradicating the virtue.” This being the case, it is greatly to be lamented, that a production upon such a plan is so imperfectly executed, as to afford but little hope of correcting the madness of good-nature, by maintaining a rank in the list of our acting, or stock, plays at the theatre.

It must however be confessed, for the honour of Dr. Goldsmith, that he seems to have erred much less thro’ a want of real genius for the stage, than through an accountable partiality for the humour of Moliere, and other celebrated writers of the last century.—In his preface he says, “When I undertook to write a comedy, I confess I was strongly prepossessed in favour of the poets of the last age, and strove to imitate them.—The term genteel comedy was then unknown amongst us, and little more was desired by an audience than nature and humour, in whatever walks of life they were most conspicuous. The author of the following scenes never imagined that more would be expected of him, and therefore to delineate character has been his principal aim.—Those who know any thing of composition, are sensible, that in pursuing humour it will sometimes lead us into the recesses of the mean; I was even tempted to look for it in the master of a spunging-house: But in deference to the public taste, grown of late, perhaps, too delicate, the scene of the bailiffs (*a scene which gave great offence the first night*) was retrenched in the representation.—In deference also to the judgment of a few friends who think in a particular way the scene is here restored.—The author submits it to the reader in his closet;
H 2 and

and hopes that too much refinement will not banish humour and character from ours, as it has already done from the French theatre. Indeed the French comedy is now become so very elevated and sentimental, that it has not only banished humour and Moliere from the stage, but it has banished spectators too."

Though there is much reason to believe, that the concluding assertion in the foregoing paragraph is altogether apocryphal, the case is nevertheless widely different with the English stage, for highly to the honours of the present times, no pieces receive any encouragement from us, which are not evidently written in favour of morality, and which do not moreover in the fable materially interest us for the fate of some principal characters.—The comedies of Dryden, Wycherly, Vanbrugh, and Congreve, notwithstanding the luxuriancy of their wit, and the abundance of their humour, are almost banished, and indeed banished very justly from the theatre; we have too much understanding, thank God, in these times to be charmed with obscenity because it may be brilliantly expressed, and we have too much shame to encourage the infamous licentiousness of the literary blasphemer, who formerly dared to crack his jest upon the divinity.—This is a refinement of modern taste; but surely a pen to which morality has such obligations, as it has to Doctor Goldsmith's, will not argue that our refinement has been carried too far; or affirm, that our taste becomes depraved in proportion as we manifest an aversion to be profligate.

The friends of humour will however say, that there can be no harm whatsoever in circulating the universal laugh, provided this laugh is circulated with innocence; granted; but surely a writer, who undertakes the most difficult, the most noble task in the whole circuit of literature, should aspire to something of a positive excellence in his work, and not shelter himself poorly behind the negative merit of being entirely harmless.—The great end of the stage should be to mingle instruction in such a manner with amusement, as constantly to interest the spectators in the cause of virtue,

and abilities so extensive as Dr. Goldsmith's, are but meanly employed, when they labour more earnestly to promote a smile, than to advance the most exalted purposes of humanity.—Dr. Goldsmith has talents, he has extraordinary talents, and had he been less attached to the now almost exploded dramatic writers of the last century, he would doubtless have produced a work no less honourable to himself than advantageous to his country; but his passion for humour has been too strong for his good sense, and he has carried his admiration of it to such an extravagance, as scarcely to have a circumstance in his piece which can lay any unquestionable claim to the title of originality.—The character of Croaker for instance, and all the incidents relative to Leontine and Olivia he has borrowed from Le Grondeur—The Good-natured Man, he has taken from *L'Ami tout le monde*—Lofty, and every thing that relates to him, from *L'important de la cour*.—His bailiffs are to be found, and better drawn, in Racine's *Les Plaideurs*; the scene where the Good-natured Man espouses the different opinions of Mr. and Mrs. Croaker is the only thing in Moliere's *L'Avare* which Fielding has not translated; and the scene where he solicits Miss Richland in favour of his friend Lofty, will be found in *Le Dissipateur* by Dr. Touche.

Character and humour are undoubtedly very essential requisites in dramatic composition, where they encrease our amusement, or add to our instruction; but the writer who thinks nothing besides these two ingredients are necessary to support the reputation of his piece, will find himself miserably mistaken when he submits it to the serious consideration of the public.—I must again repeat, that interest is the very essence of writing in this walk of literature—we cannot be interested at a theatrical representation, unless our passions are affected; the picture must be lifeless which is not calculated to work upon our hearts, and Shakespeare himself would be scarcely superior to the machinest that contrives a pantomime, if an unmeaning laugh was all he excited in his auditors.

Having thus considered the Good-natured Man, with more attention than

than we should perhaps have shewn to a writer of less reputation than Dr. Goldsmith, we shall now make an observation or two upon the prologue, which is written by his very learned friend, Dr. Johnson, as it has been mentioned with uncommon admiration by the friends of its justly celebrated author—"Tis justly remarked that nothing can ever be beautiful in serious pieces of poetry which is not evidently founded upon good sense; if this be the case, as we are apt to think it is, we are extremely apprehensive that the prologue under our consideration is more indebted to the estimation in which Dr. Johnson is universally held, than to an extraordinary merit which can be attributed to this particular performance. In the first place, he endeavours to draw a comparison between the situation of a poet on the first night his play is represented, and the situation of a candidate for parliament at the time of a general election—This, unhappily for Doctor Johnson, was recently done by an author infinitely his inferior both in erudition and abilities, in the prologue to the *Widowed Wife*; so that he has not even the claim of originality to boast; and then as for the good sense of his little composition we beg leave to submit it to the consideration of our readers—

Press'd by the load of life, the weary mind
Sorveys the general toil of human kind;
With cool submission joins the labouring train,

And social sorrow, loses half its pain;
Our anxious bard, without complaint,
may share

This bustling season's epidemic care.
Like Cæsar's Pilot, dignify'd by fate,
Tost in one common storm with all
the great;

Disrest alike, the statesman and the wit,
When one a borough courts, and one
the pit.

The busy candidates for power and fame,
Have hopes, and fears, and wishes, just
the same;

Disabled both to combat or to fly,
Must bear all taunts and hear without
reply.

Uncheck'd on both, loud rabbles vent
As mongrels bay the lion in a cage:

Tis offended burges's hoards his angry tale

For that blest year when all that vote

Their schemes of spite the poet's foes
dismiss

Till that glad night when all that hate
This day the powder'd curls and golden coat,

Says swelling Crispin beg'd a cobbler's
This night, our wit, the pest apprentice cries,

Lies at my feet, I hiss him and he dies.
The great, 'tis true, can charm the elect-

ing tribe;

The bard may supplicate, but cannot
Yet judg'd by those whose voices ne'er

were sold,

He feels no want of ill-persuading
But confident of praise, if praise be due,
Trusts without fear, to merit and to you.

Without remarking particularly on the verification of the foregoing prologue, which, to say the truth, is not uncommonly excellent, we must intreat the reader to tell us the meaning of it—? In one place, Dr. Johnson, with a politeness of a very extraordinary nature, says, that on the poet as well as on the statesman

*Loud rabbles (that is, the audience)
vent their rage*

As mongrels bay the lion in a cage.

In another place says the prologue writer:

*This night, our wit, the pest apprentice
cries*

Lies at my feet, I hiss him and he dies."

And in a third place we are told,

*The great 'tis true, can charm th' elect-
ing tribe;*

The bard may supplicate, but cannot
From these passages an unreflecting reader would be apt to think the poor poet in a very miserable situation; and he might also be apt to imagine the *loud rabble, the pest apprentice*, and acknowledged poverty, very formidable enemies for an author to encounter—But if we only go on a little farther, we shall find our good natur'd apprehension is wholly without foundation, for their neither is a *loud rabble*, nor a *pest apprentice*: on the contrary, the audience are the best natured people in the world; and the happy bard, so far from wanting money to bribe with, is to be —

"—Judg'd by those whose voices
ne'er were sold,

"He feels no want of ill-persuading
But confident of praise, if praise be

due,

"Trusts without fear, to merit, and
For

For the credit of Dr. Samuel Johnson, author of the Rambler, we hope that his name is only used at the head of the prologue to assist the sale of the book; and yet we fear this delicious morsel is actually his writings; because had it been happily otherwise, his good sense would have led him to disown it long since by a public advertisement.

Covent-Garden theatre, as well as Drury-Lane, since the publication of our last, has brought out a new performance: The Covent-Garden piece is a comic opera, by the celebrated Mr. Bickerstaff, author of Love in a Village, which was performed on Thursday the 25th, with universal applause, and promises to be as great a favourite, with the town, as any other production of that elegant writer. The Drury-Lane Piece is a tragedy by Mr. Murphy, on the famous story of Zenobia, which has given Crebillon so fine a field for his tragic powers, and furnished Metastasio with so delightful a subject for an opera.—In justice however to Mr. Murphy, we must observe, that he has not borrowed a single circumstance from either, and it will be but justice to inform our readers, that few modern productions have met with more approbation, or more richly deserved it.

Some Account of Lionel and Clarissa. A Comic Opera.

P E R S O N S.

Sir John Flowerdale	<i>Mr. Gibson.</i>
Colonel Oldboy	<i>Shuter.</i>
Mr. Jessamy	<i>Dyer.</i>
Lionel	<i>Mattocks.</i>
Harman	<i>Mabon.</i>
Jenkins	<i>Dunfall.</i>
W O M E N.	
Diana	<i>Mrs. Baker.</i>
Clarissa	<i>Miss Macklin.</i>
Lady Mary Oldboy	<i>Mrs. Green.</i>
Jenny	<i>Mrs. Mattocks.</i>

THE opera opens by a conference at breakfast, at the Colonel's, between him, Diana and Jenkins, a faithful old servant, and steward to Sir John, sent to request the favour of the Colonel and his family's company, living at a mile or two distant.—The Col. (an old rich amorous wag, as well

as a claret toper, not over pleased with his son's prodigality) is vastly puffed up with the sprightliness of his daughter Dy, and can fancy nothing but a duke for her.—Mr. Jessamy, son to the Colonel, brought up under the tuition of Lord Jessamy, brother to Lady Mary, a great *beau & la mode*; whose quality, estate, and name of Jessamy, he falls heir to.—His father proposes him to marry Clarissa, a very amiable young lady—this visit is intended to bring matters to a crisis, but Clarissa flatly refuses him, having already disposed of her affections in favour of Lionel, a promising youth (upon a visit from the university, and very studious) supported and educated by Sir John, and intended for holy orders.—The beauty of this scene fairly shews the author of Love in a Village. After Clarissa has declared her sentiments to Lionel, he mutually discovers his passion without reserve—but, after reflecting what a disappointment it would be to her father's hopes, and how it would blast the confidence put in him, intreats of her to accept of Jessamy: This is overheard by Sir John.

Lionel. Sir John Flowerdale, Madam, is such a father as few are blessed with; his care, his prudence, has provided for you a match. Your refusal renders him inconsolable.—Listen to no suggestions that would pervert you from your duty, but make the worthiest of men happy by submitting to his will.

Cl. How, Sir! After what passed between us yesterday evening, can you advise me to marry Mr. Jessamy?

Lionel. I would advise you to marry any one, Madam, rather than a villain.

Cl. A villain, Sir!

Lionel. I should be the worst of villains, Madam, was I to talk to you in any other strain: Nay, am I not a villain, at once treacherous and ungrateful? Received into this house as an asylum; what have I done! Betrayed the confidence of the friend that trusted me; endeavoured to sacrifice his peace, and the honour of his family, to my own unwarrantable desires.

Cl. Say no more, Sir; say no more; I see my error too late; I have parted from the rules prescribed to my sex; I have mistaken indecorum for a laudable

dable sincerity; and it is just it should meet with the treatment my imprudence deserves.

Lionel. 'Tis I, and only I, am to blame; while I took advantage of the father's security, I practised upon the tenderness and ingenuity of the daughter; my own imagination was gone astray, I artfully laboured to lead your's after it. But here, Madam, I give you back those vows which I insidiously extorted from you; keep them for some happier man, who may receive them without wounding his honour, or his peace.

Jenny, a dutiful creature, (servant to Clarissa) having come to the knowledge of her mistress's passion for Lionel; drops some hints to her uncle Jenkins; which he informs Sir John of; and occasions his overhearing the above serious, but beautiful dialogue.—And, taking them at a little nonplus, produces the following principle of fortitude, so different from the sentiments of the generality of fond fathers.—After acquainting them he has overheard all:

Sir John. As for you, Clarissa, since your earliest infancy, you have known no parent but me; I have been to you, at once, both father and mother; and, that I might the better fulfil those united duties, though left a widower in the prime of my days, I would never enter into a second marriage.—I loved you for your likeness to your dear mother; but that mother never deceived me—and there the likeness fails—you have repaid my affection with dissimulation.—Clarissa, you should have trusted me.

Sir John. As for you, Mr. Lionel, what terms can I find strong enough to paint the excess of my friendship!—I loved, I esteemed, I honoured your father: He was a brave, a generous, and a sincere man; I thought you inherited his good qualities—you were left an orphan, I adopted you, put you upon the footing of my own son; educated you like a gentleman; and designed you for a profession, to which, I thought your virtues would have been an ornament.—What

return you have made me, you seem to be acquainted with yourself; and therefore I shall not repeat it.—

Yet remember as an aggravation of your guilt, that the last mark of my bounty was conferred upon you in the very instant when you was undermining my designs. Now, Sir, I have but one thing more to say to you.—Take any daughter, was she worth a million, she is at your service.

Then follows what we might expect Sir John proceeds

Sir John. You have not erred, my dear daughter, you have distinguished. It is I should ask pardon for this little trial of you; for I am happier in the son-in-law you have given me, than if you had married a prince.

Diana having carried on a secret correspondence with Harman, a younger son of family; who followed her while in London: By a feigned excuse comes to her father, and insinuates himself into his good graces; with a plea—that he is in love with a young lady hard by, and the father refuses to crown their wishes: The colonel insists upon his taking a trip with her; obliges him to make use of his post-chaise, and writes a letter to himself to the unknown father. Which at last proves to be his colonelship.

[To force upon another, that which we ourselves cannot brook, is a principle so predominant in mankind; (and generally attended with such fatal consequences) that I hope this striking example will have a good effect, by shewing the absurdity of it.]

Afterwards the young couple, its supposed, relent, (but no reason expressed to be the occasion) return, and go to Sir John's, where they meet the Colonel, Lady Mary (a prating lady of fashion, whose delicacy can correspond with nobody but her shallow-brained son) and Mr. Jessamy. After a short dialogue the matter is fairly reconciled by the interest of Sir John Flowerdale; and both parties are supposed to be happy though Mr. Jessamy is offended.

Upon the whole, this performance is little inferior to the two well received comic operas of *Love in a Village*, and *The Maid of the Mill*.

* *Sir John, a short time before this interview, offers him a small estate he had lately purchased.*

A brief

A brief Account of Broadstreet, and Cornhill-wards, with an accurate Plan thereof, according to a new Survey.

BROAD-STREET-WARD, is so called from that street, which is a part thereof, and before the fire of London was probably remarkable for its breadth. It is bounded on the East and North, by Bishopsgate-ward; on the West by Coleman-street-ward, and by Cornhill-ward on the South. The streets, lanes, &c. are so clearly marked in the plan, as to need no enumeration here. In this ward are six churches; Allhallows in the Wall, St. Peter's le Poor, St. Martin's Outwich, St. Bennet Fink, St. Bartholomew, Exchange, and St. Christopher's. Also four halls, viz. Carpenters, on the South of London-wall; Drapers, in Throgmorton-street; Merchant-Tailors-hall, in Thread-needle-street, and Pinners-hall. The other principal public buildings are, the Bank of England, South-sea house, the chief Penny-Post office, and the Pay-office. Of the churches,

1. Allhallows in the Wall, is a rectory, in the gift of the crown, and the church one of those that escaped the great fire in 1666. Value to the rector, about 81 l. per ann. Vestry, all that have served, or fined for, offices; two church wardens, 143 houses. Augmentation from St. George's Botolph Lane, and St. Martin's Orgars, 41. per ann. each.

2. St. Peter's le Poor, in Broad-street, is a rectory, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, value to the rector about 130 l. per ann. The church escaped the fire of London; vestry general; two church wardens, 141 houses; augmentation to the parish of St. Botolph's Aldgate 21. 10s. per ann.

3. St. Martin's Outwich, in Thread-needle-street, is a rectory, in the patronage of the Merchant-Tailors company, value to the incumbent about 60 l. per ann. This church also escaped the dreadful fire of 1666.

Vestry general; two churchwardens; and about fifty houses. Augmentation to the parish of St. Botolph's, Aldergate, six pounds per ann.

4. St. Bennet Fink, in Thread-needle-street, is a curacy, and a donative in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Windsor, value to the curate about 115 l. per ann. The church was burnt in the fire of London, and since beautifully rebuilt. Vestry general; two churchwardens, 96 houses. Augmentation to St. Botolph's Aldgate 21. 10s. per ann.

5. St. Bartholomew, Exchange, is a rectory, in the gift of the crown, and the church being destroyed in the great fire of 1666, was handsomely rebuilt. Value to the rector about 400 l. per ann. Vestry general; two churchwardens, 124 houses. Augmentation to the parish of St. Andrew's Wardrobe 121. per ann.

6. St. Christopher's, in Thread-needle-street, is a rectory, in the gift of the bishop of London, value to the rector about 150 l. per ann. Vestry general; two churchwardens, 92 houses. Augmentation to the parish of St. Botolph's Bishopsgate, six pounds per ann. The church was damaged by the fire of London; but was well repaired and beautified.

This ward has an alderman, his deputy, nine other common-councilmen, ten constables, eight scavengers, thirteen wardmote inquestmen, and a beadle. The present alderman is Sir Thomas Rawlinson, knt. the deputy Mr. Henry Kent; the other common-councilmen; Mess. John Cotterel, Benj. Bonnet, John Ellis, John Stephens, Ret. Nich. Frisquet, Nath. Burrough, Richard Windsor, Francis Magnus, and John Poultaey.

This ward is taxed to the fifteenth in London, at 27 l. in the Exchequer 25 l. The jury men returned by the Wardmote inquest, serve in the several courts in Guildhall, in August.

There watch, every night, at the stands in this ward, a constable, the beadle and thirty watchmen.

[Cornhill-ward in our next.]

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament which began Nov. 11, 1766, being the sixth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 14.

ON the 17th of May the bill was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole house. On the 30 of June the house resolved itself into the said committee, went through the bill with several amendments, and ordered the report to be then received, which it accordingly was, and the bill with the amendments was ordered to be printed. On the 16th, the bill was read a third time, passed, and Mr. Onslow was ordered to carry it to the lords, and desire their concurrence, which their lordships were pleased to grant without any amendment, and it received the royal assent by commission on the 29th of June.

On the 14th of May leave was given to bring in a bill for the further quieting and establishing corporations; and for rendering more speedy and effectual proceedings in writs of Quo Warranto, and informations in nature of a Quo Warranto, and proceedings in writs of Mandamus; and several learned lawyers, together with Lord George Sackville, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. What was the design of this bill does not appear, but such a number of hard names, I suppose, alarmed the gentlemen of the house; therefore on the third of June, after the bill had been presented, read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house, it was resolved, that this house will, on this day three months, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house upon the said bill: In the mean time, that is to say, on the 18th of May, there was leave given to bring in a bill for regulating the proceedings of public companies and corporations, trading with joint stocks, in the cases therein to be mentioned; and that Mr. Dyson, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Jackson, do prepare, and bring in the same. On the 11th of June Mr. Dyson presented the bill to the house, when it was read a first time, and ordered to

be read a second time, which it was on the 15th, and committed to a committee of the whole house; after which it passed through both houses in common course, and on the 29th of June it received the royal assent by commission, being now intitled, An act for regulating the proceedings of certain public companies and corporations carrying on trade, or dealings, with joint stocks, in respect to the declaring of dividends; and for further regulating the qualification of members, for voting in their respective general courts.

I shall therefore, because of the connection, give a short abstract of these two acts together, beginning with the last as being the most general; the preamble of which sets forth, that by virtue of divers acts of parliament, and of royal charters founded thereupon, certain public companies, or corporations, have been instituted for the purpose of carrying on particular trades or dealings with joint stocks; and the management of the affairs of such companies has been vested in their general courts, composed of the members at large of such companies respectively; in which general courts every member, possessed of such share in the stock of the company as in and by the said acts and charters is limited, is qualified and intitled to give a vote or votes: And it further sets forth, that of late years a most unfair, and mischievous practice has been introduced, of splitting large quantities of stock, and making separate and temporary conveyances of the parts thereof, for the purpose of multiplying, or making occasional votes, immediately before the time of declaring a dividend, of chusing directors, or of deciding any other important question; which practice is subversive of every principle upon which the establishment of such general courts is founded; and if suffered to become general, would leave the permanent interest of such companies liable at all times to be sacrificed

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to

to the partial and interested views of a few, and those perhaps temporary proprietors, therefore it is enacted, that from the first of August, 1767, no member of any of the said companies, or corporations, shall be deemed qualified, or admitted to give any vote, in any general court of such company, in respect of any stock transferred to him after the said first of August, unless he shall have been possessed thereof six calendar months; unless such stock shall have been acquired, or shall have come by bequest, or by marriage, or by succession to an intestate's estate, or by the custom of London, or by any deed of settlement after the death of any person who shall have been intitled for life to the dividends of such stock. — That the respective oaths and affirmations required to be administered to, or taken by, members, at or before giving their votes, shall, from and after the 1st of August, 1767, be altered in such manner as to extend to, and comprize the further qualification required by this act, in respect of the continuance of the possession of such stock; and the said oaths and affirmations, so altered, shall be administered to, and taken by the members of such companies, in the place of those heretofore required. — That from and after the 10th July, 1767, no declaration of dividend shall be made by any general court, other than one of the half yearly or quarterly general courts, at the distance of five calendar months at the least from the last preceding declaration of a dividend; and no declaration of more than one half yearly dividend shall be made by one general court; and no question upon any proposition for increasing the rate of the dividend, shall be decided otherwise than by ballot, taken at the distance of three entire days, at the least, from the adjournment, or breaking up of the general court in which such question shall have been proposed.

After having given so full an abstract of this general law for regulating all such companies and corporations, I shall only add, with regard to the act for regulating the East-India company, that much the same regulations were established for the future government of that company, with only a little variation as to times, and

with this restriction, that it shall not be lawful for any general court of the said company, at any time between the 8th of May, 1767, and the beginning of the next session of parliament, to declare, or resolve upon, any increase of dividend beyond the rate of 10l. *per cent. per annum*, being the rate at which the dividend for the half year, ending the 24th of June, 1767, is made payable.

Although I have given a very particular abstract of the first of these two laws, yet I hope no gentleman will think it tedious, if he considers that there is now above six millions a year of the property of British subjects, or their friends abroad, that must for the future be directed in its management by these two short and intelligible laws; for by the last state of the national debt * it appears, that there was then, 4,707,223 l. growing due yearly for paying the interest of our public debts, and if to this we add the increased dividends payable to the Bank proprietors, and the trade and India revenues of our East India company, the whole must amount to at least six millions a year. If we consider that the whole of this immense property must belong to persons who reside in or about London, or who have their agents or factors residing here, we may easily account for the vast increase of the cities of London and Westminster within these last thirty or forty years.

Early in this session of parliament, as well as some of the former, several of our cities and boroughs began to amuse the starving poor with signing petitions to parliament, representing the great distress to which the poor were reduced by the high price of provisions. These petitions were at first referred to the corn committee, but afterwards on the 19th of November, it was resolved, that the house would, on the Monday following, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the present high price of provisions. On the 28th of January Sir Joseph Mawbey moved, and it was ordered, that it might be an instruction to the said committee that they do consider of the present high price of soap and candles; and on the 5th of February the house agreed to the following resolution

* See our last vol. p. 279.

solution of the said committee, That the importation of tallow; hog's lard, and grease, be allowed for a limited time, free of duty; upon which resolution it was ordered, that a bill be brought in, and that Mr. Cooper and Sir Joseph Mawbey do prepare and bring in the same.

The next day Sir Joseph Mawbey presented to the house a bill to discontinue, for a time to be limited, the duties payable upon the importation of tallow, hog's lard, and grease; when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; after which it passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 27th of February.

On the 4th of May, the house, according to order, resolved itself again into the said committee of the whole house, to consider further of the present high price of provisions, and came to several resolutions, which were reported next day and agreed to, as follows: 1st. That all sorts of salted meat and butter be allowed to be imported for a limited time free of duty. 2d. That the importation of rice, sago powder, and vermicelli, from any of his majesty's colonies in America, into Great Britain, be admitted, for a limited time, free of duty; and then it was ordered, that a bill or bills be brought in upon the said resolutions; and that Mr. Onslow, the Lord Clare, Mr. Garth, Sir William Meredith, Mr. Edmonstone, and Sir Ellis Cunliffe, do prepare and bring in the same.

May 11, Mr. Onslow presented to the house according to order, a bill for allowing the free importation of salted meat and butter, into this kingdom, for a time to be limited, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; and at the same time he presented to the house, according to order, a bill for allowing the free importation of rice, sago powder, and vermicelli, into this kingdom, from his majesty's colonies in North America, for a time to be limited, which was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. This bill passed soon afterwards through both houses, and received the royal assent on the 20th of May. But as to the other bill, when the order of the day for the second

reading of the same was read, a motion was made, and the act of the 5th of his present majesty, chap. I. was read, by which our fellow subjects of Ireland were obliged to pay the salt duty on any salted meat, or butter, they imported here, and it was justly deemed hard to allow foreign salted meat or butter to be imported duty free, whilst they were obliged to pay such a heavy duty. However our zeal for the relief of the poor got the better of this solecism in politics, and the only remedy that could be thought of was an alteration of the title, in the committee, by calling it a bill to allow for a limited time, the free importation of salted meat and butter into this kingdom, from any place except Ireland; under which title the bill passed, with some difficulty, through the house of commons, but their lordships, it seems, did not think fit to put such a mark of distinction upon our fellow subjects of Ireland in any bill passed by them.

Thus we find, that in this session the committee for inquiring into the high price of provisions, had done more towards the relief of the poor, than had been done by all the committees upon this subject, ever since this distress first began to be complained of; and if they had included, instead of excepting the salted meat and butter of Ireland, I am persuaded the lords would have passed that bill likewise: I know indeed, that there are two maxims which our ministers are always obliged to have a particular regard for, the first of which is to avoid doing any thing that may encroach upon that sacred fund appropriated to the payment of our debts, and the extinction of our taxes, and the next is to avoid doing any thing that may oblige our landholders to lower the high rents, to which they have been enabled of late years to raise the rents of their land estates, by the monopoly that has for so many years been established in their favour; but when the people have been by accident brought into any remarkable distress, it is the duty of ministers to run the risk of striking a bold stroke for their relief, and, if upon this occasion, they had included the salted meat and butter of Ireland, the deficiency of the salt duty fund might have, for such a small

number of years been made good out of the Sinking Fund, by which they would have saved that invidious distinction that appeared upon the title of their bill, as it was sent up to the other house.

With respect to the other two bills, that had the good fortune to be passed into laws, they used more freedom in this session than had been usual in former sessions, for the duties upon the importation of tallow, hogs-lard, and grease, were to be discontinued from the 25th of March, 1767, for three years, and from thence to the end of the next session of parliament; and the free importation of rice, sago powder, and vermicelli, into this kingdom from our northern colonies, was to be allowed from the 1st of December, 1767, to the 1st of December, 1781.

I shall now give an account of that remarkable act which enables his majesty to put the customs and other duties in the British dominions in America, and the execution of the laws relating to trade there, under the management of commissioners to be appointed for that purpose, and to be resident in the said dominions. In the preamble of this act, the many inconveniences of having this, as it was formerly, under the sole direction of the commissioners of the customs here in England, are fully set forth. These had been long felt, and often complained of both in England and America, but no minister ever before thought of applying a remedy, therefore on June the 1st it was moved, and leave given to bring in a bill, to enable his majesty to put the customs, &c. and it was ordered that Mr. Thomas Townshend, junior, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Pryse Campbell, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Paterson, do prepare, and bring in the same. On the 3d the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Cooper, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; after which it passed through both houses in common course, and on the 29th of June it received the royal assent by commission.

By the first clause of this law, it is enacted, that the customs and other duties imposed by any act or acts of

parliament, upon any goods or merchandizes brought, or imported into, or exported, or carried from, any British colony, or plantation, in America, may from time to time be put under the management and direction of such commissioners, to reside in the said plantations, as his majesty, his heirs, and successors, by commission, under the great seal of Great Britain, shall judge to be most for the advantage of trade, and security of the revenue of the said British colonies.

By the second clause it is enacted, that the commissioners so appointed, or any three or more of them, shall have the same powers and authorities for carrying into execution the laws relating to the revenues and trade of the said colonies, as were before exercised by the commissioners of the customs in England. And it shall be lawful for his majesty, &c. in such commissions to make provision for putting in execution the several laws relating to the customs and trade of the said colonies.

And by the last clause it is enacted, that all deputations and other authorities granted, or to be granted, by the commissioners of customs in England, before any commission shall issue in pursuance of this act, shall continue in force, until the said deputations, and other authorities, shall be revoked or made void, by the high treasurer of Great Britain, or commissioners of the treasury for the time being.

This is the substance of this important law, and as all laws are good or bad according to the methods afterwards taken for carrying them into execution, if the execution of this law should be put into proper hands, and the produce of the American revenue duly applied to the administration of government, and distribution of justice, in that country, by officers and judges settled and residing there, it must prove of great advantage to Great Britain as well as our colonies; but if the American revenue should, like the Irish revenues, be converted and made a fund for pensions to court favourites residing in England, or any where but in America, and gentlemen appointed commissioners of the customs in America, only to intitle them to receive their salaries, this well designed

designed law will soon ruin all our colonies by stripping them of every ounce of gold or silver, as fast as it begins to appear among them.

[To be continued in our next.]

Further Extracts from A six Weeks Tour through the southern Counties of England and Wales.

THE country around Rainham, the seat of Lord Townshend is rich and finely cultivated, and the situation of the house, the park, and the water, very desirable: The building itself is rather in the stile of an exceeding good habitable house, than a magnificent one. But the famous picture of Belshazzar, by Salvator Rosa, has more expression in it, than any painting I think I ever saw. Ask to see Lady Townshend's dressing room; it is furnished with priats, stuck with much taste on a green paper.

The first appearance of Houghton, the celebrated seat of the earl of Orford, built by Sir Robert Walpole, is that of several very magnificent plantations which surround it every way. In the road from Syderstone they appear, I think, to the greatest advantage: They are seen to a great extent; with openings left judiciously in many places to let in the view of more distant woods; which changes the shade, and gives them that solemn brownness, which has always a very great effect. The flatness of the country, however, is a circumstance, which, instead of setting them off, and making them appear larger than they really are, gives them a diminutive air, in comparison to the number of acres really planted: For were these vast plantations disposed upon ground with great inequalities of surface, such as hills rising one above another, or vast slopes stretching away to the right and left, they would appear to be almost boundless, and shew twenty times the extent they do at present. The woods, which are seen from the south front of the house, are planted with great judgment, to remedy the defect of the country's flatness; for they are so disposed, as to appear one beyond another, in different shades, to a great extent.

In the house you enter, first, the porch, a cube of forty feet; which, as to the proportion, is, is certainly a very noble room: Yet one would ima-

gine the architect purposed to destroy the effect of so large an one, by sticking three quarters around it, what is called a gallery:—It is a balcony pushed out in defiance of grace, elegance, or proportion. Opposite the chimney is an exceeding fine cast of the Laocoon. From the hall you enter the saloon; which, but for height, would be one of the finest rooms in the world. It is forty by thirty; and forty high, which is excessively out of proportion. To the left you turn into a drawing-room, thirty by twenty-one, hung with a yellow damask. Out of that into the blue damask bed-chamber, twenty-two and a half by twenty-one and a half. Then into a very small dressing-room, and next a small closet, out of which you enter the library, twenty-two and a half by twenty-one and a half, which leads to the dining parlour, thirty by twenty-one, and that opens into the hall; so one side of the house is taken up with the foregoing apartments. The other side of the saloon is another drawing-room, called the Carlo Maratt room, from being covered with pictures by that master, thirty by twenty-one. Out of which you enter the green velvet bed-chamber, then a dressing-room twenty-one and a half by eighteen, then another bed-chamber the same size; next the cabinet, twenty-two and a half by twenty-one and a half which leads into the marble parlour thirty by twenty-one, and is exceedingly elegant, one side being entirely of white marble; and this concludes the right hand side, opening into the hall.

Having thus run through the rooms, I should tell you that the *sitting up*, for instance, doors, door-cases, windows, and cornices, &c. &c. is as magnificent as you can conceive and in as great a stile as any single room in England: Lastly, let me add that the collection of pictures which ornaments them is most undoubtedly the first in England, after the royal one. I made a few minutes of what struck me most as I viewed them, and here they follow: I submit them to your candour, not as the criticisms of a connoisseur, but the mere expression of my feelings, without any regard to names or reputations. I shall not mention one quarter of the pictures; an omission of no consequence,

no consequence, as the very ingenious Mr. Horace Walpole has published a complete catalogue of them. Many of the capital pieces are in what is called the picture gallery, which was the green-house; it is in one of the wings.

Rembrant. His Wife. The hands and face most inimitable. The clear obscure wonderfully fine.—Abraham's Sacrifice. The head of Abraham very great. The mixture of grief, piety, and awe, finely portrayed, nothing can exceed it: and the lights and shades admirable.

Rubens. Mary Magdalen washing our Saviour's Feet. Her figure most inimitably coloured, particularly the head and the tears. The heads of the old men vastly fine, and of a noble gusto. This picture is as different from Rubens's common pieces, as he himself was superior to the lowest dauber.

Titian. Simeon and Child. His head exquisite, and the air wonderfully fine.

An. Carrach. Virgin and Child. The child a very disagreeable figure. The head appears to me badly drawn.—Venus. The colouring disagreeable and without softness or delicacy: The drawing admirable.

Morellio. Assumption. Air of the virgin's head, beautiful and graceful.

Carlo Maratt. Virgin teaching a Boy Jesus to read. Air of the Virgin's head, the child, the colouring, grace, and clear obscure, beyond all praise: Most sweetly delicate and graceful.—Virgin and St. Joseph. The colouring very disagreeable.—Christ's Sermon on the Mount. The figure of Christ without dignity or expression.

Poussin. Holy Family. Drapery very good, particularly the Virgin's: the limbs seen through it.

Vandyke. Rubens's Wife. A most celebrated picture: But not an agreeable one: What strikes me most are the hands and arms, which are finer than any I ever beheld: The drapery is likewise admirable.

P. da Cortona. Christ in the Garden. Air and expression of the head admirable.

Dobson. Two Heads. The expression of the faces wonderfully fine.

Velasco. A pope's Head. Amazingly expressive: Every line of the face

exquisitely painted.—Death of Joseph. Exceeding fine heads.

Vanderwerf. David and Abishag. The colouring and finishing of this piece is beyond description. Abishag's naked body is inimitably done. Such a soft delicacy of flesh, so much brightness of clear obscure, and such a height of finishing as exceeds any thing of the kind I ever met with. Bathsheba's face is extremely expressive and finely painted. In David there is a great fault; his face is that of an old man, but the naked of his body is quite youthful, without those strong lines, and muscular traces which appear so finely in painting.

Mola. Cocles. Nothing can be finer than the attitude of Cocles.

Quin. Marfis. Usurer and his Wife; full of that vast expression, usual in this master's pieces: The penury in their countenances is admirable.

Bourdon. Two women; very disagreeable.

Guido. Consultation of the Elders. The finest picture in the collection. The colours, clear obscure, disposition of the figures, expression of the countenances and airs of the heads of the old men, beyond all description: The whole is so wonderfully fine, that one cannot quickly leave off viewing it.—Adoration. The delicacy of the boy beyond expression. The old man's head on the right side exceedingly fine, and very much in the stile of that in the Consultation, under the Virgin.

Dominichino. Virgin and Child. The colouring disagreeable, with no brightness; but the attitude inimitable.

L. Carrach. Christ in the Sepulchre. The dead body very expressive, but nothing of the clear obscure; light strangely diffused.

Salvator Rosa. Prodigal Son. Prodigious expression. If a Dutchman is he will make you observe the ragged shirt. The whole picture is amazingly fine.

In my way from Houghton to the sea coast, by Hunston, &c. I found much barren land, or rather reputedly barren; for a really barren soil I do not believe exists in any large quantities; the Norfolk improvers might turn these tracks of warren and sheep-walks into profitable farms. One of the greatest improvements in the count

country is Mr. Curtis's farm of Somerfield, belonging to Mrs. Henley of Docking. It consists of 2500 acres of land, all gained from sheep-walks; and which now is regularly inclosed and yields immense crops of corn: Inasmuch that this farm has been mentioned as the best in Europe. The rent is said to be very small, and the produce exceeding great, the profit may therefore be easily conceived. The home-stall is worth your viewing if you travel this country: It is prettily planted, and very neat. Nor would I have any one leave this part of the country without employing a few hours in viewing the environs of Docking, Mrs. Henley's seat. —

The plantations, though small, are in a very pretty taste. Her temple is light and elegant, and well placed, both for commanding a fine view of the country, and also as an object in sight of the house. The hermitage is as pretty a thing as any thing of the kind that I have seen. It is a little cottage of two rooms, situated in one of her plantations of shrubs and firs. The first room is walled with oyster-shells, the white side outwards, and the brown edges filed off; the pavement of clean small pebbles; the chimney-piece of grotto shell-work. The ceiling is papered, and at one end is the hermit's bed, a boarded one painted, with painted canvass curtains. The other room is wainscotted with very curious old carved wainscot, of Henry the Seventh's reign, and the ceiling, &c. decorated in a rustic manner, with scrolls and festoons of sea-weed, deal shavings, and painted ropes in a gothic, but very neat taste.

From Docking I proceeded to Snettisham, the seat of Nicholas Styleman, Esq; where Mrs. Styleman has formed some exceeding pretty plantations; particularly those upon a stream, which she calls New-bridge and Catherine's-land: This stream is managed with great taste; naturally it is only a ditch, but where this lady has improved it, it is a winding stream of clear water, and the greatest ornament to her plantations. On one part of its banks she has a very neat circular cottage for trawfishing, and near it a menagerie with a great variety of birds; in this part of the stream are all sorts of water-fowl. From her menagerie you

cross the stream and pass along its winding banks to the grotto, which is very prettily contrived out of a boat, by cutting it in halves and fixing it together with a little addition. It is stuck full of spar, shells, sea-weed, coral, glass, ore, &c. all disposed with taste and elegance. The front pretty, but too regular, and not rustic enough, composed of the same materials on a ground of powdered sea-shells stuck in cement. The situation is very pretty, by the side of the stream, close to a small cascade, and in the shade of several large weeping willows. — The stream is yet more beautiful in the other plantation, called Catherine's-land; for it forms five little woody islands, with cool, shady, and sequestered walks about it, in a taste that does great honour to this most ingenious lady's fancy. The plantations behind the house have great variety, and are sketched out with much taste. The road from Snettisham to Lynn is over a most sandy track of land; which has the appearance of a desert. A good husbandman cannot view the latter named town, without regretting the quantity of manure lost there, for want of a spirit in the neighbouring farmers to bring it away: They might have vast quantities of cinder-ashes, &c. and even be paid something for carrying them away; their waggons are for ever coming from the town empty, and their lands in general poor. At one place, which is called the Fort, is a heap of exceeding rich manure, which in many towns I could name, would sell for above 100*l.* and which suffers no other decrease than what high spring tides occasion, in washing part of it away; and it is all brought here in carts, at the expence of the inhabitants.

From Lynn I took the road to Narford, the seat of Price Fountain, Esq; built and furnished by the late Sir Andrew Fountain: The house is a good one, but not the object of view so much, as the curiosities it contains; amongst which nothing is so striking as the cabinet of earthen ware, done after the designs of Raphael; there is a great quantity of it, and all extremely fine. The collection of antique urns, vases, sphinxes, &c. &c. is reckoned a good one; but what gave me more pleasure than the venerable remains

mains of this kind, is a small modern Sleeping Venus in white marble, by Delveau, which in female softness and delicacy is exceedingly beautiful. The bronzes are very fine; and the collection of prints a capital one. As to pictures, I shall give you the names of a few which pleased me most, as to the masters names I minute them as they pass at Narford, and without answering for their originality. I hint this, because the most pleasing picture in the house, the Virgin and Child, said to be by Guido, is precisely the same figures, attitude, airs, &c. as Mr. Butler's Correggio, as appears by a print of the latter, I have seen in more collections than one. However, whether it is a copy or an original, the colouring is fine, and the air of the head and attitude admirably graceful.

Rubens. A Fruit Piece by Snyders, the figures by Rubens; very good.

Albano. Christ taken down from the cross; exceedingly fine, the muscles strongly expressed.

Tintoretto. St. Jerome. The head fine; but the stile dark and unpleasing.

Bloemart. Children of Israel gathering manna; fine.

Old Franc. Marriage of Cana; a striking instance of wretched grouping.

Holbein. Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn at a concert; very fine.

Quin. Matis. Two old Men's Heads; strongly expressive.

Pelligrino. Pharaoh's Daughter finding Moses: one of the best pieces I have seen of this indifferent master.

I forget to tell you that the library is a very elegant one for a private gentleman."

To the Editor of the Political Register.

S I R,

I Believe it must give some degree of provocation even to men of the most patient spirit, when they reflect on the *present divided jangling state of our ministry*; and indeed the case has been the same for some years backward. We have undoubtedly many persons of great ability in the kingdom, but scarce any two of them, *of late*, can be prevailed upon to act in concert with each other, and from a generous emulation strive who shall most exert themselves for the good of the public;

may, unless every person, who fancies himself of significance in the state, can come into power upon his *own conditions*, by dragging up his whole train of friends and dependants along with him, be resolved not to act at all; nay, makes it a point of honour to throw every obstruction (whether right or wrong) in the way of the governing party. But though this intolerant temper thus predominates among our great men, universally, with regard to the communication of power; yet, never were they more liberal to each other in the distribution of the public money. The persons who are in, are always ready to indulge those who are out, in almost whatever pensions, and for whatever continuance they chuse, provided they give them no disturbance in their administration; and of course they expect, and indeed receive, the same indulgencies from their opponents, when these happen to be uppermost in their turn; and, on this account, I think we may affirm with confidence, that, be a ministry at any time ever so bad (supposing the kingdom in a state of peace) it is more for its interest to have this bad ministry continued, than changed for one that is a little better, since every change most certainly throws an additional load upon the already-burthened nation, by the accumulation of fresh pensions, some of them indeed *ad libitum*, but most of them *for life*, and many of them with the reversionary grant to posterity, perhaps, not only *natis naturam*, but even to those *qui nascuntur ab illis*; and were an exact computation to be made of all the annual sums paid on this score to the secret, as well as the known, band of noble and gentlemen-pensioners (including, at the same time, the income of all those unnecessary and new invented places, which have been created only to form a court dependance) I believe the amount of them would be more than the entire revenue of our old English kings some few centuries backward: And yet with all this inconceivable profusion, the modish court word is, and has been, *OSCONOMY*, though I know not whether it has been put in practice in one single instance, except in the reduction of the expences of the kitchen, in the saving, perhaps, of some few pounds of butter

ter and pecks of coal. It was a noble saying, I think, of Lord Sunderland in the time of Queen Anne, when he was offered a pension on being turned out of place, that if he was no longer permitted to serve his country, he was resolved not to pillage it. Our great men at present seem determined to reverse his lordship's sentiment, as scarce any of them shew the least inclination to serve it, but all of them a strong propensity to share in its pillage: I must except the old generous duke of N——e, who, from the same odd romantic turn of thinking, had the ill judgment lately to tread in Lord Sunderland's steps; but I do not find that his example has had the least influence, or engaged a single person to imitate him; so that we may apply to him, with propriety, what Mr. Cowley says of Pindar:

—— "Pindar is imitable by none;
The Phoenix Pindar is a vast species
alone——"

And as his Grace is at present the sole Phoenix, I imagine he must be content to remain so, and still continue to form a whimsical species by himself, though I think he has no reason to blush on account of his singularity in this respect. I have not the vanity to imagine, that the imitated copy of verses will have more effect on those, for whom it is designed, than his Grace's example; nor do I expect, that it will induce a single person to resign his present pension, or to reject the offer of one for the future: however, let us testify our abhorrence of this accursed prevailing practice, and though we must despair of ever amending it, yet let us endeavour at least to brand it with the infamy it deserves. If you think that I have caught any thing of the spirit and humour of that celebrated genius whom I profess to imitate, I doubt not but you will license it with an immediate imprimatur.

I am, Sir, Your's,

T. L.

The State-Coach, a Tale: In Imitation of the Manner of Dr. Swift.

ONCE on a time a grand lord-may'r
(No matter when, no matter where)
Kept a huge pompous coach of state
Of most enormous bulk and weight;
Feb, 1768.

And on the times of public joy,
To wheel about the pond'rous toy,
He kept beside a noble string
Of horses, fit to draw a king;
All of high blood, all beasts of breeding,
But vicious from excess of feeding;
Of course intractable and heady,
Yet in one point perversely steady,
Viz. each good steed was true and hearty
To his own interest and his party;
Nay, this curs'd spirit had possest
To such degree each sturdy beast,
That not a single chuff would move
From threats or soothing-fear or love,
Unless in partnership he drew
With those of his confederate crew,
Though thus the clumsy and the clever,
Ill-pair'd, oft hobbled on together.

Hence, when the coach was order'd
out,

Buck would refuse to match with Stout,
At least one inch would not proceed
Unless impetuous Di'mond led,
Who when of late our grand premiers
And then uncheck'd in his career,
While he tugg'd on the vast machine
O'er rough and smooth, thro' thick and
thin,

Would often with their rapid turn
Make the wheels crack and axle burn;
Yet give the haughty devil his due.
Tho' bold his quarterings, they were
true:

Yes, let us not his skill disparage,
He never once o'erset the carriage,
Tho' oft he hurl'd it one would think
Just o'er the pitfall's headlong brink;
While at each hair-breadth 'scape, his
foes [goes]

Would cry, there, there, by G——d, it
And as stiff Buck would ne'er submit
But on these terms to champ the bit,
Stout in return was full as sullen,
Nor the same harness would he pull in,
Unless by cautious Duke preceded,
Or by pacific Sawney headed:
The body-coachman hence unable
To rule the refractory stable,
Was forc'd to leave the saucy brutes
To terminate their own disputes;
And when they deign'd to wear the
traces [places]

Chuse their own partners and their
Buttir'd themselves of these distractions,
Resolv'd at last the several factions
(For in their anger all had wit)
Some terms of union to admit,
Which, that more firmly they might
bind,

Drawn in this form by all were sign'd:
K We

We the contracting steeds, (express
 Here was the name of each prime beast,
 As Di'mond, Sawney, Duke) however
 Determin'd not to work together,
 Yet by these presents are agreed,
 Together peaceably to feed :
 On this account then (work or play)
 Let each receive his custom'd pay :
 Confirm we by concurring votes
 To each his daily peck of oats :
 Besides, omit we by no means
 Proportion'd quantities of beans ;
 Nor yet warm meshes when we chuse
 'em [em ;
 Nor Bracken's balls when pleas'd to use
 For as 'tis likely from full feeding,
 At times, diseases may be breeding,
 'Tis right, for every horse that is sick,
 Who finds the food should find the phy-
 sic.

These previous articles now clos'd,
 Here prudent Di'mond interpos'd,
 Long fam'd for his contempt of self,
 And views which center'd not in self,
 "How chang'd at present!" (or no
 more [wore.)
 Wears he that mask which once he
 Quoth he, (wrapp'd round with many
 a clout

His greasy heels, the horses gout)
 "Snug now ourselves and our depen-
 dants,
 Shall we neglect our dear descendants ?
 Nay e'en from scripture we should learn,
 For our own households due concern ;
 Lest we incur then, to our shame,
 Of infidels th'accursed name,
 Provide we next (if such your will is)
 For all our present colts and fillies ;
 No matter, though for this supply
 We drain our master's coffers dry :
 Stretch we the grant too, if ye please,
 E'en to the future colts of these ;
 Then to their coltlings in entail,
 Till issue of such issue fail :
 Well, bullies, are you all content ?"
 Each steed here snorted his assent ;
 And, more t'express their joy of heart,
 All let at once th'obstreperous f—t :
 The mews, thro' all its spacious round,
 Re-echo'd to th'unmanner'd sound,
 And now adjusted their pretensions,
 And thus secur'd their long-breath'd
 pensions,

Like porkers fattening in the sty,
 On their fat rumps at ease they lie ;
 Uplitter'd to their ears in straw,
 Yet not a single beast will draw.

Dogs! to reduce ye all to reason,
 I wish, at least for some short season,

That in your present master's stead,
 Too meek to tame so rough a breed,
 Too mild to curb your factious spirit,
 Too good to treat you as ye merit,
 Stern boisterous Cromwell from the
 dead,
 Or bluff old Hall would lift his head,
 That I might see you bound and skip
 Beneath their disciplining whip ;
 That I might see your pamper'd hides
 Flogg'd till from out your furrow'd sides
 Spun, in each part, the sily blood,
 Too rich from sloth and copious food,
 That thus let out at all these sluices,
 It may purge off its vicious juices,
 While I should hear you, at each jerk,
 Cry, last no more, we'll work, we'll
 work!

A third Letter from Rousseau to Mr. D.

YOU will perhaps find, my dear
 sir, that I repeat myself; but no
 matter: The affectation of finishing
 these letters with an extreme nicety
 would be ridiculous. I speak the lan-
 guage of the heart: Is it then surpris-
 ing, that it has its irregularities? Lest
 anxious about an insipid exactness, and
 a delicate variety, than an ardent de-
 sire to give you proofs of my friend-
 ship, I will follow no other order than
 that suggested by the effusions of my
 heart.

How agreeable it is, my dear friend,
 to be able thus to continue my appeals
 to you! Why cannot I enjoy your
 company here, were it but for a few
 moments? My heart would dilate with
 joy, when I considered, that it was
 you who procured it that satisfaction.
 How innocent is nature in this rural
 retreat: what exquisite pleasures do I
 here taste? to me the possession of all
 the treasures in the world would be in-
 sipid, deprived of the tranquillity I
 enjoy in this new and solitary abode.
 Happy times! when created by the
 hand of their bountiful Maker, our
 fathers admired with transport the ri-
 sing beauties of the universe, sprung
 from Chaos: fortunate times! I once
 more find you in the place where I
 now dwell. And you, my dear sir,
 may you enjoy that peace and content-
 ment, which are the natural fruit of
 your sympathizing heart; you have
 endeavoured to make a fellow-creature
 happy: you deserve to be so yourself.
 The happiness inseparable from tran-
 quillity

quillity and repose was not made for traitors.

False man! deceitful man! never will I cease my invectives against thee; Thou ceasest not to practise thy falsehoods and deceptions. Permit, my dear friend, I beseech thee, my heart thus from time to time, to give vent to its anguish, and my pen to lash vice: your own virtue will appear the more conspicuous, by the striking contrast of colours.

Yes, man! proud and imperious man! display, as much as thou plearest, thy pomp and magnificence; through the thick veil of thy deceitful outside, I discover thy baseness, and in my eyes thou art ever contemptible. Since thou bluest not at the meanness of thy origin, behold thy destiny: composed of dust, thou shalt return to thy first condition. Thy life is but a moment; and that moment is a storm. Thy birth, thy life, thy death, every thing ought to fill thee with humility and abasement; but, strange as it may seem, these very things fill thee with pride. Thou art blind, it is true; but thou shuttest thy eyes against the light. Affirm, as confidently as thou wilt, that thou partakest of reason: but what reason? The reason of prejudice, the reason of passion; and not that reason which is pure, sound, and enlightened. Cease then to boast of reason: it is not reason that guides thee; 'tis thy passions, thy furious and head strong passions.

No; I repeat it: a light that leads me astray; a gift that is fatal to me; a reason that serves me as an apology for crimes destructive of the order of society, of honesty, integrity, sincerity; that reason is no longer a light, gift, or reason: I prefer to it darkness, obscurity, and instinct. Reason! torch divine! thou wast given to man, it is true, in his state of innocence; thou oughtest to be his portion: but man, perverse man, hath abused thee, and made thee an apologist for his passions; purpose, sure, far different from that for which he received thee. But such is the nature of man, he perverts every thing.

Like the sacred fire, which, in their journey from Babylon, the Israelites hid in a well before their departure, and at their return found nothing but dirt;

our reason, which ought to serve us as a monitor of our duty, becomes obscure; the sacred fire is extinct; and we no longer find any thing but earthly sentiments, wandering stars, and scattered rays.

The fascination hath even laid hold of our senses: seldom do we see things as they really are. We realize chimeras: we destroy realities. Little attentive to our own nature, or to our interest, we cherish in ourselves what is most vile and despicable. We idolize our body; we undervalue our mind. We deceive ourselves; and we are fond of our errors: but, what is still worse, we deceive others: the most accomplished is he, that plays his part with the greatest dexterity and address; and provided the trick be well managed, other tricks must finish the cheat. The vile sport of our own passions, and of those of others, we reckon our days by our disgust; the most happy among us, is frequently he that is least wretched; and surely, if we compare our real miseries with our imaginary blessings, the balance will not turn out in our favour. Where then, thou blind and stupid mortal! where is the subject of thy ridiculous vanity? Adieu, my dear friend! I embrace you most cordially.

J. J. ROUSSEAU.

Dr. Fothergill's Observations on the Extract of the Cicuta, and its Effects: From Medical Observations and Enquiries, Vol. III.

"MUCH of the extract, hitherto used, has not, I believe, been made with due attention to the season when the plant is in its greatest perfection. So soon as the plant appeared strong and succulent, it was commonly gathered for use. But I know from repeated experiments, that the extract, prepared from hemlock before the plant arrives at maturity, is much inferior to that which is made when the hemlock has acquired its full vigour, and is rather on the verge of decline: just when the flowers fade, the rudiments of the seeds become observable, and the habit of the plant inclines to yellow, seems the proper time to collect the hemlock. It has then had the full benefit of the summer heat, and the plants that grow in exposed places,

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places, will generally be found more virofe than those that grow in the shade.

In respect to the manner of preparing this extract, it may be necessary to observe that the less heat it undergoes the better. Therefore, if a considerable quantity of the dry powder of the plant, gathered at a proper season, is added, the less boiling will be necessary, and the medicine will be the more efficacious.

But let the extract be prepared in what manner soever it may, provided it is made from the genuine plant, at a proper season, and is not destroyed by boiling, the chief difference, observable in using it, is that a larger quantity of one kind is required to produce a certain effect, than of another.

I have found that twenty grains of one sort of extract have been equal in point of efficacy to thirty, nay, near forty of another, yet both of them made from the genuine plant, and most probably prepared with equal fidelity.

To prevent the inconveniencies arising from this uncertainty, it seems always expedient to begin with small doses, and proceed, step by step, till the extract produces certain effects, which seldom fail to arise from a full dose.

These effects are different in different constitutions. But, for the most part, a giddiness affecting the head, and motions of the eyes, as if something pushed them outwards, are first felt: a slight sickness, and trembling agitation of the body; a laxative stool or two. One or all of these symptoms are the marks of a full dose, let the quantity in weight be what it will. Here we must stop till none of these effects are felt, and, in three or four days, advance a few grains more. For the general experience of all who have used this medicine to any good purpose, with whom I have any acquaintance, agree that the cicuta seldom procures any benefit, though given for a long time, unless in as large a dose as the patient can bear without suffering any of the inconveniencies above mentioned.

Patients commonly bear a greater quantity of the extract at night, than at noon; and at noon, than in the

morning. The method I commonly follow is to order *zij.* to be divided into thirty pills, not gilt. Adults begin with two in a morning, two at noon, and three or four at night, with directions to increase each dose, by the addition of a pill to each, as they can bear it.

The extract of hemlock, given in this manner, is apparently anodyne: it promotes rest, and eases pain. It seldom creates thirst, or that kind of morning head-ach which succeeds an opiate of any kind.

It seldom occasions costiveness, but, in most, it procures a laxative stool the day following.

In some habits very small doses offend the stomach, excite spasmodic twitchings, heat and thirst. In such cases, I immediately forbid its use.

From the certain quality it possesses of altering the property of a thin, corrosive, cancerous ichor, and changing it to a milder fluid, I have been induced to try it in sanious ulcers, and gleety painful discharges from the vagina, and often with success. Also in fixed excruciating pains, probably arising from acrimony, not dissimilar to that of cancers."

Anecdotes of George Jamefone, a Scotch Painter.

"**G**EOERGE Jamefone was the Vandyck of Scotland, to which title he had a double pretension, not only having surpassed his countrymen as a portrait-painter, but from his works being sometimes attributed to Sir Antony, who was his fellow-scholar; both having studied under Rubens at Antwerp.

Jamefone was son of Andrew Jamefone, an architect, and was born at Aberdeen 1586. At what age he went abroad, or how long he continued there, is not known. After his return, he applied with indefatigable industry to portrait in oil, though he sometimes practised in miniature, and in history and landscape too. His largest portraits were generally somewhat less than life. His excellency is said to consist in delicacy and softness, with a clear and beautiful colouring, his shades not charged, but helped by varnish, with little appearance of the pencil. There is a print of him, his wife Isabella Toth

Tosh, and a young son, painted by himself in 1623, engraved by Alexander Jameſone, his descendant, in 1728, and now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. John Alexander, limner at Edinburgh, his great grandſon, with other portraits of the family, painted by George; particularly another of himſelf in his ſchool, with ſketches both of hiſtory and landſcape, and with portraits of Charles I, his queen, Jameſone's wife, and four others of his works from the life.

When King Charles viſited Scotland in 1633, the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, knowing his majeſty's taſte, employed Jameſone to make drawings of the Scottiſh monarchs, with which the king was ſo much pleaſed, that enquiring for the painter, he ſat to him, and rewarded him with a diamond ring from his own finger.

It is obſervable that Jameſon always drew himſelf with his hat on, either in imitation of his maſter Rubens, or on having been indulged in that liberty by the king when he ſat to him."

The following extracts from the archives of the Bredalbane family, may give the reader ſome idea of the cheapneſs of paintings in Scotland in Jameſone's time.

Item, the ſaid Sir Coline Campbell (ſith laird of Glenorchy) gave unto George Jameſon, painter in Edinburgh, for King David Bruyſſes, king of Scotland, and Charles the 1st king of Great Brittain, France and Ireland, and his majeſties quein, and for nine more of the queins of Scotland their portraits, quhilks are ſet up in the hall of Ballock [now Taymouth] the ſum of tua hundredth thrie ſcor pounds.

Mair the ſaid Sir Coline gave to the ſaid George Jameſone for the knight of Lockow's lady, and the ſirſt counteſs of Argyll, and ſix of the ladys of Glenurquhay their portraits, and the ſaid Sir Coline his own portrait, quhilks are ſet up in the chalmers of Deaſ of Ballock, ane hundredth four ſcore pounds."

It is, perhaps, here neceſſary to inform the reader, that a hundred pounnds Scots, does not exceed in value eight pounds ſeven or eight ſhillings ſterling.

A N E C D O T E.

LE Sage's Gil Blas, far excels his Diable Boiteux, though the latter has had more regard paid it than the former. The firſt edition had amazing ſucceſs, and the ſecond ſold with ſtill greater rapidity. Two noblemen coming to the bookſeller's, ſound only one ſingle copy remaining, which each was for purchaſing; and the diſpute grew ſo warm, that they were going to decide it by the ſword, had not the bookſeller interpoſed. But the author, by whom the bookſeller made a fortune, died poor."

Hiſtory of a new Iſland which roſe out of the ſea, near Iſle Santorin, in the Archeplago, in 1707.

THE Iſland Santorin was known to the ancients by the name of Thera or Theramena, and was famous for its gulph, in which there appeared 200 years before Chriſt, an iſland, now called the Great Cameni or the Great Burning Iſland. It is called Great, becauſe in the year 1573 another roſe out of the ſame gulph leſs than the former. It was in this gulph, and between theſe two burning iſlands, that in the year 1707, on the 23d of May, at day-break, the iſland in queſtion was ſeen to riſe out of the ſea, a league from Santorin. Its appearance was preceded by a ſlight earthquake, occaſioned no doubt by the motion of that enormous maſs of matter, which was beginning to break off from the bottom, and gradually to aſcend towards the ſurface of the water. Some mariners, perceiving from the ſhore ſomething which ſeemed to float upon the ſea, imagined it might be part of a wreck, and went towards it in their boats; but finding that it conſiſted of a large maſs of rock and earth, which were viſibly riſing higher, they were terrified, and returned to Santorin with all ſpeed, where they ſpread a general conſternation by their report.—At length ſome of the inhabitants, who had more courage and curioſity than the reſt, reſolved to examine into the affair themſelves. Accordingly they went up to the new iſland, and ſeeing no danger, they landed upon it. In going from one rock to another, they

they observed the ground every where covered with white stones, as easily to be broken as bread, and very much like it. They found likewise a large number of fresh oysters sticking to it, with which they were going to fill their vessels; but perceiving the rocks move and rise under their feet, they were alarmed, and immediately made off in their boats. This shaking was occasioned by the rising of the island, which in a few days had gained above twenty feet in height and forty feet in breadth; so that by the beginning of June it stood upward of thirty feet above the surface of the sea, and might be five hundred paces round. But the five or six following days, its increase being almost imperceptible, it was imagined it would rise no higher. The part that now appeared was round and consisted of a white earth, from whence they gave it the name of the White Island.

The different motions of the island, and the rocks that were detached from it, which sometimes rose above the sea and sometimes sunk down again, often changed the colour of the water. For some hours it appeared green, then yellow or reddish, according to the different minerals which came from the bottom of this abyss. Sulphur was the most prevalent: and for twenty miles round, the waters were tinged with it. The boiling of the waves about this new island was very extraordinary; and an excessive heat was felt as one came near it. All the sides were covered with dead fish, which were driven ashore by the dashing of the waves, and the air was tainted with an abominable stench which reached as far as Santorin.

The whole month of June and half July, things remained nearly in the same state; but on July 16 there was a new phenomenon more terrible than any of the former. Towards sunset was seen, sixty paces from the White Island, a column consisting of eighteen black rocks, which rose out of a part of the gulph, which was so deep that it could never yet be fathomed. These eighteen rocks, which at first appeared a little distance from each other, being united, formed a second island, which is called the Black Island, and which soon after was joined to the White Isle.

Hitherto neither fire nor smoke had been seen. But on the appearance of these eighteen rocks, clouds of smoke mixed with fire began to rise, which however were only seen by night, but at the same time horrible noises were heard accompanied with subterraneous thunders, which seemed to come from the center of the island. It was observed that from the White Island proceeded neither fire nor smoke; but the Black Isle continued to throw them out with so much violence, that they were seen as far off as Candia, which is thirty-two leagues from Santorin.

The fire increased as the Black Island rose higher, and as the breaches in it gave it more vent. The sea became more agitated, the boiling of the waters more violent; and the air, which every day grew more noisome, joined with the smoke which the island threw out, almost took away their breath at Santorin, and absolutely destroyed all their vineyards.

In the night from the 1st to the 2d of August a noise was heard like the discharge of cannon, and at the same time, two sheets of flame burst out from one of the mouths of the Black Island which were extinguished in the air. The following days the noise increased and resembled the most dreadful claps of thunder, so that the doors and windows in Santorin were for the most part either broke or very much shaken. Red hot stones of an enormous size were then seen flying in the air. From the largest mouth of the volcano issued mountains of smoke mixed with ashes, which, being driven by the wind, covered all the neighbouring parts. Some of the ashes were carried as far as the isle of Anisi, eight leagues from Santorin; and a shower of smaller stones all on fire, falling upon the lesser Cameni, formed a scene, which on a less dreadful occasion would have been very pleasing. Every day presented something new. After the usual uproar, there was one while the appearance of rockets issuing from the large opening, and at other times sheaves of fire, which, after mounting to a great height, fell down again in stars upon the White Island, which was quite illuminated with them.

Till January 1708, the volcano continued

continued its eruptions several times in a day. February 10. the fire, the smoke, the subterraneous noises, the boiling of the sea, and the whirling of hot stones became still more dreadful than ever, and increased by the 15th of April to such a degree, that it was imagined the new island must have been quite blown up. But after that, the claps of thunder became less terrible, the waters more calm, and the stench was scarce perceived: though the smoke still grew thicker, the shower of ashes still continued to fall, and the island still increased towards the south.

On the 15th of July some ecclesiastics ventured near a part of the island where there was no fire or smoke, with an intention of landing. But when they came within 200 paces, they observed the water grew hotter as they advanced. They sounded, but could find no bottom, though their line was 95 fathom. While they were deliberating what they should do, they discovered that the caulking of their bark melted, upon which they immediately hastened away to Santoria. They were no sooner returned, than the large mouth of the volcano began its usual eruptions, and threw out a quantity of large fiery stones, which fell on the place they had just left. Measuring this new island, which they did from the larger Cameni, they found it 200 feet high, 100 broad, and 5000 round.

In 1710 it burnt again, and torrents of fire and smoke issued out from it, and the sea boiled up all round.— In 1712 the island was near three leagues round. But neither any motion nor increase was observed. The fury of the larger mouth was so much abated, that no subterraneous noises were heard: there only issued some smoke still, and a liquid matter, sometimes yellow, sometimes red, but most frequently green, which tinged the sea for more than a league.—Pliny assures us, that the island of Santorin itself rose out of the sea, and many other isles in the Archipelago are said to have been produced in the same manner."

Extract from Gmelin's Travels in Siberia.

"WE left Krasnoiarsk as soon as possible, and at the distance

of five or six hundred paces from the village of Ladaika, I observed a wooden cross, which they told me had been erected there for the security of the traveller. I asked them to what danger he was exposed, and was informed that a number of genii, spirits, or dæmons, infested those woods, and the children of Ladaika, who went to play there, were frequently led astray, and not found for a fortnight. The cross was, therefore, erected in the most dangerous place, in order to keep off these mischievous dæmons. This wood, indeed, is very thick, and it is no difficult matter to lose one's way in it; to plant crosses, therefore, at proper distances is very essential to one's safety. A little further we meet with the fort of Kanskoi and some poor Tatars, many of whom, notwithstanding their poverty, have two wives. Neither the men nor the women wear shifts or shirts except such as have been baptized, and those are but few. They never wash, and if you reproach them for their filthiness, they only reply, " Their ancestors lived in the same way." When they go to sleep or lounge in their huts, they place themselves round the fire, which is in the center of the hut, and lie with their legs and arms twisted together in such a manner, that, by turning alternately, they come as regularly to the fire as a piece of roast meat. Instead of bread, the Tatars use the bulbous roots of the mountain lilly, or others of the same kind, and never work at all. Their principal employment is hunting fables, which they have various methods of catching. When this animal is close pursued, he generally gets up into a high tree, upon which the Tatars immediately set fire to it; and, in order to escape the smoke and the fire, the fable leaps down, and falls into a net.

The dexterity and success of the Tatars in catching fables, makes Kanskoi a considerable mart, and the merchants that go to China generally make some stay there.

Before we arrive at the fort of Oudinskoi, we traverse several large woods of firs, cedars, birches, larches, and poplars. In this fort are kept the tribute-skins of the Tatars. In the adjacent parts are several Boureres, which

which the Russians call Bratski, amongst whom most of the men have their hair cut on the crown of the head, and wear the Russian dress. The principal ornament of the women is the attire of their hair. They dress it in two tresses or braids, which fall on each side of the neck before, and they commonly mix other hair with it, to increase its length and thickness. At the ends of the tresses they have pretty large balls through which the hairs pass, and are fastened below by a knot. They wear a fillet of the manufacture of the country, which they tie behind the head. To this fillet is tied a large necklace of iron rings, which goes under the chin; and besides this they wear another of the same kind, which they tie fast over it. Their garments consist of a fur gown, and a kind of cloak without sleeves, made of painted leather, which they wear over the gown. The girls dress their hair in more than two tresses, as they do amongst the Tatars, and make twenty of it, if they have sufficient for the purpose. They brought us a girl out of one of the principal families in the country. Behind she had five ribbands which hung from a piece of leather fastened to her shoulders, and at the end of each ribband was a little bell. She wore a large girdle adorned with several rings of brass, and shell-work, &c. covered with plates of iron. When one of these girls of the first rank is disposed of, she is stripped of the girdle and the bells; but it is not necessary in this country to sell a girl to a man before he partakes of her favours, for the lady that was introduced to us was with child. A Bourete gives up his daughter as the Tatars do, for a certain sum of money or a quantity of goods, and does not part with her till he is paid.

We sent for three Chamans or conjurers, which in the Boretian language are called Boe. We never saw any Chaman in Siberia in so frightful a dress. Their robe is a gown of skins, hung over with pieces of old iron, and the claws of the eagle and the owl. These iron clinkers render the dress extremely heavy, and make a horrid noise. Their caps are high and pointed, like those of our grenadiers, and are covered with the ta-

lons of the birds abovementioned. These terrible conjurers waited on us in the night, because the day, they said, was not proper for sorceries. They chose for the scene of their exhibitions the court in which we were, and made a fire there. One of them took his tambour, which was pretty large. The stick resembled a small rod of iron, on which the skin of a squirrel is fastened instead of hair. Their magic ceremonies were like those of other conjurers whom we had seen, and had the same success. We asked them, for instance, whether a man who lived at Moscow was still alive. The conjurer, after some contortions, answered that the devil could not go so far; for it is the devil who is supposed to instruct them in what is required. They writhed their faces, and their bodies, cried like madmen, and the sweat fell from them in large drops under the weight of their clothes. Their countrymen pay them for their business; but they were obliged to exhibit *gratis* before us; and to punish them a little for this requisit traffic, we made them begin their work several times over. He who had excused his devil from going to make enquiries at Moscow, on account of the length of the journey, consulted him about the matter once more, and after some contortions, asked whether the man in question had not grey hairs. We answered in the affirmative; upon which, having leaped and beat his tambour sometime longer, he assured us that the man was dead, and so indeed he had been for fifty years at least.

We went to see the tribute skins of the sort of Oudinskoi. They were the spoils of bears, wolves, foxes, squirrels, and fables. Some skins the latter were extremely beautiful as well as some of the foxes. Two the last were almost entirely black. One of them had only a little grey the lower part of the back, and the other a yellowish white: this last was not entirely black along the back, it had only a black streak which reached from the shoulders near to the loins. The sides were of yellowish white as well as the lower part of the back: betwixt that and the streaks was a mixture of black and grey hairs. The belly of each

like the back. The black fox had a white spot above his breast, about the size of a crown; the other was almost entirely grey about the throat, without any white speck. They both had black flaps and black tails, and the extremity of the tails was white as snow. A third had a black on the middle of his belly, from the throat and the interior part of the flaps; the rest was of the fox colour, red, as well as the sides and the top of the tail, but the upper and the middle parts were black."

Character of the famous Ignatius Loyala. From The Capitulation of France, &c.

"WE must not, says our author, confound the illustrious *Biscayan* hero with the fools and madmen, who have already passed under our review. His *device* should have been those words of the gospel, *I came not to send peace, but a sword*. This immortal patriarch of the disturbers of the tranquility of kingdoms, and of the peace of the church, had, no doubt, now and then some fits of madness, occasioned by the reading of legends during the cure of the wound in his leg, which he received at the battle of Perpignan. The air of the court and of society, however, soon dissipated those vapours, which only inflamed his vigorous imagination, without hurting his judgment. We ought rather to believe the great Condé's account of him, than Doctor Stillingfleet's.—In St. Ignatius, said this prince, I always see a *Caesar*, who does nothing without the best reasons for his conduct; and in Francis Xavier I observe an *Alexander*, the ardour of whose courage carried him often too far.—*Ignatius*, a warrior, fond of power and command, was, in his *institutions*, particularly attentive to the perpetuity and extension of his authority. It is well known that in appointing the generalship of the order, he immediately took possession of it himself, and his first precept to his disciples was, *that they should be in the hands of their superior as a broom in the hands of a maid, and to allow themselves like the broom to be employed for every purpose*. These are the express words of his constitutions; and during the whole of his life, he caused

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the precept to be observed with a firmness and haughtiness, which left nothing to be done by his successors in order to enforce it. We are told by his disciples, that one day he received a visit from Prince *Colonna*, during which a lay brother was obliged to come to him with a message that required dispatch. Ignatius, who wanted to bring his conference with the prince to a proper pause, before he received the message, desired his brother to sit down, who, out of respect, excused himself successively. The saint, giving way to a pious indignation at the disobedience of his subject, took the stool, and put it on his neck, saying with a holy warmth,—*Brother, you ought to obey, and since you would not be upon the stool, you shall be under it*. The poor brother, to the great astonishment of the prince, continued with his neck in this strange kind of collar, until his highness took leave.

A priest of the order being once at the altar celebrating mass, Ignatius, in order to make trial of his obedience, waited till he had begun the words of the consecration, and in that solemn moment, ordered him to be called. The priest not thinking that a preference was due to his superior before God Almighty, finished this part of the solemnity before he obeyed. At last, Ignatius himself called to the priest with a loud voice, and in terms so authoritative, that the priest, imagining his superior was now accountable for the irregularity of the orders, and for his compliance, stopped short, and ran to receive his commands. The superior, irritated at his hesitation, sent him to the vestry, saying, at the same time, with a severe tone, *Father, you who have studied so long, should have known that obedience is better than sacrifice*. Cardinal Cajetan, his contemporary, and founder of the order of *Theatines*, invited him to unite their respective disciples into one society; but Ignatius refused the incorporation, not being willing to expose himself to a division of command.—Francis Xavier, desiring to go to China, to bring that great empire to the christian faith, as he had done that of Japan, wrote to Ignatius at great length, signifying his intention, and enlarging on the mighty achievement of piety which he had reason

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to

to expect in this mission. Ignatius, on a scrap of paper, writes the letter *I*, signifying in Latin, *go*.—Dominique, whose ambition we have had occasion to mention, was, but a child in comparison of this imperious *Bissegan*.

Ignatius, concludes our author, was certainly one of those extraordinary personages, who are formed for bringing about the greatest revolutions. In the chair of St. Peter he would have gone farther, and with more policy than the Hildebrands. In the condition in which he appeared, he rose to the highest degree of human greatness, having an absolute power over the bodies and souls of his followers; this *Mahomet*, *Mahomet* as he was, durst not so much as attempt. The proscription of his *instituition* renders it unnecessary for me to say any thing more of him in the character of an *institutor*. It is not to be doubted but that he clearly foresaw, what his *instituition*, when duly established, would enable his successors to accomplish. It has been said, and truly said, by the most respectable authority; that the first general of the jesuits and the last were of the same character; this is true, however, in regard to their views and intentions: in point of genius and ability, the prince of Conde would have said, *Cæsar non vult habere parem*."

TO the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R, Leigh, Jan. 15, 1768.

THE knowledge of diseases would be very useless if there were no remedies, but, to our comfort, the vegetable kingdom supplies us with many, were they only more used: Having spoken of Carduus last, we will next treat of Tansey.

This herb grows wild by road sides, and the borders of fields, and is frequently also cultivated in gardens both for kitchen and medicinal uses. It flowers in June, July, and August: The leaves, flowers, and seeds, are the only parts made use of.

Considered as a medicine, it is a moderately warm bitter, of a strong but no very disagreeable flavour. The leaves and seeds are reckoned good against worms. The last are less bitter, and more acrid and aromatic

than those of Rue, to which they are reckoned similar; or of Santonicum, or Worm seed, for which they have been frequently substituted.

This plant is good to provoke urine; force away sand and gravel, and ease the cholick; resists vapours and hysteric fits; provokes the menses, but above all, and for which I chiefly treat of it here, it gives ease in the gout, whether in joints, limbs, or stomach, and is a singular remedy against the scurvy in a cold habit of body likewise.

The expressed juice, from three to six or eight spoonfuls, is a specifick for the gout in the stomach, taken in any fit vehicle, as white wine, or brandy plain or dashed with water, night and morning; so taken it gives ease in the Gout whether in the limbs or stomach, and carries off by urine the morbid tartarous matter of that painful disease. I keep it by me all the year preserved in brandy; or it may be taken in powder, as much at a time as the stomach can well bear; a rule I always go by.

A decoction of it either green or dry in wine, or even an infusion only, a quartern, or half a pint, night and morning, will well supply the place of the juice when it cannot be had; or preferred in that form.

A pultice of the seeds and leaves applied gives ease in pains of the Gout. In short, it should be fat upon and lain upon, applied all manner of ways both inwardly and outwardly; used as ordinary food; as tansey pancake and tansey puddings, not even clysters thereof excepted.

The great Boerhaave intimates as if the gout was catching. I know it to be so, for my late spouse, one of the best of women, with whom I had lived happily thirty-five years, was carried off with convulsions from the gout in her head, on the 19th of December last; and which adds to my affliction, when I reflect that she caught it from me. And well it may be infectious, when the miasma smells so disagreeably. Wherefore I would advise a separation for a season, by lying asunder as soon as it seizes either party, to prevent taking in an atmosphere of gouty vapours, that though they shew not their bad effects very soon, may yet in process of time contaminate

taminate the juices of the sound person.

There is a mixture of good and evil in every thing. The Gout is the conqueror, lord, and prince of all diseases, and, till it kills the patient, protects him from other disorders, and so far it generally prolongs life, and thereby makes some amends for its excessive painfulness.

Now though we cannot radically cure it, yet if we can safely alleviate some of its symptoms, that is doing some good. To this purpose, I will give a quotation from Boerhaave, with which I will conclude.

"I have advised friction, says he, with great advantage to gouty persons, that they should rub themselves every morning and evening with warm flannel cloths (or a flesh brush or both) beginning at the joints. It is a simple medicine, but I have seen more advantages from it than from all the prescriptions of pharmacy, and it agrees with the theory, by gentle friction or rubbing to shake off the matter beginning to lodge in the joints; for, years ago, I have freed many from this disorder; for the resistance is not only taken off, but the body externally opened in its pores. By the same method many other disorders may be removed, if frictions were more in use, but they are too much neglected." See farther what I lately wrote on the benefits of friction in Say's Craftsman for August 12, and in other publick papers. I use the same with great advantage myself. Your's,

J. Cook.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R, Leigh, Jan. 15, 1768.

AMONG all the medical plants belonging to the vegetable kingdom, Camomile is one of the principal. It flowers for the most part thro' all the summer months, and its seeds come to perfection in the time of flowering. It is either wild or grows in gardens; single, or double flowered. The first is best, as being strongest far abounding with more oil than the other.

This excellent plant has a strong, not ungrateful, aromatic smell, but a very bitter nauseous taste. They are

aperitive, anodyne, digestive, discutive, diuretick, sudorick, alterative, and alexipharmic, wherefore are accounted stimulating, carminative, aperient, emollient, and, in some measure anodyne, there stands recommended in flatulent colicks: for promoting the uterine purgations in tension, and rigidity of particular parts; in spasmodick pains, and the pains of child-bed women. The flowers are frequently used externally in discutient and antiseptic cataplasms, fomentations, warm baths and emollient glysters.

But besides these many virtues of camomile, there is another which renders it a specifick for agues and intermittent fevers, but especially for the last, when grown low and irregular, not having any distinct and lasting times of intermission; but border nearly upon a continued fever.

The Egyptians dedicated camomile to the curing of agues; and experience has confirmed it an admirable thing against diseases of the Pleura; it is also a good antiscorbutick. The liquid juice drank to four or six ounces two hours before the coming of the fit of an ague, whether quotidian, tertian, or quartan, it commonly cures at three or four doses; it gives ease in an exquisite pleurisy; it moves the menses; opens the urinary passages; and gives ease in a strangury to a miracle; it is a remedy for the jaundice, dropsy, asthma, and stitches in the side; it eases pain to what part of the body soever it is applied.

A powder of the herb dried, from half a dram to one dram, is good against griping of the guts, wind, and pain of the stomach. A decoction of the flowers, two ounces in three pints of water, till near one is wasted; to two pints of the strainer add one, or two, drams of salt of tartar, and take a large coffee cup full every four or five hours. It is good for intermittent fevers.

In short, camomile, outwardly applied, is good for cold gouts, coldness of the limbs; pains and aches, proceeding from cold and moisture; and mollifies tumours, discusses wind, and comforts the nerves and stomach; Wherefore it is used by way of tea, as carduus sometimes, to work off vom-

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mita

mits with, as it leaves a comfortable glowing warmth on that bowel after the operation of the emetic.

Your's, J. COOK.

The Bark of the White Willow, a Rival of the Peruvian Bark.

[From a Specimen of Miscellaneous Observations on Medical Subjects, annexed to Dr. Cloës's new Method of curing the natural Small Pox.]

FROM the time that the Peruvian Bark began to be known in our part of the world, and used frequently, there have not been wanting physicians, who endeavoured to find out some one of the barks of our own trees, which might be substituted for this foreign one. And on this account, the bark of the Ash and Horse-chestnut trees have been particularly commended. And I also remember both of them used with the best success, in curing intermittent fevers, as well by others, as by myself. But yet I have much oftener observed them applied to no purpose, so that at last it was necessary to recur to the Cortex Peruvianus. And I know some instances, where their use has done more harm than good.

Reading lately in the French Medical Diary, called, The Gazette Salulaire, the bark of the White Willow much commended as a succedaneum for the Peruvian, I immediately formed a design of making experiments upon a dozen persons of both sexes, who laboured under intermittent fevers, and observed with great pleasure, those effects produced from thence, than which better could not be expected from the Peruvian Bark. In exhibiting it, I always made use of the same method, which I used to observe with the Peruvian. I gave only the simple powder, not mixed with any thing else. I prescribed indeed larger doses, and those to be repeated oftener, and ordered the use of the remedy to be continued a little after the fever was carried off. But to hide nothing: These fevers were all either quotidian or tertians; I have not yet had an opportunity of trying its efficacy in quartans. Nor have I ever used it in remittent fevers, since against these I have in readiness a remedy equally easy

to be got, which has never deceived my expectations, viz. Vitriolated Solution of Alum, on which D. Gerhard Andrew Myller, formerly professor of the university of Gießen, published an academical dissertation a few years ago; and not only in intermitting fevers but also in other diseases which are otherwise happily cured by the Cortex Peruvianus, the bark of the White Willow has evidenced to me its virtue. Six drachms of it exhibited in the intervals, after other more exquisite medicines had been applied in vain, entirely carried off a pituitous vomiting, returning by paroxysms, after the manner of a tertian fever, although none such by any means appeared (for neither yawning nor stretching ever preceded it, nor was lateritious urine discharged; certain marks of feverish disorders, depending on the latent venom of an intermittent or remittent fever). I have also more than once seen it of wonderful efficacy in worms, nor did it ever deceive my expectation in strengthening the stomach.

To the PRINTER, &c.

S I R,

I Read a paragraph in the St. James's Chronicle of the 5th of January, asserting that the Victualling Board had contracted for four hundred head of the best oxen, exclusive of all the offal, to be slaughtered at the contractor's charge, and the four quarters not to weigh less than seven hundred and eighty-four pounds, for twenty-six shillings and six-pence per hundred weight, which is two-pence three farthings per pound. And in that paper of the 9th ult. there was another paragraph, importing that the said board are at this time under contract, and are actually supplied with fresh beef for his majesty's ships, at the following places, on the terms against each expressed, viz.

River Thames at 25s. 2d. per hundred weight, or 2d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per pound and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a farthing. Plymouth 25s. or 2d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per pound, and 1⁴⁹/₂. Portsmouth 26s. 8d. or 2d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per pound and the 48th part of 112. Sheerness and the Nore 31s. 10d. or 3d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per pound and the 72d part of 112. Downs 29s. 4d. or 3d. per pound and the 64th part

part of it; which added together and the medium prices taken is upwards of 2d 1, and under 3d per pound. And that the reason of its being higher in the Downs, and at Sheerness and the Nore, are from the smallness of the quantity; and the uncertain times it may be demanded, and the expence of water carriage. Upon enquiry of those who have contracted with that board, I find these accounts are true, and farther that they have this week contracted for 2340 tierces of Irish Pork, at four guineas per tierce, containing one with another 309 pounds, which is three-pence farthing per pound, to be paid by bill six months after delivered, or to commence interest from that time, at four pounds per centum per annum.

From these authentick and indisputable accounts (and from these alone) can the true, general and natural state of provisions, as well with regard to plenty as value, be certainly discovered. And it is from hence abundantly manifest, how much the common people and the poor have been and are abused, by the artificial prices imposed by the middle man and the retailer, whose exorbitant gains (become necessary to their manner of living, and their views of making hasty fortunes) have been increased of late nearly to one hundred pounds per cent. upon all their dealings in these commodities.

In order to cover and conceal this principal cause of the dearth of provisions to the poor, the common people have been artfully inflamed by popular reasoning upon fallacious topics, false facts daily asserted, and aggravated with great art, absurd principles of trade laid down, false crosses assigned, and anti-commercial remedies suggested; the more pernicious, because either utterly impracticable, or tending in a very little time to exhaust the nation of all its specie, to bring on a real, instead of fictitious distress, and even to produce in the highest degree those evils which they are pretended to prevent.

With these endeavours are combined those of a few interested importers

who (under the respectable name of merchants which they do not deserve) wanting abilities to see the ruin which must arise from opening the markets of Great Britain to the produce of the lands of foreign nations, instead of the produce of the lands of our own dominions; and influenced by enthusiastick notions of Dutch commerce and levelling principles, or by a secret antipathy to the landed interest, (because they are possessed of none themselves) have been for a few years last past driving on every measure, which tended to convert the trade of exportation into a trade of importation, though the former is the only vital principle of commerce, and the other the certain road to its destruction!

It appears by the custom-house books, that between the fifth of January and the tenth of October 1767, the quantity of wheat, wheat-flour, and wheat-meal, rice, barley, oats, oatmeal, buck-wheat, beans and peas, which has been imported, must have carried out of England at least nine hundred thousand pounds sterling; and though the account from that time to the end of the year is not yet made up, it is supposed to amount to a much larger sum in proportion. Add to this the interest of forty millions due to foreigners, and their profits in our funds, which may be computed at little less than two millions. How will it be possible for this nation to support such a drain of specie? and what a scene of universal ruin must attend the whole people (of all degrees) if it should long continue, or be further extended?

What then can justify the selfish attempts of these projectors, who would wantonly have introduced the hated provisions of all foreign nations at a time when Ireland and our own plantations are able to furnish any quantities of these provisions at the most reasonable price!

But from what has lately appeared in a great assembly, it is hoped that these matters will become more clearly understood, and the views of interested men more attended to, and better guarded against.

Your's, &c.

Edw

From Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of King Richard the Third, by Mr. Horace Walpole.

The Winter's Evening Tale was therefore in reality a second part of Henry the Eighth."

"THERE is a play of Shakespeare's that may be ranked among the historic, though not one of his numerous critics and commentators have discovered the drift of it, I mean *The Winter's Evening Tale*, which was certainly intended (in compliment to Queen Elizabeth) as an indirect apology for her mother Anne Boleyn. The address of the poet appears no where to more advantage. The subject was too delicate to be exhibited on the stage without a veil; and it was too recent, and touched the queen too nearly, for the bard to have ventured so home an allusion on any other ground than compliment. The unreasonable jealousy of Leontes, and his violent conduct in consequence, form a true portrait of Henry the Eighth, who generally made the law the engine of his boisterous passions. Not only the general plan of the story is most applicable, but several passages are so marked, that they touch the real history, nearer than the fable: Hermione, on her trial, says,

————— *for honour,*
'Tis a derivative from me to mine,
And only that I stand for.

This seems to be taken from the very letter of Anne Boleyn to the king before her execution, where she pleads for the infant princess her daughter. Mamillius, the young prince, an unnecessary character, dies in his infancy; but it confirms the allusion, as Queen Anne, before Elizabeth, bore a still-born son. But the most striking passage, and which had nothing to do in the tragedy, but as it pictured Elizabeth, is, where Paulina, describing the new-born princess, and her likeness to her father, says, *she has the very trick of his frown*. There is one sentence indeed so applicable, both to Elizabeth and her father, that I should suspect the poet inserted it after her death. Paulina, speaking of the child, tells the king,

————— *'Tis yours;*
And might we lay the old proverb to your charge,
So like you, 'tis the worse —————

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

EVERY evil has its beginning, and if properly attended to in its first appearance, might in general be easily checked; but it is otherwise when it has taken deep root, and spreads itself into more numerous branches than can be perhaps discovered, much less removed.

The iron and steel manufactory is perhaps the last in which Great-Britain is in danger of being equalled or rivalled by her enemies; but in conversation with an eminent manufacturer from Birmingham a few days since, I was informed, that steps are taking by the French, which, however trivial they may seem at present, may in time prove very disadvantageous to this country, and contribute towards enabling the foes of Britain to vie, one day, with her sons in the above-mentioned manufactures; I give to you as to one of our *public watchmen*, the account I have had of this matter, and desire you will, if you apprehend it needful, sound the alarm immediately.

My friend assures me, that Frenchmen have for some time past gained admittance amongst our very ingenious workmen in Birmingham, in the capacity and under the appearance of journeymen manufacturers in the several articles peculiarly wrought in that great town, that ornament of Britain, I had almost said, of the universe; that these Frenchmen stipulate for low wages, and for a limited time just sufficient to obtain information and instruction in such particulars as are needful to make them capable of injuring us, by transplanting our invaluable secrets, viz. our modes of working in *iron and steel* to their native country, and then they disappear.

Now, Sir, I will venture to affirm the *tools*, or apparatus necessary for expediting and finishing almost every article manufactured in Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and the adjacent villages, ought to be most strictly guarded from the inspection of every ingenious enemy of England. If Frenchmen,

Frenchmen, imitating the royal Czar, love their country enough, and their patriotism induces them to put on the forms of servants, in order to render themselves or posterity our equals or superiors in the knowledge of that vast variety of iron and steel manufactures, for which the places above-named are so justly distinguished, surely our love to our country should excite our attention to every advance they make of this nature, and those whose business it properly is to guard our too visibly declining trade, will pardon an obscure individual, who has, as soon as in his power, communicated the above hints to their consideration.

It is needless to observe, that Frenchmen, or other enemies of England, if they have the views above-mentioned, can and will work at an under price; they are accustomed to expend less in their support than Englishmen; nor can it be doubted, if they are employed by their superiors in their own country to steal our trade, they are also supported by them, and consequently not under the necessity of insisting on large wages, or present advantages. The men thus employed are, as I am informed, exceedingly ingenious, and therefore by much the more dangerous; and their employers either not perceiving their real intention, or, charmed by that destructive monster, immediate gain and advantage, will, 'tis much to be feared, be more numerous, unless timely prevented by proper authority.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

W.

To the PRINTER, &c.

— *Make false hair and thatch*

— *with burthens of the head;*

Some that were banded, no matter:—

Wear them, betray with them,—

Paint till a horse may mire upon your face.

Shakespeare.

ONE would imagine that the women of the present age, do now exactly copy the foregoing quotation, though I think it was that excellent author's intention, as well as many others who have noticed the failure in the fair sex, to prevent it, by shewing it in the worst light: yet

notwithstanding the many discourses that have been wrote in order to stop this evil, still blindly do they invent every method to make their *own* agreeable selves disagreeable. As the principal aim of the ladies in their dress is to attract the regard of the men, equally as the mens is to attract the ladies, I would acquaint them, through the trumpet of fame, that men (at least all that I am acquainted with, which are not a few) are not fond of the present enormous and preposterous head-dress (especially in those whose station it is quite inconsistent with) which seems to be the centre of all their pride, with the addition of pearl-powder and carmine, to destroy that natural beauty and sweetness which I and every one else must own to be the most engaging. To these disadvantages of dress, the simper, the grin, the stare, the languish, the pout, and other innumerable follies produced by that fashionable, disgusting monster, *affectation*, are what make (I imagine) the marriage state a state of misery in lieu of a state of bliss. Would I could write with energy, not only sufficient to warn, but to persuade my fair countrywomen to avoid these faults; that each would wear what best became them; that each would study their temper, and banish from themselves those disagreeable passions they observe in another, instead of exposing them to the next company they meet; and when they fix their station in this transitory life, that they would use less affectations and coquettish airs; men would then almost adore, and always praise where they now scarce admire, but always pity. Some of your female readers may answer, that there are many men who are guilty of those faults I have been decrying. That there are some I well know, who are not worthy of any one's notice; and were they treated with proper scorn by the fair sex, we should soon have less. I am afraid I have trespassed on the patience of the reader and bounds of your paper, if I have, beg your pardon.

LOTHARIO, A****

IN compliance with the desire of Essex, and other correspondents, we now insert the following.

L—

L— C—'s Speech on the declaratory Bill of the Sovereignty of Great Britain over the Colonies.

WHEN I spoke last on this subject, I thought I had delivered my sentiments so fully, and supported them with such reasons, and such authorities, that I apprehended I should be under no necessity of troubling your — again. But I am now compelled to rise up, and to beg your further indulgence: I find that I have been very injuriously treated; have been considered as the broacher of new-fangled doctrines, contrary to the laws of this kingdom, and subversive of the rights of p—t, —, this is a heavy charge, but more so when made against one stationed as I am in both capacities, as P— and J—, the defender of the law and the constitution. When I spoke last, I was indeed replied to, but not answered. In the intermediate time, many things have been said. As I was not present I must now beg leave to answer such as have come to my knowledge. As the affair is of the utmost importance, and in its consequences may involve the fate of kingdoms, I took the strictest review of my arguments; I re-examined all my authorities; fully determined, if I found myself mistaken, publicly to own my mistake, and give up my opinion; but my searches have more and more convinced me, that the B— p— have no right to tax the A—s. I shall not therefore consider the declaratory bill now lying on your t—e; for to what purpose, but loss of time, to consider the particulars of —, the very existence of which is illegal, absolutely illegal, contrary to the fundamental laws of nature, contrary to the fundamental laws of this constitution? a constitution grounded on the eternal and immutable laws of nature; a constitution whose foundation and center is liberty, which sends liberty to every subject that is or may happen to be within any part of its ample circumference. Nor, —, is the doctrine new, 'tis as old as the constitution; it grew up with it, indeed it is its support; taxation and representation are inseparably united; God hath joined them,

no B— p— can separate them; to endeavour to do it, is to stab our very vitals. Nor is this the first time this doctrine has been mentioned; seventy years ago, —, a pamphlet was published, recommending the levying a parliamentary tax on one of the colonies; this pamphlet was answered by two others, then much read; these totally deny the power of taxing the colonies; and why? because the colonies had no representatives in parliament, to give consent; no answer public or private, was given to these pamphlets, no censure passed upon them; men were not startled at the doctrine, as either new or illegal, or derogatory to the rights of p—. I do not mention these pamphlets by way of authority, but to vindicate myself from the imputation of having first broached this doctrine.

My position is this—I repeat it—I will maintain it to my last hour,—taxation and representation are inseparable;—this position is founded on the laws of nature; it is more, it is itself an eternal law of nature; for whatever is a man's own, is absolutely his own; no man hath a right to take it from him without his consent, either expressed by himself or representative; whoever attempts to do it, attempts an injury; whoever does it, commits a robbery; he throws down and destroys the distinction between liberty and slavery. Taxation and representation are coeval with and essential to this constitution. I wish the maxim of Machiavel was followed, that of examining a constitution, at certain periods, according to its first principles; this would correct abuses and supply defects. I wish the times would bear it, and that mens minds were cool enough to enter upon such a task, and that the representative authority of this kingdom was more equally settled. I am sure some histories, of late published, have done great mischief; to endeavour to fix the æra when the house of c—s began in this kingdom, is a most pernicious and destructive attempt; to fix it an Edward's or Henry's reign, is owing to the idle dreams of some whimsical, ill-judging antiquarians; but, —, this is a point too important to be left to such wrong-headed people. When did the h— of

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c——s first begin? when, ———, it began with the constitution, it grew up with the constitution; there is not a blade of grass growing in the most obscure corner of this kingdom, which is not, which was not ever represented since the constitution began; there is not a blade of grass, which, when taxed, was not taxed by the consent of the proprietor. There is a history written by one Carte, a history that most people now see through; and there is another favourite history, much read and admired. I will not name the author, your ——— must know whom I mean, and you must know from whence he pilfered his notions, concerning the first beginning of the h—— of c——s. ———, I challenge any one to point out the time when any tax was laid upon any person by p——, that person being unrepresented in p——. ——— the p—— laid a tax upon the palatinate of Chester, and ordered commissioners to collect it there; as commissioners were ordered to collect it in other counties; but the palatinate refused to comply; they addressed the king by petition, setting forth, that the English p—— had no right to tax them, that they had a parliament of their own, that they had always taxed themselves, and therefore desired the king to order his commissioners not to proceed ———, the king received the petition; he did not declare them either seditious or rebellious, but allowed their plea, and they taxed themselves. Your ——— may see both the petition and the king's answer in the records in the Tower. The clergy taxed themselves: when the p—— attempted to tax them, they stoutly refused; said they were not represented there; that they had a parliament of their own, which represented the clergy; that they would tax themselves: they did so. Much stress has been laid upon Wales, before it was united as it now is, as if the king, standing in the place of their former princes of that country, raised money by his own authority: but the real fact is otherwise; for I find that, long before Wales was subdued, the northern counties of that principality had representatives and a parliament

Feb. 1768.

or assembly. As to Ireland, ———, before that kingdom had a p—— as it now has, if your ——— will examine the old records, you will find, that when a tax was to be laid on that country, the Irish sent over here representatives; and the same records will inform your ———, what wages those representatives received from their constituents. In short, my ———, from the whole of our history, from the earliest period, you will find that taxation and representation were always united; so true are the words of that consummate reasoner and politician Mr. Locke. I before alluded to his book; I have again consulted him; and finding what he writes so applicable to the subject in hand, and so much in favour of my sentiments, I beg your ——— leave to read a little of his book.

"The supreme power cannot take from any man, any part of his property, without his own consent;" and B. II. p. 136—139, particularly 140. Such are the words of this great man, and which are well worth your ——— serious attention. His principles are drawn from the heart of our constitution, which he thoroughly understood, and will last as long as that shall last; and, to his immortal honour, I know not to what, under providence, the revolution and all its happy effects, are more owing, than to the principles of government laid down by Mr. Locke. For these reasons, ———, I can never give my assent to any bill for taxing the A——, c——, while they remain unrepresented; for as to the distinction of a virtual representation, it is so absurd as not to deserve an answer; I therefore pass it over with contempt. The forefathers of the A—— did not leave their native country, and subject themselves to every danger and distress, to be reduced to a state of slavery: they did not give up their rights; they looked for protection, and not for chains, from their mother country; by her they expected to be defended in the possession of their property, and not to be deprived of it: for, should the present power continue, there is nothing which they can call their own; or, to use the words of Mr. Locke, "What proper-

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ty can they have in that, which another may, by right, take, when he pleases, to himself."

To the Author of a Work, intitled The Confessional.

S I R,

IN page 360 of your Confessional, you tell the publick, that, "one of the last pieces published on the Trinity, was, An Appeal to the Common Sense of all Christian People; &c. which book, you add, has passed through two editions without any sort of reply that you have heard of;" but you, sir, having heard, since this was written, that Dr. Macdonel had answered the Appeal; advertise your readers of it by substituting this note at the bottom of the same page.

"When this was written I did not know of Dr. Macdonel's Answer to the Appeal, and much less of the appellant's replication, intitled the Trinitarian Controversy reviewed, printed for Millar, 1760. It is something, however, to my purpose, that no Englishman of any name has offered to confute the Appeal, and that the Athanasian doctrine seems to be consigned to the sole protection of our Irish champion, who makes so indifferent a figure in the hands of the appellant, that probably we shall hear no more of him; the said appellant having said enough to deter wise men of both sides from meddling farther in the controversy, unless in the way of review."

I can tell you, sir, of some others who have written against the Appeal. It has, sir, been answered by Mr. Landon, an ingenious clergyman in Kent. But, in my opinion, it has been answered more effectually in the London Magazine; where the controversy between the appellant and his opponent was carried on for about two years, though not without interruption for a month or two; till at last the appellant was so miserably mauled, that he was glad to give over the contest. In this controversy the Appeal is proved to be a paltry piece of impertinence, and its author a conceited, weak man; and for the truth of these assertions I appeal to every competent judge*.

Perhaps you, sir, who profess to ad-

mire the Appeal, and who moreover have declared, that *you are neither afraid nor ashamed to call for a review of our Trinitarian forms*, will step forth to the defence of your discomfited friend. If this should be the case, I do not think you will have cause to complain, that no notice is taken of you. In the mean time, candour obligeth me to grant that, if the Appeal be confuted, it is confuted by a writer who has no name. But, surely, this circumstance is a mere trifle, especially, if it be remembered, that the author of the Appeal is himself an anonymous writer, and that the same is true of the sagacious author of the Confessional.

As every human work is sure to bear signatures of humanity, it would be foolish to think our Liturgy absolutely perfect; it is, probable, in many parts inaccurate both in sentiment and expression, and glad should I be if these inaccuracies were removed: But the question is, who shall remove them? You, good sir, are, I know, ready to offer your service; but before we trouble you, it will be civil to inform ourselves, whether you be qualified for such an undertaking; in order thereto it may not be amiss to examine how accurate your own writings are.

Be it then remarked that your note, quoted above, begins with these words, "When this was written I did not know of Dr. Macdonel's answer to the Appeal, and much less of the appellant's replication." Now, sir, it is to me inconceivable, how you can know much less of one thing, than of another of which you know nothing.

In the same page from whence this note was taken, are to be found the following words, "Many of the congregations where the Athanasian creed has been disused, if, by accident, an officiating stranger should read it to them in its course, have been known to signify their dislike and surprize by very manifest tokens:" Now it is remarkable, that in the next page but one to this, viz. p. 358, you tell us, that "the common people are not much offended at the doctrines of the Trinity, and that few of them form any ideas about them:" This, sir, looks something like a contradiction;

* This controversy began in the Magazine for November, 1764.

it being incredible, that the common people should dislike what doth not offend them; or that they should express their surprize at doctrines about which they do not form any ideas. You will not, I presume, tell me that these congregations did not consist of common people, but of profound philosophers and metaphysicians. Neither can you be so weak as to say that their surprize and dislike to the Athanasian creed was owing to their being disused to it; because this would render your instance impertinent; these congregations would, for the same reason, express their surprize and dislike at hearing any other part of our Liturgy, even the Lord's prayer.

Again in the same page, viz. p. 358, you begin a paragraph thus: "Soft and fair. Let the disquisitors answer for themselves, and their own views and principles; but do not *prejudge* them *beforehand*." This, sir, seemeth to me as good sense and English, as if you should say to a man, do not *precede* me *before* me.

I desire my readers to observe, that the passages on which these remarks are made, are not separated by more than one page, as they will thereby be the better enabled to judge how nearly our Liturgy will be made to approach perfection by the touch of your reforming hand.

And now, sir, having made thus free with you, justice and candour oblige me to declare, that I do not think you, either in learning or natural talents, by any means inferior to the most able of your worthy friends, the Free and candid Disquisitors. Your fault lies in thinking too highly of yourself; you deem yourself qualified to instruct the learned world: This is a gross mistake, and I am very sorry that you are fallen into it: For though I well know that your pen can have no other effect with men of judgment than to excite a smile, yet let me tell you that, among the multitude, it may do much mischief; this is a serious affair.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. A. B.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,
YOUR correspondent (Mag. for
Jan. p. 4.) is not satisfied with

my observations upon Eph. ii. 3. He now alledges, Gal. ii. 15. where, as he says, *Jews by nature* is by birth. In answer to which I say, that the apostle intends to include proselytes, as well as such as were born of Jewish parents. For they also were Jews. So Esth. viii. 17. *And many of the people of the land became Jews*. Here, in Gal. ii. 15. the two great divisions of mankind, at that time, are represented by *Jews and Gentiles*. In other places, and very frequently, it is *circumcised and uncircumcised, circumcision and uncircumcision*. But no man is born circumcised. It is a mark fixed in the flesh afterwards: Nor has a person, descended of Jewish parents, any advantage by his birth, unless he be circumcised according to the law of Moses. If that is omitted, he is not a Jew, but a mere Gentile. So that all depends upon circumcision. And, as it has been said, *Christianus non nascitur, sed fit*: It may be likewise said, a Jew is not born, but made so.

Your correspondent now also brings in the words of Ps. li. 7. which indeed have been often alledged to prove the general corruption of the human nature: But are no proof at all. Here again, the author, formerly quoted, may be of use to us. "Some, says he, are early drawn aside into evil courses, by the snares of this world. Which occasioned the Psalmist to say hyperbolically of some wicked men: *They are estranged from the womb. They go astray, as soon as they are born*. And in like manner David, after the commissions of the great sins he had fallen into, recollects also his past offences, and says, *he had been shapen in iniquity, and in sin had his mother conceived him*: That is, he laments his too great propensity to some sins, and humbly owns, that even in early life he had done things, which he ought to repent of, and blame himself for. But he is here speaking of himself, or his own particular constitution, "not of all men in general." All which is agreeable to Grotius upon the place. To whom therefore, and to other judicious commentators, I refer the objector; if he is still dissatisfied. I do not intend to write any more upon this subject; for I am not able to say any thing more, or better, than what has been already said by others.

M 2

N. N.
THEO.

• Sermons, as before, p. 152, 153.

THEOLOGICAL QUERIES.

1. **H**OW is it possible unanimity in religion should subsist, but upon the basis of plain, intelligible, evident, rational, substantial and important truth?

2. Can a religion that, in an especial manner, exhorts all its professors to perseverance in the practice of love and charity, be supposed to require a positive and absolute belief of things, that can never be satisfactorily cleared up, explained, and reconciled with reason; and which, therefore, if a belief of the articles contained therein be deemed of real importance, must occasion endless disputes and animosities? For how can a dispute be determined about a point, that according to the present supposition, cannot possibly be so much as explained, much less proved to the satisfaction of those who oppose it?

3. Does not natural religion chiefly and principally consist, in the belief of an implied or tacit promise, made by the Creator of all things, of rewarding those, who through the influence of the belief of such promise, diligently serve him?

4. Can the Almighty Creator of all things, be obliged by any thing but his promise; and can he do any injury, and be guilty of injustice towards any creature, unless upon supposition of the subsistence of some promise either express or implied, conveying a right to better treatment?

5. Is it possible to reconcile God's moral attributes with each other, but by supposing they all center and unite, and are all founded in his veracity, and the stability of his promises?

6. How can God manifest the extensiveness of his goodness, but by means of manifesting the extensiveness of his truth?

7. Can the secure, compleat, and everlasting happiness of the creatures, be founded in any thing but the veracity of God, and the firmness and steadfastness of his word?

8. Whether it did not please God to pardon the sins of men, on account of the death of Christ, not because there was any real merit in his sufferings with respect to God, nor because Christ's righteousness was hereby made ours by imputation, but be-

cause by fulfilling his promise of exposing his beloved son, and whom he had appointed heir of all things, to such sufferings, and constituting him Lord of all, according to his promise, as the reward of his sufferings, he could experimentally give the strongest evidence to all creatures, of his absolute determination to fulfil all his promises, and consequently advance their happiness to the greatest height, and establish it upon the firmest and surest foundation—could plainly shew by Christ's exaltation as the reward of his suffering through the influence of a firm belief of the promises of God, that all such (and such only) should be abundantly rewarded, and reputed sons of God, as should follow the example of his faith and patience, and could thus give the greatest encouragement to all creatures to cultivate and improve that principle, upon which all compleat, secured everlasting happiness must depend—and could likewise make it manifest, that how merciful soever he might be in forgiving other sins, yet that a wilful, obstinate, and malicious denial of his veracity (a true principle in its own nature utterly inconsistent with true happiness) shall never be forgiven?

9. Is the universal establishment of a meer moral government, reconcilable with the wisdom and goodness of God?

10. Is it consistent with wisdom and goodness to make none truly happy, because some, and it may be the greater part will not cultivate and improve in their souls that principle, upon which alone true happiness can be founded and established?

11. Is not the supposition of Christ's having suffered only with respect to an imagined human soul, and of his being one substance with the father and impassible, manifestly subversive of the whole end and design of the redemption: and upon such supposition, can any rational connexion be conceived between the sufferings of Christ, and the pardon of our sins?

12. Can creating and preserving a world in compliance with the will of another, of itself give a right to an absolute power and authority over it; though it cannot but be allowed to be a qualification for being invested with such power?

13. If the father willed to create a world,

world, could he not do according to his will, unless the son would it likewise?

14. Is Christ's right to divine worship founded in his natural perfections—in his being creator and preserver of all things—or in his mediatorial office?

15. Supposing a being of the greatest possible perfection (I speak of natural not moral perfection) should create a world, and commit to another of comparatively inferior perfections, the infant and absolute government thereof, and the whole disposal of every thing therein, in such manner as to take no thought, nor in the least to concern himself about it—to which of them would divine worship be due?

16. Must not Christ's right to judge and govern all things, and his right to divine worship, of necessity be supposed to be founded in one and the same thing?

17. Does it not appear from the following texts, that Christ's right to judge and govern all things is founded in his mediatorial office? Heb. 1. 3. 1. 9. and 12. 2. John 5. 21, 22, 23, 27, 27. Phil. 2. 8, 9, 10, 11. Luke 29. 26.

18. If Christ was restored to the same glory, as the reward of his sufferings, after his death and resurrection, which he had with the Father *before the world was*; does it not clearly follow, that the glory he had with the father before the creation, was enjoyed by him in virtue of his promise of suffering, and as the reward of his future sufferings to be undergone, according to the will of his father, for the advancement of the happiness of all his creatures? For if his glory, his authority to judge and govern the world, was the reward of his sufferings in one case, why not in the other? There was however this circumstantial difference, which may account for several expressions in scripture, that the glory which he had before his sufferings, he enjoyed conditionally, or in virtue of his promise of performing certain conditions, whereas he enjoyed it afterwards unconditionally, or as one that had performed the conditions required.

19. Is Christ, in scripture, more especially considered as the son of God, because before his incarnation he governed all things, in virtue of his promise of performing certain condi-

tions, and because after his resurrection he was constituted heir and lord of all things; or because he proceeded from the Father by eternal generation?

20. If the father created all things, and governs them, and redeemed mankind by Jesus Christ who is lord of all; if Jesus Christ (whether finite or infinite, dependent or independent by nature, equal to or comparatively inferior to the father in natural perfections, though infinitely superior therein to the creatures whom he has made) always has, and always will with respect to the creation and government of the whole world, act according to the will and counsel of his Father, may he not be truly said to do all things that the Father doth, and be properly called and worshiped as one God with the Father? Must he not of necessity have a right to equal worship with the Father? Must he not even upon supposition of no unity of substance, considered as the object of our worship, be thought distinct, yet inseparable from the father? For how can we honour the Father as creator, preserver; redeemer, judge and disposer of all things, and not equally honour in the same respects the son likewise? Will not the only difference be, that we shall worship the Father as the fountain and origin of all being and all good; and the son as deriving all power and authority from the father, and governing all things, and dispensing all blessings (tho' constituted absolute Lord of all) according to the will of his father, *doing always those things that please him*? And what is this but worshipping the Son as the Son, and the Father as the Father?

21. Can there possibly be any idolatry, or any blasphemy, in worshipping the true God and governor of the world, in acknowledging his truth, and in persevering in the belief of his being a fulfiller, in the highest degree, of his word and promise in all things?

To the Printer of the Public Advertiser.

S I R,

SINCE my return to this city, I find that Mr. A. has published some further remarks upon my letter, relating to the bounty upon the exportation of our corn. (See last vol. p. 652.)

I would not affront so polite and so elegant an author, by desiring him

to

to look into any of the ridiculous essays, published by that band of gentlemen who vent their opinions through the medium of the public papers; but I hope I may, without affronting his elegance, desire him to look into Bishop Fleetwood's *Chronicon Preciosum*, because he may there see that the common price of British wheat in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign was at 8s. per quarter, though the present standard of our coin had been settled in the first year of her reign.

He may there likewise see, that the high price of our wheat in 1587 and 1595, was occasioned by an excessive exportation; and in p. 76 he may see, that so long since as in 1339, some undertakers contracted with our government to furnish their army in Scotland with 10000 quarters of wheat and malt, to be delivered at Berwick, or in Leith road, at 9s. per quarter. In short, from the whole tenor of our history, it is evident that our armies and garrisons, both in France and Scotland, were always furnished with corn and malt from England.

These facts I thought myself obliged to mention, in order to shew that the common price of British wheat has been much lower than it is now sold for; and that we had a great exportation long before any bounty was granted upon it.

I am, Sir, &c.

Feb. 6.

B.

The Opinion of his Majesty's Physicians and Surgeons, given Jan. 23, 1768, in regard to Messrs. Sutton's Practice in Inoculation, in consequence of a Letter from Sir John Pringle, dated London, May 6, 1767, to Mr. Brady at Brussels, and another from Count Kaunitz Rittberg, dated Vienna, Dec. 17, 1767, to Count Seilern, Ambassador from the Empress Queen to the King of Great-Britain.

London, Jan. 23, 1768.

THE physicians and surgeons of the king of Great Britain, in obedience to his majesty's commands, transmitted to them by the earl of Hertford, his majesty's Lord Chamberlain, have perused and duly considered two letters delivered to them; one from Count Kaunitz to Count Seilern, dated Vienna the 17th of December, 1767; the other from Sir

John Pringle to Mr. Brady at Brussels, dated London the 6th of May, 1767, upon the subject of the inoculation of the small-pox.

They humbly beg leave to observe, that no report whatsoever, in respect to the general success of inoculation in this country, can greatly exceed the truth; that for many years past scarce one in a thousand has failed under the inoculated small-pox, even before the time of the Suttons, where the patients have been properly prepared before, and rightly treated during the eruption, with respect to external heat, diet, cooling and opening medicines.

That by a steady observance of these rules, and by a much freer use of the open and even cold air, than was formerly known in this country, Messrs. Suttons and others have communicated the small-pox with very great success, and have thrown some new lights upon the subject of inoculation, particularly with respect to the exposing of patients to the open air; that the inoculators in England in general have adopted this method, and experience the success of it daily.

That they are of opinion, that the success, of Messrs. Suttons is to be attributed to the advantages arising from the opposition to colder air, from a judicious treatment, and the due observance of some other rules, which have usually been followed in this country before, and not to any *peculiar nostrum, or specific remedy*.

That they have no doubt, but that the method of inoculation, practised in England with such universal success, would be as successful at Vienna, provided the inoculation was performed with the same skill and prudence, and the patients were equally submissive to the rules directed.

In answer to the extract from Sir John Pringle's letter they beg leave to make the following observations: It is said that the number of pustules on the whole body of a patient inoculated by Sutton does not exceed one hundred, or two hundred at most, commonly not a dozen: If it is meant that the number of pustules *can be determined*, and that they will *never exceed two hundred*, they beg leave to observe, that this is not an exact representation of the case; for though it will very frequently

frequently happen that the number of pustules will not be more than a dozen, yet sometimes, though very rarely, they will greatly exceed two hundred.

It is said that Sutton does not require his patients to keep in doors. This passage seems to imply that it is at the option of the patients whether they will go out or no; but the truth is, they are strictly enjoined to go abroad, and to expose themselves to the open air. It is said that Sutton has inoculated 40,000 patients *without losing one*. They are not able to ascertain the number that he has inoculated, but believe he has failed so very seldom, that they do not think that it ought to be considered as any objection to his method.

Sir John Pringle adds, that when Sutton is called to people in the natural small-pox, who are in danger and at the height, or crisis of the distemper, the first thing that he does to relieve them is, to expose them to the open air, to carry them into it if it be possible, and this even in the winter; and if they are not in a condition to be removed, he orders all the windows and bed-curtains to be thrown open. They apprehend *this practice* has been found unsuccessful.

The Suttons are undoubtedly in some respects improvers in the art of inoculation, but by applying their rules too generally, and by their not making a proper allowance for the difference of the constitutions, have frequently done harm. All their improvements have been adopted by other inoculators, and in the hands of these the art seems to be carried to great perfection.

Sign'd,

WM. DUNCAN,

CL. WINTRINGHAM.

R. WARREN,

J. RANBY,

C. HAWKINS,

D. MIDDLETON.

} Physicians to
the king.

} Surgeons to
the king.

A Resolution and Order of the House of Commons.

Lunæ, 2^o Die Februarii, 1768.

Resolved,

THAT such part of the capital stock of annuities after the rate of four pounds per centum, established

by an act made in the third year of his majesty's reign, intituled, an act for granting to his majesty several additional duties upon wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties upon all cyder and perry, and for raising the sum of three million five hundred thousand pounds by way of annuities and lotteries to be charged on the said duties, as shall remain after the 5th day of July next, be redeemed and paid off in manner following; that is to say, one half of such remaining part of the said capital stock of annuities on the 10th day of October next, and the other half, being the residue of such capital stock, on the 5th day of January 1769, after discharging the interest due on each of the said days upon the respective parts of the said capital stock which is then to be redeemed and paid off.

Ordered,

That Mr. Speaker do forthwith give notice, that such part of the capital stock of annuities after the rate of four pounds per centum, established by an act made in the third year of his majesty's reign, intituled, an act for granting to his majesty several additional duties upon wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties upon all cyder and perry, and for raising the sum of three million five hundred thousand pounds by way of annuities and lotteries to be charged on the said duties, as shall remain after the 5th day of July next, will be redeemed and paid off in manner following; that is to say, one half of such remaining part of the said capital stock of annuities on the 10th day of October next, and the other half being the residue of such capital stock, on the 5th day of January 1769, after discharging the interest due on each of the said days, upon the respective parts of the said capital stock which is then to be redeemed and paid off, agreeable to the clauses and powers of redemption contained in the said act.

Which resolution and order, thus signified and published by me, are to be sufficient notice of the repayment of the remaining part of the principal sum for which the said annuities were established, and of the redemption of the remainder of the said annuities.

J. CUST, *Speaker.*

An

An Account of an Amphibious Bipes; by John Ellis, Esq; F. R. S. To the Royal Society.

[Read June 5, 1766.]

THESE two specimens of a remarkable kind of animal, which I have the honour to lay before this Royal Society, I received last summer from Dr. Alexander Garden, of Charles-town, South Carolina, who says, it is evidently a new genus not yet taken notice of by naturalists, and that it appears to him, to come from the Muræna and the Lacerta.

The natives call it by the name of Mud-Inguana.

It is found in swampy and muddy places, by the sides of pools, under the trunks of old trees that hang over the water.

The lesser one B, [see the PLATE] which is preserved in spirits, measures about nine inches in length, and appears to be a very young state of the animal, as we may observe from the fin of the tail and the opercula or coverings of the gills being not yet extended to their full size. These opercula, in their present state, consist each of three indented lobes, hiding the gills from view, and are placed just above the two feet. These feet appear like little arms and hands, each furnished with four fingers, and each finger with a claw.

In the specimen A, which is about thirty-one inches long, the head is something like an eel, but more compressed: The eyes are small and placed as those of the eel are, in this they are scarce visible: This smallness of the eye best suits an animal that lives so much in mud. The nostrils are very plainly to be distinguished; these, with the gills and the remarkable length of the lungs, shew it to be a true amphibious animal. The mouth is small in proportion to the body; but its palate and inside of the lower jaw (see fig. C) are well provided with many rows of pointed teeth; with this provision of nature, added to the sharp exterior bony edges of both the upper and under jaw, the animal seems capable of biting and grinding the hardest kind of food. The skin which is black, is full of small scales, resembling chagrin. These

scales are of different sizes and shapes according to their situation, but all appear sunk into its gelatinous surface: Those along the back and belly are of an oblong oval form, and close set together: in the other parts, they are round and more distinct. Both the sides are mottled with small white spots, and have two distinct lines composed of small white streaks, continued along from the feet to the tail. The fin of the tail has no rays, and is no more than an adipose membrane like that of the eel; this fin appears more distinctly in the dry animal than in those that have been preserved in spirits.

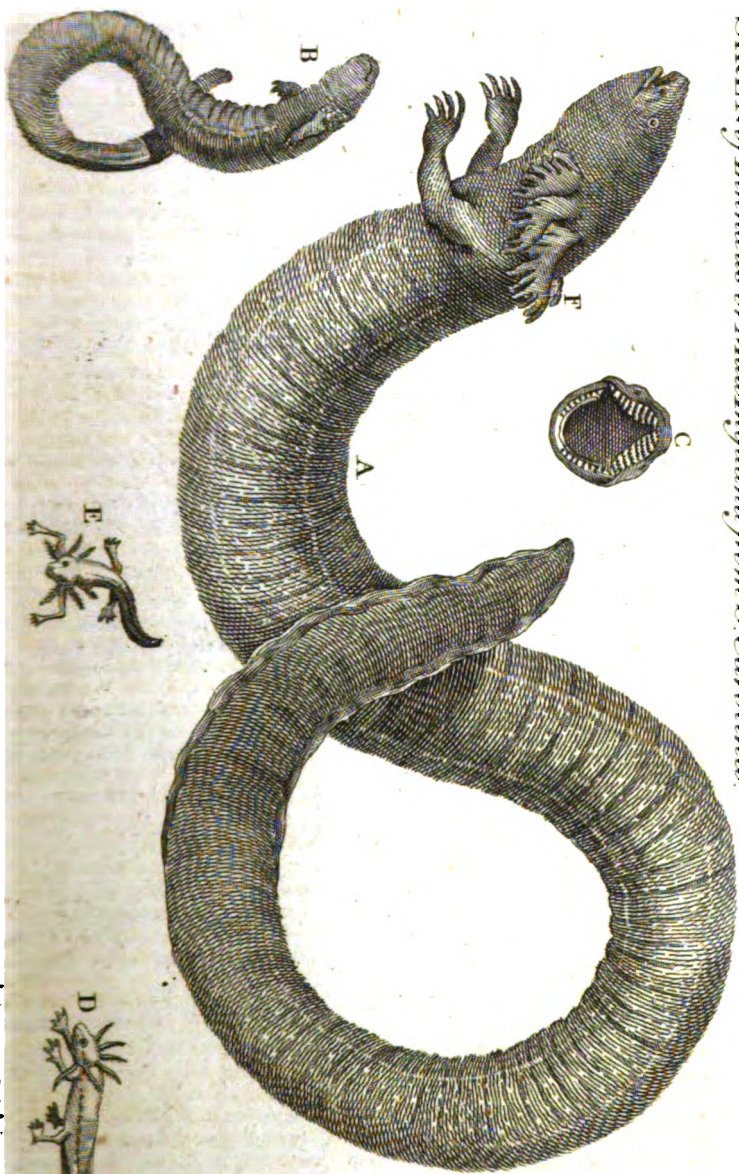
The opercula, or coverings to the gills in dry specimens appear shrivelled up, but yet we may plainly see they have been doubly pennated. Under these coverings, are the openings to the gills, three on each side, agreeable to the number of the opercula. In the plate at fig. F. the fins are represented as they appear when just taken out of the water and put into spirits of wine.

The form of these pennated coverings approach very near to what I have some time ago observed, in the larva, or aquatic state of our English lacerta, known by the name of est or newt (see fig. D and E) which serve them for coverings to their gills, and for fins to swim with during this state; and which they lose, as well as the fin of their tails, when they change their state and become land animals; as I have observed by keeping them alive for some time myself.

Recollecting these observations on the changes of our lizard, and at the same time the many remarkable changes in frogs, I began to suspect, whether the animal might not be the larva state of some large kind of lizard; and therefore requested the favour of Dr. Solander, to examine with me the lacertas in the British Museum; that we might see whether any of the young ones had only two feet; but, after carefully going through many kinds, we could plainly discover four feet perfectly formed, even in those that were just coming out of their eggs.

During this state of uncertainty, I forwarded to Dr. Linnæus of Upsal, at

SIREN of Limous or Mud Inguana from S. Carolina.



at Dr. Garden's request, his account of the largest specimen, and, at the same time, sent him one of the smaller specimens preserved in spirits, desiring his opinion, for Dr. Garden's, as well as my own, satisfaction.

About the latter end of January last I was favoured with an answer from the professor, dated Upsal, December 27, 1765, wherein he says,

"I received Dr. Garden's very rare two-footed animal with gills and lungs. The animal is probably the larva of some kind of lacerta, which I very much desire that he will particularly enquire into.

If it does not undergo a change, it belongs to the order of Nantes, which have both lungs and gills; and if so, it must be a new and very distinct genus, and should most properly have the name of Siren.

I cannot possibly describe to you how much this two footed animal has exercised my thoughts; if it is a larva, he will no doubt find some of them with four feet.

It is not an easy matter to reconcile it to the larva of the lizard tribe, its fingers being furnished with claws; all the larvas of lizards, that I know, are without them (*digitis muticis*.)

Then also the branchiæ or gills are not to be met with in the aquatic salamanders, which are probably the larvas of lizards,

Further, the croaking noise or sound it makes does not agree with the larvas of these animals; nor does the situation of the anus.

So that there is no creature that ever I saw, that I long so much to be convinced of the truth, as what this will certainly turn out to be."

I am, with the greatest respect,
the Royal Society's

most obedient humble servant,
Gray's Inn, June 5, 1766. J. ELLIS.

P. S. In a letter lately received from Dr. Garden, he mentions one remarkable property in this animal, which is, that his servant endeavouring to kill one of them, by dashing it against the stones, it broke into three or four pieces: he further says, that he has had an opportunity of seeing many of them lately of a much larger size, and that he never saw one with more than two feet; so that he is fully con-

vinced, that it is quite a new genus of the animal kingdom.

IT having been enquired, by a correspondent of the London Chronicle, what became of Mr. Robertson, since he wrote the honest letter inserted in our last vol. page 625, the following answer was returned.

To Mr. Andrew Marvell, jun.

S I R,

THE Mr. Robertson, whom you are pleased to enquire after, in the London Chronicle, being now in London, and best acquainted with what you would be informed of, returns these answers to the questions you propose. But first he must assure you, that the letter, and many extracts from his book, were inserted in the Chronicle, Magazines, &c. without the least direction from him, mediately or immediately.

The good bishop, for whom my heart still glows with warmest gratitude, answered my letter in the most friendly manner, and said he was sorry that I myself had prevented him from doing what he intended for me: And in some private conversations afterwards, he expressed much concern, that the law obliged him to insist upon my subscribing, declaring, &c. and that it was not in his power to dispense with it. He then bestowed the benefices, which I had declined, upon another clergyman.

This transaction between his lordship and me soon became matter of common talk, and I was looked upon as a dangerous heretic.

You will easily imagine what were the consequences of this character. I will only mention one. I intreated my lord, some time after, to use his interest to obtain some employment for me that would not be inconsistent with these scruples which then prevailed in my mind: But he told me, *very prudently*, that he would not engage in any such such matter; and I never saw him after.

These new notions which had got into my mind, engaged me to read and think much upon the subjects of them; and in a few years I digested my thoughts into some method, and published a book intituled, *An Attempt to explain the words Reason, Substance,*

-N

person,

Person, &c. which hath been favourably received by the public.

Perceiving that I had nothing to expect in Ireland, I came here last summer, with strong recommendations to some people of consequence. But I find, how hard it is for a stranger to get into any employment, especially a stranger, who has had the assurance to

declare against things that are held in the highest veneration.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,

W. ROBERTSON.

From Mr. Martin's, (No. 171.) Fleet-street, Feb. 15. 1768.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

The Reverend Mr. T——, Vicar of A—— in Oxon, to his ELBOW CHAIR.

LOLLING at ease, and void of care,
Whom rather shall I raise to fame,
Than thou my much-lov'd Elbow Chair,
Who thus support'st my pinguid frame?
When * Henry long and † Richard fought,
And England bled in civil war,
What was their glorious aim?—No doubt
'Twas that bewitching † Elbow Chair.
So have I seen whole winter nights
The bottle stand, the tale suspended,
While to this chair two stubborn wights
Have each an equal claim defended.
That ranting youth, now foe to rest,
Whose limbs a fatal vigour warms,
Shall languish soon, and fly, more blest,
To your's, than Sylvia's spreading arms.
O! may I long enjoy thy charms,
By age more fond, more constant grown;
Forget each care within thy arms,
Nor envy George his triple throne.

To Miss POLLY REYNOLD.

WHEN first your rising charms I saw,
New raptures fill'd my heart;
Struck dumb with wonder, love and awe,
I view'd the coming dart:
But when your wit by sense refin'd,
In endless sweetness rose,
When beauty, wit and sense combin'd,
'Twas madness to oppose.
I yield, I yield! restless fair,
O spare the heart you've won!
And kindly listen to my pray'r;
Or, Polly, I'm undone!

A MAN in LOVE.

By Lady M—y W—y M——.

L'Homme qui ne se trouve point & ne se trouvera jamais.

THE man who feels the dear disease,
Forgets himself, neglects to please:
The crowd avoids and seeks the groves,
And much he thinks when much he loves;
Pres'd with alternate hope and fear.
Sighs in her absence, sighs when she is near.

* Henry VII.

† Richard III.

‡ Coronation chair.

The gay, the fond, the fair, the young,
Those trifles pass unseen along;
To him a pert, insipid throng.
But most he shuns the vain coquet;
Contemns her false affected wit:
The minstrel's sound, the flowing bowl,
Oppress and hurt the am'rous soul.
'Tis solitude alone can please,
And gives some intervals of ease.
He feeds the soft distemper there,
And fondly courts the distant fair;
To balls, the silent shade prefers,
And hates all other charms but hers,
When thus your absent swain can do,
Molly, you may believe him true.

VERSES written in a GARDEN.

[By the same.]

SEE how that pair of billing doves
With open murmurs own their loves;
And heedless of censorious eyes,
Pursue their unpolluted joys:
No fears of future want molest
The dowry quiet of their nest;
No int'rest join'd the happy pair,
Securely blest in nature's care,
While her dear dictates they pursue:
For constancy is nature too.

Can all the doctrine of our schools,
Our maxims, our religious rules,
Can learning to our lives ensure
Virtue so bright, or bliss so pure?
The great Creator's happy ends,
Vir ue and pleasure ever blends:
In vain the church and court have try'd
Th' united essence to divide;
Alike they find their wild mistake,
The pedant priest, and giddy rake.

PROLOGUE to the GOOD-NATURED MAN.

Spoken by Mr. BENSLEY.

PREST by the load of life, the weary
mind
Surveys the general toil of human kind:
With cool submission joins the lab'ring train,
And social sorrow loses half its pain.
Amidst the toils of this returning year,
When senators and nobles learn to fear,

Our

Our little bard, without complaint may share
The bustling season's epidemic care,
Like Caesar's pilot, dignify'd by fate,
Tost in one common storm with all the great;
Direst alike the statesman and the wit,
When one a borough courts, and one the
pitt;
The busy candidates for pow'r and fame,
Have hopes and fears, and wishes, just the
same;
Disabled both to combat, or to fly,
Must hear all taunts, and hear without reply;
Uncheck'd, on both, caprice may vent its
rage,
As children fret the lion in a cage;
The offended burges's boards his angry tale,
For that blest year, when all that vote may
rail;
The poet's foes their schemes of spite dismiss,
Till that glad night, when all that hate may
hiss.
The great, 'tis true, can charm th' electing
The bard may supplicate, but cannot bribe;
Yet judg'd by those, whose voices ne'er were
fold,
He feels no want of ill-persuading gold;
But confident of praise, if praise be due,
Trusts, without fear, to candour, and to you.

ÉPILOGUE, Spoken by Mrs. BULKLEY.

A S passing quacks some caustic-wretch
procure,
To swear the pill, or drop, has wrought a cure;
Thus on the stage our play-wrights still depend
For epilogue, or prologue, on some friend,
Who knows each art of coaxing up the town,
And makes full many a bitter pill go down;
Conscious of this, our bard has gone about,
And tear'd each rhyming friend to help him
out.

An epilogue!—Things can't go on without it,
It could not fail, would you but set about it,
Young man, cries one, (a bard laid up in
clover)

Alas! young man, my writing days are over;
Let boys play tricks, and kick the straw, not I,
Your brother doctor there, perhaps, may try;
What I, dear Sir, the doctor interposes,
What, plant my thistle, Sir, among your
roses?

No; ask your manager?—Who, me?—Your
Those things are not our sort, at Covent-
Garden.

As some unhappy wight, at some new play,
At the Pitt door stands elbowing away;
While oft with many a smile, and many a
strug,

He eyes the center, where his friends sit snug
His smug friends, with pleasure in their
eyes,

Sink as he sinks, and as he rises rise;
He nods, they nod, he cringes, they grimace,
But not a soul will budge to give him place;

Our author's friends, thus plac'd at happy
distance,
Give him good words, indeed, but no affi-
Since then unhelpt, our bard must now con-
form,
To hide the paking of this pitiless storm,
Blame where you must, be candid where you
can,
And be each critic, the Good-Natur'd Man.

EPIGRAM.

—Litera • SCRIPTA manes.

SOME mourn their doom in *durant* vile,
While others fatten on the *spoil*—
Whence we collect this wholesome rule,
"Tis better to be *K—ve*—than *F—I*.

An ODE, performed at the Castle of Dublin,
on Monday the 8th of Feb. 1768, being
the Day appointed for celebrating the Birth-
Day of Queen CHARLOTTE.

CHORUS.

STRIKE, the sweet Hibernian lyre,
Every loyal heart inspire:
See, they croud the joyous scene!
Annual tribute to your queen!

AIR.

Adorn'd with ev'ry grace refin'd,
With ev'ry virtue bless'd;
Esteem'd, rever'd, by all mankind,
And by the first carefs'd.
A mein whose awful honour shines,
Where sense and sweetness move;
And angel innocence refines,
The tenderness of love.

RECIT.

May heaven to crown her life with joy,
Celestial guardian care employ:
And ev'ry sweetly circling hour,
Ambrosial odours round her pour.
Blest monarch! of such charms possess'd,
Who lives ador'd in ev'ry breast,

AIR.

Great queen below'd, whose bounteous mind,
Flows in compassion to mankind,
See her diffuse the royal aid,
And call forth merit from the shade;
Forbid the burthen'd heart to sigh,
And wipe the tear from sorrow's eye.

RECIT.

Peace o'er the land, extends her balmy wing,
And thus the grateful happy peasants sing.

AIR.

From hill to dale, from grove to verdant spring,
Sweet sounds responsive, fill the ambient air,
With Charlotte's name they make the vallies
ring,
And banish thence the family of care.

CHORUS.

In this lov'd fertile isle may union take her
stand, (patriot hand,
And deal her sweets around, from Townsend's
While Plenty's copious horn, pours blessings
o'er the land.

N 2

• Alluding to a certain Letter which has lately been the subject of much conversation.

To Earl LIGONIER.

O Thou! whose kind and soft'ning hand
My infant fortune taught to stand,
And, with its free spontaneous aid,
First drew me, from the dreary shade,
To gladsome sunshine. Thou, whose light
Dispell'd the emulous damp of night,
To thee I call, lov'd Ligonier!
O deign my grateful voice to hear;
Let it proclaim the mighty debt,
Which the great patron would forget.
At doing good thy virtues aim,
From the good done no merit claim,
Pleas'd with the deed, and not the fame.

Thy heart, with kindness born to flow,
Sighs for occasions to bestow
Fair Fortune's smiles; of human kind
The friend, to merit never-blind.
Thy manly breast can melt with grief,
When modest want avoids relief;
And the lost day still closes with a tear,
When no just object of compassion's near.

O! form'd in courts to shine and please,
And sweet society's enchanting ease;
All the court's science skill'd t' impart,
Except its falsehood: Thy good heart
Ne'er knew with friendship's mask to slay,
With kisses stab, with smiles betray.
Foe to the whisper and the sncer,
Those poisons to the princely ear.
Fair truth surrounds thy cheerful bowl,
And speaks the language of thy soul,
Which perfect in each warlike art,
That genius can to camps impart;
To comes a virtue more can give,
Teach how to spare, and bid the vanquish'd
live;

In mercy as in valour to excel,
And bring humanity with arms to dwell.

In conduct great, in action brave
O! born to conquer, or to save!
At Lawfeldt trembling France beheld
Her choicest troops by thee repell'd,
Her conquest splot in mid career;
And, by thy valour bought too dear:
Could scarce believe the field her own,
Until the dreaded captive shewn
Secur'd the day, and fix'd her throne.

That warlike hand let Britain bless,
Let her glad matrons round it press,
Whose rescue'd sons their safety owe
To thy protecting arm; bestow
The noblest gift, the civic crown,
Due to thy honour'd brow alone,
Whose prowess and opposing shield
So long maintain'd the doubtful field,
And undismay'd our fainting war sustain'd,
Where fear and flight, and pale confusion
reign'd.

The oaken wreath still more to grace,
On thy lov'd temples let them place
The laurels brought from battles won,
Fix'd on Hochstedt, down to Dettingen;
Together bind those honours fast,
As long as time itself shall last.

W. D.

* *Darius,*† *Mabomet,*

ODE to Lord Ligonier's PIG.

YE muses quit your sacred stream,
And aid me like the band of yore,
Hight Mikon, for like his my theme,
In verse was never sung before.
Indeed the tale is often told in prose;
Since all the world the mighty wonder knows!

Theme of Sublimity! my boar,
All hail! Thou beast of high renown,
As famous as the horse of yore,
That won his lucky lord a crown*:
Fam'd as Miss Leebia's bird, in verse so soft
Recorded, or the rabbits of Mell Toft!

Hail, Pig! at Tunbridge born and bred,
Who singledst out his l—p there:
Event that round the region spread,
And made the gaping million stare;
And strange it was to see, upon my word,
A pig for ever trotting with my l—d.

The gentry marvell'd at the sight:
The public walks, the rooms they rung:
'Twas l—d and pig from morn to night,
And pig and l—p all day long.
Soon did the wond'rous tale to London wing;
The nobles heard it, and they told the king.

Good Lord! says one, what can this mean?
And rais'd the whites of both his eyes:
It bodes some dire portent I ween,
I can't tell, sure, a second cries.
Thus did the world indulge conjecture vague,
For earthquakes some contending, some a
plague!

But such the meaner world, the crew
Of dull uneducated brains;
But mark th' opinions of the few,
Hear what the learned world maintains:
Some deem'd the l—d, St. Anthony incog.
To earth re-travell'd with his fav'rite hog.

Others, in Oriental lore
Deep vers'd, that heard the peerless tale,
Declar'd, with judgment sage, the boar
Did secrets to my l—d reveal;
Like the fam'd dove the mussulman's reverse,
Which, billing, whisper'd in the prophet's †
ear,

While some as sagely as the rest,
Who firm believ'd in transmutations,
Pronounc'd this friendly grunting beast
One of his l—p's near relations,
Doom'd by the Fates, for certain deeds divine,
To animate the body of a swine!

Hail, pighog! by whose potent aid,
My l—d his health had and employ;
My l—y too was brought to-bed,
Heav'n bless it! of a chopping boy.
Event that fame so founded with her horn,
As scar'd the very infants yet unborn!

Thrice happy hog! with Mrs. J—n ‡,
Who in a chariot, cheek by Jole,
Didst Jehu-like, from Tunbridge town
To M—t's enchanting mansion roll;

* Where

† *My L—y's waiting woman.*

Where to thy lover, thousands did repair
 With nine fat aldermen and Mr. Mayor.
 The mayors and aldermen polite,
 Sure that without or fee or purchase,
 If to his lordship thought it right,
 They'd choose thee, gentle swine, for burghers.
 Thank ye, reply'd his lordship; but, ednaigal
 Though asses sit, 'tis never granted pigs.
 Thrice happy hog! who lov'st to snore,
 Reclining on my l—y's lap,
 Who gives thy hilt'y o'er and o'er,
 While pigsnay grunting takes his nap.
 Delightful tale, that strikes all stories dumb,
 From Gog the mighty giant, to Tom Thumb.

Extempore on a Pipe of Tobacco.

THRO' worthless tube of brittle clay,
 Will I some serious thoughts convey;
 My native frailty here I trace,
 A perfect type of human race:
 Eustick is the noisome plant,
 Krock all, for which I pant;
 With sick'ning fumes the air I choke,
 What's worldly grandeur but a smoke!
 The quick'ning whiffs declare the strife
 Of those, who gasp for parting life;
 The heap of dust that's left behind,
 Displays the fate of all mankind.

D. L.

THE CONTRAST.

WHEN heav'n's imperial beauties flood
 Reveal'd to Paris eyes;
 Their charms in deep suspense he view'd,
 Still doubting whose the prize.
 Thus, lost in beauty's maze, I trace,
 Mild Laura's sober mien;
 When gay Belinda's sprightly grace
 Adorns the rival scene.
 Euthron'd in Laura's pensive brow
 A Pallis we survey:
 In Bella's cheek the Cupids glow,
 The smiles of Venus play.
 In manners grave, and temper sweet,
 See! Laura how serene!
 Each look, each gesture how discreet!
 How pure each thought within!
 Lo! Bella cheerful, airy, smart,
 In native humour gay!
 Each smile, the emblem of her heart,
 Bright as the god of day.
 Laura's reserve and decency
 Our reason bids approve:
 Belinda's sweet vivacity
 Inspires the warmth of love.
 My friendship then, my best esteem,
 To Laura I resign:
 And Bell, thou dear enchanting whim,
 My ravi'd heart be thine.
 Hall, Nov. 12.

*Address'd to Miss Y—my W—n of Langridge
 in the County of Pembroke.*

AS when safe landed on the Argyllian
 shores,
 Whisk for the fertile isle explores;

With joy elate he views the graceful train
 Of nymphs attendant on Calypso's reign:
 But when the queen her heav'nly charms
 displays,
 (Like Sol eclipsing Cynthia's weaker rays)
 Raptur'd her brighter beauties he surveys.
 So my pleas'd eyes first saw the lovely maids,
 That sportive rove o'er Cambria's western
 glades; } nigh,
 But soon as W—n's matchless form drew
 Each lesser beauty faded in the eye,
 She could alone engage th' enchanted sight
 And fill the soul with wonder and delight.
 Cou'd I, dear nymph, in just proportion trace
 Thy easy gesture, and attractive grace!
 Thy features in their full perfection shew,
 Those lips of coral, and that neck of snow!
 My verse wou'd then each am'rous reader fire,
 In flame with love and kindle up desire.

MOTTO.

MY MIND TO ME A KINGDOM IS,

AN OLD BALLAD.

MY minde to me a kingdom is;
 Such perfect joy therein I finde
 As farre exceeds all earthly blisse,
 That God or nature hath assignde:
 Though much I want, that most would have,
 Yet still my mind forbids to crave.
 Content I live, this is my stay;
 I seek no more than may suffice:
 I plesse to bear no haughtie sway;
 Look what I lack my mind supplies.
 Loe! thus I triumph like a king,
 Content with that my mind doth bring.
 I see how pleantie surfeits oft,
 And haſtie clymbers soonest fall:
 I see that such as sit aloft
 Miſhap doth threaten most of all:
 These get with toils, and keep with feare a
 Such cares my mind could never beare.
 No princely pompe, nor walthie ſtore,
 No force to winne a victorie,
 No wylie wit to ſalve a ſore,
 No ſhape to winne a lover's eye;
 To none of theſe I yeeld as thrall,
 For why, my mind diſpiſeth all.
 Some have too much, yet ſtill they crave,
 I little have, yet ſeek no more:
 They are but poore, tho' much they have;
 And I am rich with little ſtore:
 They poor, I rich; they beg, I give;
 They lacke, I lend; they pine, I give.
 I laugh not at anothers loſſe,
 I grudge not at anothers gaine;
 No worldly wave my mind can toſſe,
 I brooke that is anothers bane:
 I feare no foe, nor ſawne on friend;
 I loth not liſe, nor dread mine end.
 My welth is health, and perfect eaſe:
 My conſcience clere my chief defence:
 I never ſeake by brybes to pleaſe,
 Nor by deſert to give offence:
 Thus do I live, thus will I die;
 Would all did ſo as well as I!

WIND-

W I N I F R E D A.

AWAY; let nought to love displeasing;
 My Winifreda, move your care;
 Let nought delay the heavenly blessing,
 Nor squeamish pride, nor gloomy fear.
 What tho' no grants of royal donors
 With pompous titles grace our blood?
 We'll shine in more substantial honors,
 And to be noble we'll be good.
 Our name, while virtue thus we tender,
 Will sweetly sound where e'er 'tis spoke:
 And all the great ones; they shall wonder
 How they respect such little folk.
 What though from fortune's lavish bounty
 No mighty treasures we possess,
 We'll find within our pittance plenty,
 And be content without excess.
 Still shall each returning season
 Suffice for our wishes give;
 For we will live a life of reason,
 And that's the only life to live.
 Through youth and age in love excelling,
 We'll hand in hand together tread.
 Sweet smiling peace shall crown our dwelling,
 And babes, sweet-smiling babes, our bed.
 How should I love the pretty creatures,
 While round my knees they fondly clung;
 To see them look their mother's features,
 To hear them lip their mother's tongue.
 And when with envy time transported,
 Shall think to rob us of our joys,
 You'll in your girls again be courted,
 And I'll go wooing in my boys.

A N E C D O T E.

IT has been mentioned in the several papers lately, that "it was observable, that the rebuilding of Workop manor house, a seat belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, did not now go on with that alacrity as it did before a late melancholy event"—meaning, no doubt, the affecting circumstance of the death of the late Mr. Howard, his Grace's nephew and heir; who was, perhaps, one of the most amiable young men of fashion in the world, and consequently his loss not a private but a public loss. This observation on the rebuilding of Workop Manor, puts us in mind of an anecdote never made public before, which throws the strongest lustre on the shining character of the present noble duke. When that magnificent house, and its no less sumptuous furniture, valued at more than 100,000*l.* were accidentally burnt and destroyed (some five or six years since) his grace and family were all at Bath. The messenger who came express with the fatal news, arrived about noon, when the duke was at home, and the duchess abroad on a morning visit. The man disclosed the misfortune first to an upper servant, and he was so much affected with it himself, that

he had not the courage to acquaint his master with it. It was then agreed upon, that the properest person to announce the accident to the duke, would be the man who brought the news, and who had been a melancholy eye-witness of the destructive flames. His Grace was then informed, that such a one (naming him) had come from Workop Manor, on urgent business, and desired to deliver his message personally: He was ordered up; his face, on entering, was the picture that Shakspeare describes in Richard the Third: "E'en such a man, so dead in look, so woe begone (i. e. so far gone in sorrow) drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night, and told him half his Troy was burnt." The duke received the news with a calmness and a fortitude, that would baffle all the force of language to express. His only words were, "God's will be done! no matter, we must build it up again." The man was asked, to whom he had told it since his arrival; and those who knew it were strictly charged, on no account whatever, to mention it to any one. His Grace was that day to give a very superb public entertainment to the principal nobility and gentry then at Bath, and he received the duchess on her return, and afterwards entertained the company with all his wonted cheerfulness and openness of heart; inasmuch that it was impossible to discover that even the slightest misfortune had happened to him. That evening or the next morning (we are not sure which) the duke took occasion to break the affair to the duchess, by degrees, and in such an alleviating manner, as to very little affect her grace, comparatively considered with any less cautious method of disclosing it. It was, however, some time before it was determined on to rebuild Workop Manor; and it was thought at last to be resolved upon by their graces, more from the humane reflection of the numbers of poor people, neighbours and dependants, who would otherwise be sufferers, than from any other motive.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiser.

*ONAVIS referent in mare in novis facinus—
 O quid agas; fortiter occupa Portum!*

S I R, Portsmouth, Feb. 12. 1788.

AFTER an almost total stagnation of Business for a considerable Time, we have at last had the Pleasure to see *something stirring* at this Place. Here are a great number of ships come in, and no doubt you will be anxious to know the particulars. I have therefore drawn up the best intelligence I could procure, and wish to see it inserted in the Public Advertiser; for I am informed that in the paper, which people of fashion take in, and I have been always ambitious of appearing in the best companies.

I am, sir, your very humble servant,

Q U I D N U N C.
 S I R

SHIP NEWS EXTRAORDINARY.

PORTSMOUTH, JANUARY 10.

THE wind continues *northerly* and blows fresh. REMAINS at Spithead the *Grafton*, with his majesty's ships as per list. The *Grafton* is a fine new three-decker, STEER remarkably well, and carries her ports better than any ship in the king's service; and yet she looks as snug in the water as a Frigate, owing to her being painted of a dark colour, and not loaded, like many others, with gilding and carved work. As to her going, it was observed in her last cruise, that she far out-failed all the rest of the fleet.

The carpenters, who were ordered to survey the *Chatham*, have reported her "unfit for service;"—however, she still continues in commission; notwithstanding which, it is said, that the ADMIRAL's flag will be shifted from her to the *Grafton*.

The *Chatham* was formerly reckoned a prime sailer, worked well, and was so excruciating STIFF, that she could carry more sail than any ship in the navy. But having been raised (at the request of her captain when she came last into dock) she was found on her next cruise to be extremely top-heavy, and her timbers so much wrung by the weight of her upper works, as to render her altogether crazy.—It is surprising, that those who have the conduct of our naval affairs should have fallen into the above mistake, as it has been frequently observed, that raising of ships has rendered unserviceable many a good bottom!—The raising of the *Palmer* in the last reign is a memorable instance of the truth of this observation.

The *Hough Yorkbismen*, Rockingham, with a large convoy, was lately seen in the OFFING, on which a pilot put off to bring her in; but all of a sudden she hauled her wind, and stood out to sea. At present she is *quite* out of sight, with her whole convoy.

JAN. 17. ARRIVED under convoy of the *Bedford* and after several trips got safe into harbour, the *Weymouth*, the *Trentham*, the *Sandwich*, and several others but cannot get their names this post. They had been long out, and were in want of all kind of refreshments, having been at short allowance for a considerable time. N. B. Only the CAPITAL ships of the *Bedford's* Convoy are come into port, the small craft having been left to shift for themselves.

The above Squadron PARTED COMPANY with the *Genle Shepherd* in a hard gale of wind (off the coast of North America) by the violence of which she had lost all her masts, and was water logged. The concerned are extremely anxious for the fate of the *Genle Shepherd*, as it is supposed she is wrecked on the above coast.

In the late storm, the *Sditburne* being in danger of foundering, was obliged to heave

overboard the greatest part of her cargo, in order to save the remainder.

A great number of our ships having been lately cast away on the coast of North America, where there are many rocks and shoals not sufficiently known even to our most experienced pilots, the *Hillsborough* has been completely fitted with all necessaries for taking a new and accurate survey of that whole coast.—It is now expected that light-houses will be erected, and the harbour, cleared and opened, in order to prevent the like accidents for the future.

Arrived lately the *Clare*, loaded with Irish beef.—The arrival of this, and several other vessels from the same quarter, has been the means of lowering the markets, and fully proved the expediency of the act for permitting the free importation of provisions from Ireland.

It has been remarked of late, that a good many ships homeward bound have performed their voyages quicker by coming directly through the *Latin channel*, instead of going NORTH about as formerly.

JAN. 18. Yesterday there was a grand entertainment given on board the *Conway*, in honour of the birth-day of Mrs. ALLWORTHY, Lady of GEORGE ALLWORTHY, Esq; the principal owner.—On this occasion the commanders of all the foreign vessels were invited; the ships in the harbour hoisted their colours, guns were fired, and the evening concluded with every other demonstration of joy.

It is now said the *Conway* will be purchased from the merchants, and fitted out again as a man of war.

We hear the *Jolly Toper*, *Rigby*, is under sailing orders for the coast of Ireland, being appointed to relieve captain *Oswald*, an experienced officer, who (on account of his ill state of health) it is said will quit the service, much regretted by all true seamen.

Other advices say the *Lively*, Captain *Townsend* is destined for the Irish station.

It is thought the *Bedford* will not be put in commission again but will be brought into the harbour and employed as a *store-bulk*.

We expect soon to see a blue pennant hoisted on board the *Mariborough*.

The *Prince Frederick*, *Thynne*, is put into *King Road* to rest.

We hear the captain of the *Conway* has generously refused his wages for the last half year, and that the money will be equally divided among the petty-officers.—Although there are many officers in our service possessed of opulent fortunes, and who certainly do not stand in need of the emoluments of their commissions, yet how very rare are such instances of disinterestedness! Indeed we do not at present recollect but one example more, viz. that of Captain *Strange* who has commanded the *Lancaster* for several years, and never would receive one farthing of pay.

The

The Northington, being much worm-eaten in her bottom, is *PAID OFF*, and it is thought will be broke up.—Notwithstanding the crew received their whole wages, besides a large *bounty money*, yet it was observed that they *went off* in very bad humour, cursing, swearing, blasting their eyes.—It is pity that no effectual method has yet been discovered to check the growth of *profane swearing*, which prevails but too much in our fleets and armies, to the great reproach of our national character among foreigners!

It is confidently reported that the *Sandwich*, a three-decker, and formerly reckoned a stout line-of-battle ship, will be *cut down*, and converted into a *PACKET BOAT*.

Feb. 2. This morning three revenue officers were sent on board the *Chatham*. This has occasioned much speculation, as her captain has never been accused of *smuggling*, except in one instance during the last war, when he carried some men *clandestinely* over to Embden, although he had *CLEAR'D OUT* for North America.—However that may be, we are assured from good authority, that the abovementioned officers are ordered to remain on board the *Chatham* for six weeks, and that nothing will be suffered to be *taken out*, without an order from them *signed* and *SEALED*.

A Gentleman of Ipswich has favoured us with the following Account of the great Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, the 19th of October, 1767, in a Letter from the Hon. William Hamilton, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannick Majesty, to the King of the Two Sicilies. (See p. 12.)

AS I have nothing material to trouble you with at present, I will endeavour to give you a short and exact account of the eruption, which is allowed to have been the most violent, though of short duration, in the memory of man. I had foretold this eruption some time, having had opportunities from my villa to watch its motions more minutely than any one here, and those threats which you read in the papers, were extracts from my letters to Lord Shelburne. The 19th at seven in the morning, I saw an unusual smoky issue with great violence from the mouth of the Volcano, and form the shape of a pine tree, as Pliny described before the eruption in which his uncle perished; by which I knew the eruption to be at hand, and in fact before eight I saw the mountain open and the lava run from the crack, near the top of the volcano; but as it took its course on the side opposite our villa, I had the curiosity to go round and take a nearer view of it: As it requires time and fatigue to go up, I did not come in sight of the lava which was running in two streams down the side of the mountain, till eleven o'clock.

I had only a peasant of the mountain with me, and was making my remarks, when on a sudden about mid-day the great eruption happened about a quarter of a mile from me; at first it was only like a fountain of liquid fire which sprung up many feet in the air, then a torrent burst out with a most horrid noise and came towards us. I took off my coat to lighten myself and gave it to the peasant, and we thought proper to run three miles without stopping. By this time the noise had greatly increased and the ashes caused almost a total darkness, and as the earth shook I thought proper to retire still further, and upon returning home I perceived another lava towards the Torre del Annuncziata, which in less than two hours flowed four miles. Our villa shook so much and the smell of sulphur was so strong, that I thought proper to return to Naples, and indeed the fright of the family was so great that it was impossible to remain at the Villa.

The king's palace, though not so near the mountain as our villa, is still within reach of the lavas, there being no less than seven, one upon another under the palace. I thought it right to acquaint the court of the impending danger, and advised the Marquis Tanucci to persuade his Sicilian majesty to remove to Naples directly, but for what reason I know not, my advice was not followed; and the consequence was, the lava coming within a mile and a half of the palace, and the thunder of the mountain increasing, the whole court was obliged to remove in the middle of the same night in the utmost confusion. The explosions of the volcano occasioned so violent a concussion of the air, that the door of the king's room at Portici was burst open, and one door in the palace though locked was forced open; and what is more wonderful the like happened in many parts of Naples itself. The mountain for three days made this noise by fits, which lasted five or six hours each time, and then was perfectly quiet: We did not see the sun clear almost the whole week, and the ashes fell in quantities at Naples so as to cover the houses and streets an inch deep or more. 'Tis really wonderful to think of the quantity of matter that came out of the mountain in so short a time, for on Thursday the lavas ceased running, and if I had not examined them myself since, I could not have believed it: From the place where I saw the mountain burst to the point where the lava stopped near Portici, is to be sure seven miles, and five miles of this it travelled in two hours, the very road I came down, notwithstanding which in some places the torrent is two miles broad and the lava forty feet high: It took its course through an immense water-channel that is about four-hundred feet deep, and actually filled it up in some places. Stones of a most enormous size were thrown

throws up from the mouth of the volcano near a mile high, I believe, and fell at least half a mile from it; in short, it is impossible to describe so glorious and horrid a scene, for whilst this was going on, Naples was covered with processions, women with their hair loose and bare feet, full of every superstition.—The prisoners killed their gaoler and attempted to break out. The cardinal arch-bishop's gate was burnt down, because he would not bring out St. Januarius, and when he was brought out on Thursday, a mob of an incredible number of people loaded the saint with abuse for suffering the mountain to frighten them so; their expressions were—You are a pretty saint protector indeed! you yellow faced fellow! (for the silver in which the saint's head is incased is very much tarnished) and when the noise of the mountain ceased, they fell upon their faces and thanked him for the miracle, and returned to the cathedral singing his praises and telling him how handsome he was. One man's faith in the saint was so great, that at the head of the procession when he came in sight of the mountain he turned up his bare b— to it, and said now kiss it, for here comes Genariello. I am sorry to say that all this is actually true: Nay, it would fill many sheets was I to tell you half what I saw last week of this sort. The mountain is now quite calm, and I believe for the present there is an end of this eruption, but I do not believe all the matter is yet come out. I am very glad so much is come out, and that Genariello did not stop it sooner, for if he had, we should surely have had an earthquake and been demolished. This last eruption has fully satisfied my curiosity, and I should be as well satisfied if the mountain was one hundred miles from this capital.

The following Paper has been publicly banded about in a certain County.

London, Jan. 30, 1768.

“ WHEREAS the _____ have thought proper to grant unto _____ a lease of the C _____ supposed interest in the forest of _____, in the county of _____, and the manor of focceage of the _____, with the respective appurtenances: And whereas the said _____ has given notice and warning to all tenants of, and tenants within the said forest and manor, and to all farmers and occupiers of any lands and tenements, parcel of the said possessions, that they do not pay any rents or fines to any person or persons whatsoever, not legally authorised to receive the same by him; or do or perform any suit, custom, or service, at any court, held otherwise than by virtue of, and under the authority of the said lease, as they will answer the contrary at their own peril, and make themselves liable to pay the same over again.”

I therefore think it necessary to inform all such tenants, and other persons above-mentioned, that I do not acquiesce under such lease, or relinquish my right to, and possession of, the forest, manor, or lands, above-described; and I further think it my duty, as their friend, to remind them, that my claim is founded on a grant made in the last century—to my great grandfather, and his heirs for ever, and confirmed by an uninterrupted possession of more than sixty years; and therefore I advise them to pay no regard to the said notice, and assure them, that in consequence of their so doing, neither their persons nor properties can, or shall be affected; as I am determined to defend their rights, and my own.

Signed, _____.

AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW of NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

THE Battle of the Wigs. An additional Canon to Dr. Garth's Form of the Dispensary. Occasioned by the Disputes between the Fellows and Licentiates of the College of Physicians in London. By Bonnell Thornton, M. B. 4to. 2s. Baldwin.

Mr. Thornton's reputation, as a writer, has been long known, and it cannot be supposed, that any production from so eminent a hand will be without considerable merit.—The present performance is a good-natured freedom with the gentlemen of the faculty, in consequence of their late dissensions; but we are fearful, that the politeness with which it is written will prevent it from being universally relished by the publick.—The world is strangely fond of personality, and frequently looks upon acrimony as abilities.—
Feb. 1768,

men of sense and benevolence however will always scorn to gratify the depravity of general taste, from a just consideration, that next to the approbation of a wise man, the greatest mark of applause, is the censure of a fool.

II. *Ferney, an Epistle to Monsieur de Voltaire. By George Keate, Esq; 4to. Doddley.*

This gentleman is the well known author of several ingenious productions, and the present performance is a very handsome compliment to the great writer to whom it is addressed.

III. *Miscellaneous Poems written by a Lady. being her first Attempt, 3 vols. 12mo. Doddley.*

We hope this lady, if she is independent in her circumstances, will let her first attempt be her last, for the credit of her own good sense, and the reputation of her subscribers.—In

this work, though it appears under the title of *Miscellaneous Poems*, there is but one volume of poems, if the lines which are there strung together deserve the appellation of poems.—The other two volumes are a kind of Novel, which we fancy few will ever honour with a perusal, unless it be those whose province it is to read for the general information of the public.

IV. *Bribery and Corruption or the Journey to London, alias, the Oxonians in Town, at Windmill College assembled*, 4to. pr. 1s. Williams.

This is a poor attempt to glean a few shillings, by the disgrace which has lately befallen a certain country corporation.

V. *Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of King Richard the Third*. By Mr. Horace Walpole, 1 vol. 4to. Doddsley.

There is scarcely a character in history which has been more aspersed than Richard the third.—As Mr. Walpole justly observes, “there is a kind of literary superstition which men are apt to contract from habit, and which makes them look on any attempt towards shaking their belief in any established characters, no matter whether good or bad, as a sort of profanation.”—This, in all probability, prevented many industrious writers from entering into those obscure periods of history which Mr. Walpole has undertaken to elucidate, and we may also imagine that many others were deterred from the task, by a supposition that they would be considered as advocates for oppression and blood, if they endeavoured to advance any thing in favour of a prince who had been so long held up to the world as an object of universal detestation.

“The supposed crimes of Richard the Third,” says Mr. Walpole are.

1st. His murder of Edward prince of Wales, son of Henry the Sixth.

2d. His murder of Henry the Sixth.

3d. The murder of his brother George duke of Clarence.

4th. The execution of Rivers, Gray, and Vaughan.

5th. The execution of Lord Hastings.

6th. The murder of Edward the Fifth and his brother.

7th. The murder of his own queen.

—To which may be added, as they are thrown into the list to blacken him, his intended match with his own niece Elizabeth, the penance of Jane Shore and his own personal deformities.

1st. Of the murder of Edward, prince of Wales, son of Henry the Sixth.

Edward the Fourth had indubitably the hereditary right to the crown; which he pursued with singular bravery and address, and with all the arts of a politician, and the cruelty of a conqueror. Indeed on neither side do there seem to be any scruples: Yorkists and Lancastrians, Edward and Mar-

geret of Anjou, entered into any engagements, took any oaths, violated them, and indulged their revenge, as often as they were depressed or victorious. After the battle of Tewksbury, in which Margaret and her son were made prisoners, young Edward was brought to the presence of Edward the Fourth; “but after the king,” says Fabian, the oldest historian of those times, “had questioned with the same Sir Edward, and he had answered unto him contrary his pleasure, he then strake him with his gauntlet upon the face; after which stroke, so by him received, he was by the Kyng’s servants incontinently slain.” The chronicle of Croyland of the same date says, the prince was slain. *Ultricibus quorundam manibus*; but names nobody.

Hall, who closes his work with the reign of Henry the Eighth, says that, “The prince being bold of stomache, and of a good courage, answered the king’s question (of how he durst so presumptuously enter into his realme with banner displayed) Saying, to recover my father’s kingdom and enheritage, &c. at which worde’s Kyng Edward said nothing, but with his hand thrust him from him, or as some say, strake him with his gauntlet, whome incontinent, they that stode about, which were George Duke of Clarence, Richard duke of Gloucester, Thomas Marques of Dorset (son of Queen Elizabeth Widville) and William Lord Hastings, sodainly murdered and pitiously manquelled.” Thus much had the story gained from the time of Fabian to that of Hall.

Hollingshed repeats these very words, consequently is a transcriber and no new authority.

“John Stowe reverts to Fabian’s account, as the only one not grounded on hear-says, and affirms no more, than that the king cruelly smote the young prince on the face with his gauntlet, and after his servants slew him.

Of modern historians, Rapin and Carte, the only two who seem not to have swallowed implicitly all the vulgar tales propagated by the Lancastrians to blacken the house of York, warn us to read with allowance the exaggerated relations of those times. The latter suspects, that at the dissolution of the monasteries all evidences were suppressed that tended to weaken the right of the prince on the throne; but as Henry the Eighth concentrated in himself both the claim of Edward the Fourth and that ridiculous one of Henry the Seventh, he seems to have had less occasion to be anxious lest the truth should come out; and indeed his father had involved that truth in so much darkness, that it was little likely to force its way, nor was it necessary then to load the memory of Richard the Third, who had left no offspring. Henry the Eighth had no competitor to fear, but the descendants of Clarence, on whom

whom he seems to have had sufficient apprehension, as appeared by his murder of the old countess of Salisbury, daughter of Clarence, and his endeavours to root out her posterity. This jealousy accounts for Hall charging the duke of Clarence, as well as the duke of Gloucester with the murder of prince Edward, but in accusations of so deep a dye, it is not sufficient ground for our belief, but a historian reports them with such a frivolous palliative as that phrase, *as some say*. A contemporary names the king's servants as perpetrators of the murder: Is not that more probable, than that the king's own brothers should have dipped their hands in so foul an assassination? Richard, in particular, is allowed on all hands to have been a brave and martial prince: he had great share in the victory at Tewksbury: some years afterwards, he commanded his brother's troops in Scotland, and made himself master of Edinburgh. At the battle of Bosworth, where he fell, his courage was heroic: he fought Richmond, and endeavoured to decide their quarrel by a personal combat, slaying Sir William Brandon, his rival's standard-bearer, with his own hand, and felling to the ground Sir John Cheney, who endeavoured to oppose his fury. Such men may be carried by ambition to command the execution of those who stand in their way; but are not likely to lend their hand, in cold blood, to a base, and, to themselves, useless assassination. How did it import Richard in what manner the young prince was put to death? if he had so early planned the ambitious designs ascribed to him, he might have trusted to his brother Edward, so much more immediately concerned, that the young prince would not be spared. If those views did not, as is probable, take root in his heart till long afterwards, what interest had Richard to murder an unhappy young prince? This crime therefore was so unnecessary, and is so far from being established by any authority, that he deserves to be entirely acquitted of it."

Mr. Walpole after this considers the subsequent charges, particularly, and it must be owned with great justice in favour of Richard. It would take up too much time, and would also be an injury to the sale of this work, were we to give our readers the whole of his several defences; on which account we shall only add the following particulars of Richard's conduct in relation to Jane Shore; which our poets, as well as our historians, have painted in so barbarous a light.

"With regard to Jane Shore, says our author, I have already shewn that it was her connection with the marquis of Dorset, not with Lord Hastings, which drew on her the resentment of Richard. When an event is thus wrested to serve the purpose of a party, we ought to be very cautious how we trust

an historian who is capable of employing truth only as cement in a fabric of fiction. Sir Thomas More tells us, that Richard pretended Jane was of council with the Lord Hastings to destroy him; and in conclusion, when no colour could fasten upon these matters, then he laid seriously to her charge what she could not deny, namely her adultery; and for this cause, as a godly continent prince, clear and faultlesse of himself, sent, out of heaven into this vicious world for an amendment of mens manners, he caused the bishop of London to put her to open penance.

This sarcasm on Richard's morals would have had more weight if the author had before confined himself to deliver nothing but the precise truth. He does not seem to be more exact in what relates to the penance itself. Richard by his proclamation, taxed Mrs. Shore with plotting treason with the Marquis Dorset. Consequently, it was not from defect of proof of her being accomplice with Lord Hastings that she was put to open penance. If Richard had any hand in that sentence, it was, because he *had* proof of her plotting with the marquis. But I doubt, and with some reason, whether her penance was inflicted by Richard. We have seen that he acknowledged at least two natural children; and Sir Thomas More hints that Richard was far from being remarkable for his chastity. Is it therefore probable, that he acted so silly a farce as to make his brother's mistress do penance? Most of the charges on Richard are so idle, that instead of being an able and artful usurper, as his antagonists allow, he must have been a weaker hypocrite than ever attempted to wrest a sceptre out of the hands of a legal possessor.

It is more likely that the churchmen were the authors of Jane's penance; and that Richard, interested to manage that body, and provoked by her connection with so capital an enemy as Dorset, might give her up, and permit the clergy (who probably had burned incense to her in her prosperity) to revenge his quarrel. My reason for this opinion is grounded on a letter of Richard extant in the Museum, by which it appears that the fair unfortunate, and amiable Jane (for her virtues far outweighed her frailty) being a prisoner, by Richard's order, in Ludgate, had captivated the king's solicitor, who contracted to marry her. Here follows the letter:

By the king. Harl. MSS. No. 2378.

"Right reverend father in God, &c. Signifying unto you, that it is shewed unto us, that our servant and solicitor, Thomas Lyman, mervellously blinded and abused with the late (wife) of William Shore, now being in Ludgate by our commandment, hath made contract of matrimony with her (as it is said) and intendeth, to our full grette mervelle, to procede to the effect of the same. We for many causes

would be sorry that hee soo shuide be disposed. Pray you therefore send for him, and in that ye goodly may, exhorte and sture hym to the contrarye, and if ye find him utterly set for to marrye her, and noen otherwise will be advertised, then (if it may stand with the law of the church) we content (the tyme of marriage deferred to our comyng next to London) that upon sufficient suretie founde of hure good abeyng, ye doo send for hure keeper, and discharge him of our said commandment by warrant of these, committing her to the rule and guiding of hure sadre, in God, &c. the bishop of Lincoln, our chawacellour." "It appears from this letter that Richard thought it indecent for his solicitor to marry a woman who had suffered public punishment for adultery, and who was confined by his command—but where is the tyrant to be found in this paper? or, what prince ever spoke of such a scandal, and what is stranger, of such contempt of his authority, with so much lenity and temper? he enjoins his chancellor to dissuade the solicitor from the match—but should he persist—a tyrant would have ordered the solicitor to prison too—but Richard—Richard—if his servant will not be dissuaded, allows the match; and in the mean time commits Jane—to whose custody?—Her own father's. I cannot help thinking that some holy person had been her persecutor, and not so patient and gentle a king. And I believe so, because of the salvo for the church; "Let them be married." says Richard, if it may stand with the law of the church.

From the proposed marriage, one should at first conclude that Shore, the former husband of Jane, was dead; but by the king's query, whether the marriage would be lawful; and by her being called in the letter *the late wife of William Shore*, not *of the late William Shore*, I should suppose that her husband was living, and that the penance itself was the consequence of a suit preferred by him to the ecclesiastic court for a divorce. If the injured husband ventured, on the death of Edward the Fourth, so petition to be separated from his wife, it was natural enough for the church to proceed farther, and enjoin her to perform penance, especially when they fell in with the king's resentment to her. Richard's proclamation and the letter above recited seem to point out this account of Jane's misfortunes; the letter implying that Richard doubted whether her divorce was so complete as to leave her at liberty to take another husband. As we hear no more of the marriage, and as Jane to her death retained the name of Shore, my solution is corroborated; the chancellor-bishop, no doubt, going more roundly to work than the king had done. Nor, however sir Thomas More reviles Richard for his cruel usage of mistress Shore, did either of the succeeding

kings redress her wrongs, though she lived to the eighteenth year of Henry the Eighth. She had sown her good deeds, her good offices, her alms, her charities, in a court. Not one took root; nor did the ungrateful soil repay her a grain of relief in her penury and comfortless old age."

VII. *An Account of Corsica, the Journal of a Tour to that Island, and Memoirs of Paoli Paoli.* By James Boswell, Esq; Illustrated with a new and accurate Map of Corsica, 8vo. 1 vol. Dilly.

This is a very entertaining book, and must prove an agreeable present to the curious, especially at this time, when the generous struggle which the brave Corsicans are making for liberty, is so much the admiration of all Europe.—Our readers will naturally be desirous of an extract from such a work, and we shall indulge them with a sketch from the author's account of the celebrated Paoli, who may be looked upon as the temporary saviour of the Corsican nation, and whose history, though his name is in every body's mouth, is but little, if at all, known to the people of England.

"When I came within sight of Sollacaro (says our author) where Paoli was, I could not help being under considerable anxiety. My ideas of him had been greatly heightened by the conversations I had held with all sorts of people on the island, they having represented him to me as something above humanity. I had the strongest desire to see so exalted a character; but I feared that I should be unable to give a proper account why I had presumed to trouble him with a visit, and that I should sink to nothing before him. I almost wished yet to go back without seeing him. These workings of sensibility employed my mind, till I rode thro' the village, and came up to the house where he was lodged.

Leaving my servant with my guides, I past through the guards, and was met by some of the general's people, who conducted me into an antichamber, where were several gentlemen in waiting. Signior Boccampane had notified my arrival, and I was shewn into Paoli's room. I found him alone, and was struck with his appearance. He is tall, strong, and well made; of a fair complexion, a sensible, free, and open countenance, and a manly and noble carriage; he was then in his fortieth year. He was dressed in green and gold. He used to wear the common Corsican habit, but on the arrival of the French, he thought a little external elegance might be of use to make the government appear in a more respectable light.

He asked me, what were my commands for him. I presented him a letter from count Rivalera, and when he had read it, I shewed him my letter from Rousseau. He was polite, but very reserved. I had stood in the presence of many a prince, but I never had such

such a trial as in the presence of Paoli. I have already said, that he is a great physiognomist; in consequence of his being in continual danger from treachery and assassination, he has formed a habit of studiously observing every new face. For ten minutes we walked backwards and forwards through the room, hardly saying a word, while he looked at me with a steadfast, keen, and penetrating eye, as if he searched my very soul.

This interview was for a while very severe upon me. I was much relieved when his reserve broke off, and he began to speak more. I then ventured to address him with this compliment to the Corsicans. "Sir, I am upon my travels, and have lately visited Rome. I am come from seeing the ruins of one brave and free people: I now see the rise of another!"

He received my compliment very graciously; but observed, that the Corsicans had no chance of being like the Romans, a great conquering nation, who should extend its empire over half the globe. Their situation, and the modern political systems, rendered this impossible. But, said he, Corsica may be a very happy country.

He expressed a high admiration of M. Rousseau, whom signor Buttafoco had invited to Corsica, to aid the nation in forming its laws.

It seems M. de Voltaire had reported in his rallying manner, that the invitation was merely a trick which he had put upon Rousseau. Paoli told me, that when he understood this, he himself wrote to Rousseau, enforcing the invitation. Of this affair I shall give a full account in an after part of my journal.

Some of the nobles who attended him came into the room, and in a little time we were told that dinner was served up. The general did me the honour to place me next him. He had a table of fifteen or sixteen covers, having always a good many of the principal men of the island with him. He had an Italian cook who had been long in France, but he chose to have a few substantial dishes, avoiding every kind of luxury, and drinking no foreign wine.

I felt myself under some constraint in such a circle of heroes. The general talked a great deal of history and on literature. I soon perceived that he was a fine classical scholar, that his mind was enriched with a variety of knowledge, and that his conversation at meals was instructive and entertaining. Before dinner he had spoken French. He now spoke Italian, in which he is very eloquent.

We retired to another room to drink coffee. My timidity wore off. I no longer anxiously thought of myself; my whole attention was employed in listening to the illustrious commander of a nation.

He recommended me to the care of abbe Robini, who had lived many years in France,

Signor Colonna, the lord of the manor here, being from home, his house was assigned for me to live in. I was left by myself till near supper time, when I returned to the general, whose conversation improved upon me, as did the society of those about him, with whom I gradually formed an acquaintance.

Every day I found myself happier. Particular marks of attention were shewn me as a subject of Great Britain, the report of which went over Italy, and confirmed the conjectures that I was really an enjoyer. In the morning I had my chocolate served up upon a silver salver, adorned with the arms of Corsica. I dined and supped constantly with the general. I was visited by all the nobility; and whenever I chose to make a little tour, I was attended by a party of guards. I begged of the general not to treat me with so much ceremony; but he insisted upon it.

One day when I rode out I was mounted on Paoli's own horse, with rich furniture of crimson velvet, with broad gold lace, and had my guards marching along with me: I allowed myself to indulge a momentary pride in this parade, as I was curious to experience what could really be the pleasure of state and distinction with which mankind are so strangely intoxicated.

When I returned to the continent after all this greatness, I used to joke with my acquaintance, and tell them that I could not bear to live with them, for they did not treat me with a proper respect.

My time passed here in the most agreeable manner. I enjoyed a sort of luxury of noble sentiment. Paoli became more affable with me. I made myself known to him. I forgot the great distance between us, and had every day some hours of private conversation with him.

From my first setting out on this tour, I wrote down every night what I had observed during the day, throwing together a great deal, that I might afterwards make a selection at leisure.

Of these particulars, the most valuable to my readers, as well as to myself, must surely be the memoirs and remarkable sayings of Paoli, which I am proud to record. Talking of the Corsican war, "Sir, said he, if the event prove happy, we shall be called great defenders of liberty. If the event shall prove unhappy, we shall be called unfortunate rebels."

The French objected to him, that the Corsican nation had no regular troops. "We would not have them, said Paoli. We should then have the bravery of this and the other regiment. At present every single man is a regiment himself. Should the Corsicans be formed into regular troops, we should lose that personal bravery, which has produced such actions among us, as in any other country would have rendered famous even a Marshal."

"I asked him, how he could possibly have a soul so superior to interest?" "It is not superior, said he, my interest is to gain a name. I know well, that he that does good to his country will gain that; and I expect it. Yet could I render this people happy, I would be content to be forgotten. I have an unspeakable pride. *Una superbia indicibile*. The approbation of my own heart is enough."

"He said, he would have great pleasure in seeing the world, and enjoying the society of the learned, and the accomplished in every country." "I asked him, how with these dispositions, he could bear to be confined to an island yet in a rude uncivilized state; and instead of participating attic evenings, *noctes cœnæque dum*, be in a continual course of care and of danger?" He replied in one line of Virgil:

Vincit amor patriæ laudumque immensa cupido.
This uttered with the fine open Italian pronunciation, and the open dignity of his manner, was very noble. I wished to have a statue of him taken at that moment.

I asked him if he understood English. He immediately began and spoke it, which he did tolerably well. When at Naples, he had known several Irish gentlemen who were officers in that service. Having a great facility in acquiring languages, he learnt English from them. But as he had been now ten years without ever speaking it, he spoke very slow. One could see that he was possessed of the words, but for want of what I may call the mechanical practice, he had a difficulty in expressing himself.

I was diverted with his English library. It consisted of: Some broken volumes of the Spectator and Tatler. Pope's Essay on Man. Gulliver's Travels. A History of France in Old English. And Barclay's Apology for the Quakers.

I promised to send him some English books.

He convinced me how well he understood our language; for I took the liberty to shew him a memorial, which I had drawn up on the advantages to Great Britain from an alliance with Corsica, and he translated this memorial into Italian with the greatest facility. He has since given me more proofs of his knowledge of our tongue, by his answers to the letters which I have had the honour to write to him in English, and in particular by a very judicious criticism on some of Swift's works.

He was well acquainted with the history of Britain. He had read many of the parliamentary debates, and even seen a number of the North-Briton, he shewed a considerable

knowledge of this country, and often introduced anecdotes, and drew comparisons and allusions from Britain.

He said his great object was to form the Corsicans in such a manner, that they might have a firm constitution, and might be able to subsist without him. "Our state, said he, is young, and still requires the leading strings. I am desirous that the Corsicans should be taught to walk of themselves. Therefore when they come to me to ask who they should chuse for their Padre del Commune, or other magistrate, I tell them, you know better than I do, the able and honest men among your neighbours. Consider the consequence of your choice, not only to yourselves in particular, but to the island in general. In this manner I accustom them to feel their own importance."

After representing the severe and melancholy state of oppression under which Corsica had so long groaned, he said, "We are now to our country like the prophet Elisha stretched over the dead child of the Shunamite, eye to eye, nose to nose, mouth to mouth. It begins to recover warmth and to revive. I hope it shall yet regain full health and vigour."

I said that things would make a rapid progress, and that we should soon see all the arts and sciences flourish in Corsica. "Patience Sir, said he, if you saw a man who had fought a hard battle, who was much wounded, who was beaten to the ground, and who with difficulty could lift himself up, it would not be reasonable to ask him to get his hair well dressed, and to put on embroidered cloaths. Corsica has fought a hard battle, has been much wounded, has been beaten to the ground, and with difficulty can lift herself up, the arts and sciences are like dress and ornaments. You cannot expect them from us for some time. But come back twenty or thirty years hence, and we will shew you arts and sciences, and concerts and assemblies, and fine ladies, and we will make you fall in love among us, Sir."

He smiled a good deal, when I told him that I was much surprized to find him so amiable, accomplished, and polite; for although I knew I was to see a great man, I expected to find a rude character, an Attila, king of the Goths, or a Luitprand, king of the Lombards.

I observed that although he had often a placid smile upon his countenance, he had never laughed. Whether loud laughter in general society be a sign of weakness, or rusticity, I cannot say; but I have remarked that real great men, and men of finished behaviour, seldom fall into it.

* I have sent him the works of Harrington, of Sidney, of Addison, of Trenchard, of Gordon, and of other writers in favour of liberty. I have also sent him some of our books of morality and entertainment, in particular the works of Mr. Samuel Johnson, with a complete set of the Spectator, Tatler, and Guardian; and to the university of Corte I have sent a few of the Greek and Roman classics, of the beautiful editions of the Messrs. Foulis, at Glasgow.

The variety and I may say versatility of the mind of this great man is amazing. One day when I came in to pay my respects to him before dinner, I found him in much agitation with a circle of his nobles around him, and a Corsican standing before him like a criminal before his judge. Paoli immediately turned to me, "I am glad you are come, Sir. You protestants talk much against our doctrine of transubstantiation, behold here the miracle of transubstantiation, a Corsican transubstantiated into a Genoese. That unworthy man who now stands before me is a Corsican, who has been long a lieutenant under the Genoese, in Capo Corso. Andrew Doria, and all their greatest heroes, could not be more violent for the republick than he has been, and all against his country! Then turning to the man, "Sir, said he, Corsica makes it a rule to pardon the most unworthy of her children, when they surrender themselves, even when they are forced to do so, as is your case. You have now escaped. But take care. I shall have a strict eye upon you, and if ever you make the least attempt to return to your traitorous practices, you know I can be avenged of you!" He spoke this with the fierceness of a lion, and from the awful darkness of his brow one could see that his thoughts of vengeance were terrible. Yet when it was over, he all at once resumed his usual appearance, called out Andraïno, come along! went to dinner, and was as chearful and gay as if nothing had happened.

His notions of morality are high and refined, such as become the father of a nation. Were he a libertine his influence would soon vanish; for men will never trust the important concerns of society to one they know will do what is hurtful to society for his own pleasures. He told me that his father had brought him up with great strictness and that he had very seldom deviated from the paths of virtue. That this was not from a defect of feeling and passion, but that his mind being filled with important objects, his passions were employed in more noble pursuits than those of licentious pleasure. I saw from Paoli's example the great art of preserving young men of spirit from the contagion of vice, in which there is often a species of sentiment, ingenuity and enterprize nearly allied to virtuous qualities."

VI. *Liberty a Poem.* By T. Underwood, late of Saint Peter's College, Cambridge. Author of the *Impartialist*, 4to. 2s. 6d. Bladon.

Nothing can be more contemptible than this performance, unless it be the vanity of the author, who seems to think himself a writer of the very first abilities—yet so badly is he qualified to be a poet, that he gives us *proof* as a rhyme to *truth*; couples *rhyme* to *mine*; *meb* to *God*; *bealib* to *pelf*; and brings about a number of metrical conjunctions

equally repugnant to harmony. Some excuse however might be made for the poverty of his rhyme, did his piece contain a little reason—but of this he is so utterly barren, that it would be idle to say a syllable farther of his despicable production.

VII. *Amabella, a Poem,* by Mr. Jerningham, 4to. Robson.

The subject of this poem, as we are informed by an advertisement, is founded on a circumstance that happened during the late war—A young lady, not meeting with the concurrence of her relations in favour of an officer for whom she expressed her regard, was prevailed upon, by his solicitations, to consent to a clandestine marriage; which took place on the day he set out to join his regiment abroad, where he was unfortunately killed in an engagement.—As to the poem, it has but very little merit, and is much more calculated to throw the reader into a sound sleep than into a flood of tears.

VIII. *A Caveat on the Part of public Credit,* previous to the Opening of the Budget, for the present year, 1768, 4to. Almon.

This is a sensible pamphlet, and well worth the consideration of every man, who either has advanced, or intends to advance, money upon government securities.

IX. *A Letter to the Apologist for Lord B—* by one of the Town, 8vo. 1s. Lewis.

Those who have thought it worth their while to read the catchpenny publications on a certain nobleman's conduct to a certain young gentlewoman, may possibly think the present pamphlet an addition to their libraries.

X. *A second Letter to the Author of the Confessional containing Remarks on the five first Chapters of that Book,* 8vo.

Such of our readers as are fond of religious controversy may possibly find entertainment in this performance; to every body else we dare affirm it will be insupportably heavy and disagreeable.

XI. *An Account of a Series of Experiments,* instituted with a View of ascertaining the most successful Method of inoculating for the Small-Pox. By W. Watson, M. D. 8vo. Nourse.

In this account the gentlemen of the faculty will find several things well worth their attention, and even those who have nothing to do with the practice of physic, will meet with experiments of a nature so curious, that they cannot peruse it without receiving entertainment.

XII. *The Case of Mr. James Gibson, Attorney at Law, faithfully and impartially stated,* 8vo. Lewis.

This is the case of an unhappy prisoner in Newgate, with whose trial the world is well acquainted—and we cannot help thinking, if his case is faithfully stated, but that he is greatly entitled to the clemency of government.

XIII. *Remarks upon a Pamphlet, intitled, An Apology for Lord B— in a Letter to a young Woman, 8vo. 1s. Baldwin.*

As the noble lord's conduct, which gave rise to several late publications, will speedily be canvassed in a judicial way, we cannot but think any literary inquiry into it, is better discouraged, than supported by recommendations to the public.

XIV. *A Narratives of the Rise and Progress of the Disputes subsisting between the Patentees of Covent-Garden Theatre. By Mess. Harris and Rutherford, 4to. Fletcher.*

This publication is written with an acrimony so evident, and complains of Mr. Colman's mismanagement of Covent-Garden theatre, with such manifest injustice, that the authors will not find many advocates among the impartial or the intelligent.—By exceeding the limits of their own authority, and by urging measures not a little injurious to the interest of their house, they have given Mr. Colman much room to be dissatisfied, and now are greatly offended with him for being so.—We would recommend it therefore to Mr. Harris and Mr. Rutherford, who, notwithstanding their injudicious warmth on the present occasion, we believe to be gentlemen of probity and understanding, to avoid listening for the future to the artful whispering of designing sycophants, and to be cautious above all things, not to say their property has been injured by Mr. Colman's administration, till they convince the world, that this is not the most profitable season which has ever been experienced by any patentees of Covent-Garden theatre.

XV. *A true State of the Differences subsisting between the Proprietors of Covent-Garden Theatre. By George Colman, 4to. Baldwin.*

Every man of sense will readily see that nothing can be more idle than to trouble the world with publications, in which it cannot possibly have the least interest; this circumstance increases the imprudence of the foregoing article, and Mr. Colman would have been as reprehensible as Mess. Harris and Rutherford in this respect, did not the narrative of these gentlemen reduce him to the indispensable necessity of making a reply.—With regard to the merits of this reply, we shall only observe, that Mr. Colman has greatly the advantage of his antagonists; and it is but justice to Mr. Powell to declare, that he has acted a very amiable part through the whole transaction.

XVI. *The Conduct of the four Managers of Covent-Garden Theatre freely and impartially examined, both with regard to their present Disputes, and their past Management: In an Address to them by a Frequenter of that Theatre, 4to. 1s. Wilkie.*

This is the offspring of some insignificant pen which wants to make a penny, by going to the literary market with a topic of general conversation,

XVII. *An Epistle to G. Colman from W. Kenrick. Fletcher*

It being universally believed that Mr. Kenrick was the person who drew up the narrative published by Mess. Harris and Rutherford, Mr. Colman at the conclusion of his *True State* laid a very heavy hand upon that gentleman, and treated him with a severity which roused him to an immediate retort upon Mr. Colman.—Accordingly this epistle was advertised, and some people who consider Mr. Kenrick as a kind of a literary Broughton, expected that the Covent-Garden manager would have abundant reason to lament his temerity—but alas! though the mountain laboured, it did not produce so much as a mouse.

XVIII. *An Essay on the future Life of Brute Creatures. By Richard Dean, Curate of Middleton, 2 vol. 12mo. Kearsley.*

There is much good sense and great humanity in these little volumes.—A report has been propagated, that an ecclesiastical prosecution is to be commenced against the author, but we cannot see with what propriety such a circumstance can ever take place, be this as it may, we shall give a quotation from the author, which we could wish the monitors of the present age would be sensible enough to regard, as there is unhappily but too great an occasion for admonition on this head.

“I suppose by this time, he (the reader says Mr. Dean) is sufficiently convinced, that brute animals are something more than mere machines, have an intelligent principle residing within them, which is the spring of their several actions and operations: If so, he will easily perceive, that he ought to treat them as beings very different from machines, that where he purposes to avail himself of their services, he will use such methods in the management of them, as are suitable to a nature that may be taught, instructed, and improved to his advantage; and not have recourse only to force, compulsion, and violence. And if creatures, under management for the ends he designs them, should now and then shew a little restiveness and opposition, or refuse to do as he means they should do, he will learn to make proper allowances for this obstinacy of temper in them, from reflexions upon himself; who as a being with inclinations of his own, is conscious that he is not always to be guided by others, and kicks at instruction in a thousand instances.” “Furthermore a man will consider, that as brutes are made subject to him by the appointment of heaven, he ought to look upon them as creatures under his government to be protected, and not as put in his power to be plagued and tormented; very few of them know how to defend themselves against him, as well as he does to attack them, and therefore it is only on particular occasions that he can be justified in fast-

ing upon them. For a man to torture a brute, whose life God has put into his hands, is a disgraceful thing, such a meanness of spirit as his honour requires him to shun: If he does it out of wantonness he is a fool and a coward; if for pleasure he is a monster."

XIX. *The Adventures of Oxymel Clavie Esq; once an Oxford Scholar, 2 vols. A. Knap, Flexney.*

The two volumes before us do not conclude this history and we are glad they do not, for though there are many things light and trifling, to be found in several passages, nevertheless there are in some, indications of genius not a little superior to the novelists of our principal circulating libraries.

XX. *Poems Ludicrous, Satirical, and Moral, by W. Kenrick, 1 vol. O. F. Fletcher.*

If we had nothing to reproach a dunce with but his stupidity, he would be rather the object of our pity than our indignation; but where we find an insuperable vanity, joined to an utter want of abilities, our resentment is roused, as well as our contempt, and there is no possibility of mentioning his name without asperity. This is our case in regard to the present publication; the author tells us in an advertisement, "that he

hath too much neglected the muses, either to deserve or expect any great reputation as a poet." Whether he has neglected the muses or no, we cannot take upon us to say, but this we may safely affirm, that they have shewn no great affection for him; and we may also safely affirm, let his expectations of applause be what they will, his title to it is as trifling as any one scribber's within the bills of mortality. Mr. Kenrick indeed, says "that he hath ever set so little store by his poetical performances, as to be now able to procure copies of but few of those, which have occasionally dropt from his pen." In this we think he was perfectly right, for his poetical performances as he presumptuously calls his intollerable trash, were always too despicable for any body's attention, and we are heartily sorry, that he ever preserved a single line of them for the inspection of a sensible public.

[We have received Mr. Norris's letter, which we think is not remarkable either for candor or decency, and till he brings something more substantial than bare assertion to invalidate our opinion of the performance he has mentioned, we must retain our sentiments in regard to the merit of that work.]

THE new volumes of Dr. Swift's correspondence, just published under the title of *Letters to Stella*, among many other interesting ones, afford the two following, to the dean.

LETTER LXXXIII.

Lord B——— to Dr. Swift.

"Dear Dean, Cirencester, 1; Sept. 1735. THOUGH you never answer any of my letters, and I can never have a line from you except in parliament time about an Irish cause, I do insist that without delay you give me either by yourself or agents immediate satisfaction in these points. First, whether that article which I read in the news about one Barker a shooting parson be true or not; secondly, whether he has yet begged pardon, and attested upon oath that it was without design, and by accident that the gun went off. In case the fact be true, and that he has not yet made any sufficient or reasonable excuse, I require of you that you do immediately get some able painter to draw his picture and send it over to me, and I will order a great number of prints to be made of it, which shall be dispersed over all parts of the known world, that such a worthless rascal may not go any where without being known. I make no doubt of his being immediately drove out of Ireland, such a brutal attempt upon the Drapier cannot be borne there; and he won't venture into England when these prints of his person are sent about, for he would certainly be knocked on the

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head in the first village he passes through. Perhaps he may think to skulk in Holland, the common refuge of all scoundrels; but he will soon find out that doctor Swift (for so they pronounce the name) is in great esteem there, for his learning and political writings. In France he would meet with worse reception; for his wit is relished there, and many of his tracts though spoiled by translation, are yet more admired than what is writ by any among themselves. Should he go into Spain, he would find that Don Seifro is in the highest estimation, being thought to be lineally descended from Miguel de Cervantes by a daughter of Quevedo's. Perhaps he may think to be safe in Poland during the time of these troubles; but I can assure him, from the mouth of a Polish lady, who was lately in London, by name Madam de Monmorancy (for she was married to a French gentleman of that great family) that Dr. Swift is perfectly well known there; and she was very solicitous to know whether he were a Stanislaist or not, she being a zealous partizan for that cause.

Now if this brute of a parson should find no security in Europe, and therefore slip into the East-Indies in some Dutch ship, for a Dutchman may be found who would carry the devil for a stiver or two extraordinary, he would be confoundedly surprized to find that Dr. Swift is known in China, and that next to Confucius his writings are in the greatest esteem. The missionaries have translated several European books into their

P

language

language but I am well informed that none of them have taken so well as his; and the Chinese, who are a very ingenious people, reckon Sif the only author worth reading. It is well known that in Persia Kouli-Can was at the pains to translate his works himself; being born a Scotsman, he understood them very well and I am credibly informed that he read The battle of the books the night before he gave that great defeat to the Persian army. If he hears, of this, he may imagine that he shall find good reception at Constantinople; but he will be bit there; for many years ago an English renegade slave translated Effendi Soif for them, and told them it was writ by an Englishman, with a design to introduce the Mahometan religion; this having got him his liberty, and although it is not believed by the Effendi, the book and the author are in the greatest esteem amongst them. If he goes into America, he will not be received into any English, French, or Spanish settlement; so that in all probability he would be soon scalpt by the wild Indians; and in truth there would be no manner of shame that a head should be uncovered that has so little brains in it. Brutality and ill-nature proceed from the want of sense, and therefore without having ever heard of him before, I can decide what he is, from this single action. Now I really believe no layman could have done such a thing. The wearing petticoats gives to most of the clergy (a few only excepted of superior understanding) certain feminine dispositions. They are commonly subject to malice and envy, and give more free vent to those passions; possibly for the same reason that women are observed to do so, because they cannot be called to account for it. When one does a brutal action to another, he may have his head broke, or be whipt through the lungs; but all who wear petticoats are secure from such accidents. Now to avoid further trouble, I hope by this time his gown is stript off his back and the boys of Dublin have drawn him through a horse-pond. Send me an account of this, and I shall be satisfied. Adieu, dear dean; I am got to the end of my paper, but you may be assured that my regard for you shall only end with the last breath of your faithful servant.

LETTER XCIX.

Lord B——— to Dr. Swift.

S I R, Bath, Nov. 22, 1755.

I HAVE been waiting for an opportunity to write to you with safety, because I had a mind to do it with freedom; and particularly to explain you what I meant, when I told you some time ago, that I was almost tired with struggling to no purpose against universal corruption. I am now at the Bath, where there are at present many Irish families, and though I have enquired of them

all, if any gentleman or servant was returning thither, yet I can hear of none, so that I am forced, if I write at all, to trust my letter by the common post. Nothing is more certain than that this letter will be opened there, the raftals of the office have most infamous directions to do it upon all occasions; but they would every man of them be turned out, if a letter of mine to you, should escape their intauion. I am thinking what the ministers may get by their peeping; why if I speak my mind very plainly, they may discover two things; one is, that I have a very great regard for you; the other that I have a very great contempt for them; and in every thing I say or do, still set them at defiance. These things, if they did not know before, they are very welcome to find out now; and I am determined in some other points likewise, to speak my mind very plainly to you. You must know then, that when I said I grew weary of contending with corruption, I never meant absolutely to withdraw myself from parliament; perhaps I may not slacken even my personal opposition to the wicked measures of the administration, but really I find my health begins to require some attention, and I labour under a distemper which the long sittings in parliament by no ways agree with. When Mr. Faulkner delivered me your former letter (for I have since had one sent me hither by Mr. Pope) I was just got up from my bed, where I had lain the whole night in most excessive torture, with a violent fit of the gravel. I was not able to write you any answer by him, who was to depart in two days, and ever since I have been at this place drinking the waters, in hopes they may be of service to me. Besides this of my ill state of health, I am convinced that our constitution is already gone, and we are idly struggling to maintain, what in truth has been long lost, like some fools here, with gout and palsies at fourscore years old, drinking the waters in hopes of health again. If this was not our case, and that the people are already in effect slaves, would it have been possible for the same minister, who had projected the excise scheme (before the heats it had occasioned in the nation were well laid) to have chosen a new parliament again exactly to his mind? and though perhaps not altogether so strong in numbers, yet, as well disposed in general to his purposes as he could wish, his master, doubt, is not so much beloved, as I could wish he was; the minister, I am sure, is as much hated and detested as ever man was, and yet I say a new parliament was chosen of the stamp that was desired, just after having failed in the most odious scheme that ever was projected. After this, what hope can there ever possibly be of success? Unless it be from confusion, which God so

him I should live to see. In short, the whole nation is so abandoned and corrupt, that the crown can never fail of a majority in both houses of parliament; he makes them all in one house, and he chuses above half in the other. Four and twenty bishops and sixteen Scotch lords, is a terrible weight in one; forty-five from one country, besides the west of England, and all the government boroughs, is a dreadful number in the other. Were his majesty inclined to-morrow to declare his body-coachman his first minister, it would do just as well and the wheels of government would move as easily as they do with the sagacious driver, who now sits in the box. Parts and abilities are not in the least wanting to conduct affairs; the coachman knows how to feed his cattle, and the other feeds the beasts in his service, and this is all the skill that is necessary in either case. Are not these sufficient difficulties and discouragements, if there were no others, and would any man struggle against corruption, when he knows, that if he is ever near defeating it, those who make use of it, only double the dose, and carry all their points farther, and with a higher hand, than perhaps they at first intended. Besides all this, I have had particular misfortunes and disappointments: I had a very near relation of great abilities, who was my fellow labourer in the public cause: He is gone; I loved and esteemed him much, and perhaps wished to see him one day serving his country in some honourable station: No man was more capable of doing it, nor had better intentions for the public service than him'self, and I may truly say, that the many mortifications he met with, in ten or twelve years struggling in parliament, was the occasion of his death. I have lost likewise the truest friend, I may almost say servant, that ever man had, in Mr. Merril; he understood the course of the revenues, and the public accounts of the kingdom as well, perhaps better, than any man in it, and in this respect he was of singular use to me: It is utterly impossible for me to go through the drudgery by myself, which I used to do easily with his assistance, and herein it is that opposition galls the most.

These several matters I have enumerated you will allow to be some discouragements; but nevertheless, when the time comes, I believe you will find me acting the same part I have ever done, and which I am more satisfied with myself for having done, since my conduct has met with your approbation: and give me leave to return you my sincere thanks for the many kind expressions of your friendship, which I esteem a well as I can. You enquire after Bollingbroke, and when he will return from France. He has

listened to your admonitions and chidings about economy, he need never have gone there; but now I fancy he will scarce return from thence, till an old gentleman, but a very hale one, pleases to dye *. I have seen several of your letters on frugality to our poor friend John Gay (who needed them not) but true patriotism can have no other foundation. When I see lords of the greatest estates, meanly stooping to take a dirty pension, because they want a little ready money for their extravagancies, I cannot help wishing to see some papers writ by you, that may, if possible shame them out of it. This is the only thing can recover our constitution, and restore honesty. I have often thought that if ten or a dozen patriots, who are known to be rich enough to have ten dishes every day, for dinner, would invite their friends only to two or three, it might perhaps shame those who cannot afford two, from having constantly ten, and so it would be in every other circumstance of life: But luxury is our ruin. This grave stuff that I have written, looks like preaching, but I may venture to say to you, it is not, for I speak from the sincerity of my heart. We are told a peace is made: If it be true, I am satisfied our ministers did not so much as know of the negotiation: The articles, which are the offerable ones, are better than could be expected, but I doubt there are some secret ones, that may cost us dear, and I am fully convinced the fear of these will furnish but ministers a pretence for not reducing a single man of our army. I have just room to tell you a ridiculous story that has happened here. In the diocese of Wells the Bishop and his chancellor have quarrelled: The consequence has been, the bishop has excommunicated the chancellor, and he in return has excommunicated the two archdeacons. A visitation of the clergy was appointed; the bishop not being able to go himself, directed his archdeacons to visit for him. The chancellor alleges from the constitution of him, this cannot be, and that the bishop can delegate his power to nobody but himself: so that probably all the clergy who attend on the chancellor will be excommunicated by the bishop, and all who obey the orders of the archdeacons will be excommunicated by the chancellor. The bishop in the cathedral, when the sentence of excommunication was going to be read, sent for it, and tore it in the open church; the chancellor afterwards affixed it on the church doors. There are a great many more very ridiculous circumstances attending this affair, which I cannot well explain: But upon a reference of the whole to my lord high chancellor, I am told he has declared his opinion in support of his brother chancellor. I am glad I have left

no space to put my name to the bottom of my letter; after some things I have said it may be improper, and I am sure it is need-

less when I assure you no man can be with more sincerity and regard than I am, your most obedient humble servant.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

His majesty gave the royal assent to the following bills:

The bill to continue and amend an act for allowing the free importation of salted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from Ireland, for a limited time, and for allowing the free importation of salted beef, pork, butter, and bacon, from the British dominions in America, for a limited time.

The bill to enable his majesty to license a play house in the city of Bath.

And to such other private bills as were ready.

SATURDAY, 30.

The bishop of Peterborough preached before the house of Lords, in the Abbey church, Westminster, from James iii. 16. And Dr. Scintion, in St. Margaret's, before the Commons, from Titus iii. 1.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

Three houses were consumed by fire, on Snow Hill, and several damaged.

THURSDAY, 4.

An house was consumed by fire, in Plough Alley, Moorfields.

MONDAY, 8.

Count de Chatelet, ambassador from France, had his first private audience of the king.

TUESDAY, 9.

Four old houses in George Yard, Water Lane, Fleetstreet, fell down, and three persons were killed.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

Timothy Crawley, and Patrick Swinney, were executed at Tyburn (See p. 52.) Turner, Domine, Mart, Caley, Hamilton, Mitcheener, and Davis, were reprieved.

THURSDAY, 16.

After a trial of several hours before the Lord Chief Justice Wilmut, the will of the late Sir Thomas Clarke, master of the rolls, was confirmed; but his copyhold estate, being some inclosed grounds on Hampstead Heath, was adjudged to belong to the heir at law, who clearly made out his affinity.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

His majesty gave the royal assent to the following bills:

The bill for further regulating the proceedings of the united company of merchants trading to the East Indies, with respect to making of dividends.—For the better regulation of his majesty's marine forces while on shore.—For the more speedy and effectual

transportation of felons.—For granting an aid to his majesty for disbanding the army, on other necessary occasions, as relate to the number of troops kept upon the Irish establishment.—For providing proper accommodations for his majesty's justices of the great sessions in Wales, during the time of holding such sessions.—For rebuilding and enlarging the common goal of the city and county of Coventry; and for appointing a place for the custody of prisoners in the mean time.—For more effectually supplying the town of Halifax with water, &c.—For making an building a convenient Exchange in the city of Glasgow, for enlarging St. Andrew church-yard, and for building a bridge over the river Clyde, &c.—For enlightening paving, cleaning the streets, and for better regulating the nightly watch and beadies and for regulating the poor of the parish of St. Mary le Bone in the county of Middlesex.—For making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal from Birmingham to Bilston and for making collateral cuts and waggways from several coal mines, and for continuing the said canal to Autherley, there to communicate with the canal now making between the rivers Trent and Severn.

And to such road and inclosure bills as were then ready.

Four causes were tried at Guildhall, London, by special juries, before the Right Hon. Sir Eastley Wilmut, knr. chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, wherein several merchants were plaintiffs, and the hon. James Murray, Esq; late governor of Quebec, was defendant, for recovering divers sums of money levied by way of duties upon spirits imported: When after a full hearing which lasted several hours, verdicts were given for the several plaintiffs for all such duties as had been imposed by the defendant over and above the French duties, together with damages and costs of suit.

An house has been consumed by fire, a Rogues-well, Stepney.

The following remarkable increase from a single pea may be depended on as fact:—Mr. Abraham Cock, farmer of Grove, near Castle-Cary in Yorkshire, set some kidney beans last season; at the end of one of the rows his daughter set a white pea, which he prop't up with a stick when it grew, as he did his beans; as they ripened he gathered them, and the produce was 1176, beside two kids gathered when green; and as the rest had eight in a kid, these if left to ripen would

would have made the produce to be 1290 years.

His majesty's pardon is promised to any one of the offenders who shall at any time hereafter be guilty of cutting to pieces any silk, utensil, or materials of the silk manufactures, on discovery of their accomplices.

A large body of smugglers having murdered Peter Hallip, tide-surveyor of Yarmouth port, and dangerously wounded several others, who had seized a large quantity of excisable goods, which the said smugglers refused and carried off with them; his majesty's pardon, as usual, is offered for taking the offenders; and the commissioners of excise promise a reward of one hundred pounds for taking any of them.

A pardon and 50 l. reward are offered for the apprehending the deer-sealers, who on Jan. 29, robbed his majesty's park at Windsor, and shot at one of the keepers.

Sumford-Mill, near Abingdon, has been consumed by fire; and a lad perished in the flames: Also a barn, stable, a rick of hay, at Roke, in Oxfordshire, and a barn, cow-house, &c. &c. near Hambury-hall, in Worcestershire; all supposed to be wilfully set on fire.

Oxford, Feb. 19. The Right Hon. the Earl of Lichfield, chancellor of this university, has established two annual prizes of the value of 20 l. each; the one for a copy of English verses, the other for a Latin dissertation: and the following are the subjects proposed for the present year, viz.

For the English verses,

THE CONQUEST OF QUEBEC.

For the Latin dissertation,

ARTES PROSUNT REPUBLICÆ.

The first prize is intended for such gentlemen of the university as have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; and the other for such as have not completed seven years.—The exercises are to be sent, under a sealed cover to the register of the university, before next Ascension Day. The author is required to conceal his name, and to distinguish his composition by whatever motto he pleases; sending at the same time his name and motto sealed up under another cover.—The exercises to which the prizes are adjudged are to be repeated (after a previous rehearsal) in the Theatre upon the Commemoration-day, immediately before the Orator or Poetry Professor's Crewian Oration.

Gloucester, Feb. 1. On Thursday one of the most horrid instances of barbarity was perpetrated at Wotton Underedge, in this county, that ever was heard of, by one Samuel Wallington, a sheerman, who, about ten o'clock in the morning left his work and went home, and killed his father. He first knocked the poor man down with a hammer, and afterwards cut his head almost off. It

seems he had frequently, for some time past, threatened to kill him for opposing his inclinations to marry. The villain afterwards went and told what he done, to some of his neighbours, and he was immediately apprehended and committed to our castle.

Immense damage has been sustained by the floods at Barnsley, Ripon, Leeds, Staiths, and other parts of Yorkshire and the North.

Staiths, Jan. 29. We have had the greatest quantity of haddocks taken upon this coast, that has been known for many years, which has given great relief to the poor, in these times when provisions are so scarce and dear. In this place are thirty-three cobles, or fishing boats, each of which have brought in, upon an average, for three weeks together, thirty stone a day (at fourteen pounds to the stone) which amounts in the whole to 17820 stone; and allowing three stones of fish will afford as much nourishment as one stone of beef, this quantity will be equal to 3940 stone of beef, or ninety-nine fat oxen of sixty stone a piece; and allowing the same proportion to Robin Hood's Bay, and Runswick, the first of which I reckon equal to Staiths, and the other one third of it, these three places must have supplied the country with fish at about a farthing a pound, equal in quantity at least to 231 fat cattle of the above weight.

Extract of a Letter from Alnwick, Feb. 8.

“Some weeks ago the following odd affair happened at Hunting-hall, near Haggerstone. A cow belonging to a gentleman of that place was affected with a remarkable swelling in her body, which by his account must have soon proved fatal; but according to custom in such cases, he made a small incision with his penknife between two of the short ribs, from whence issued such a rapid stream of air, that it put out a candle at a yard distance from the orifice. The candle was immediately lighted, and in order to try the effect a second time, was held about fifteen or sixteen inches from the ground, which instantaneously set fire to the air, and it's effects proved similar to that in a coal mine; the flame also went against the stream, and set fire to the hair about the orifice, and singed the part considerably before it could be extinguished. The cow immediately recovered. As the above is well attested, by the person who performed the operation, it affords matter of speculation for the naturalists to account for so strange a phenomenon.”

(See page 18.)

On Jan. 18, a shock of an earthquake was felt at Mold, in Flintshire.

Storms and floods have done much damage, and greatly retarded the post, in Scotland.

Extract of a Letter from the North of Ireland,
Jan. 12.

During the late severe snow in these parts, upwards of five hundred sheep belonging to one farmer, were entirely buried by the violent

lent drifts in the valleys. What is very surprising, upon the melting of the snow, which was not till ten days or a fortnight after, they were all found alive, but fast asleep, and what is further remarkable, they were all in much better condition than before the accident happened. This may afford a question not incurious for the naturalists. It is well known in respect to other parts of animal life, that sleep has the effect of nutrition; and as to many of them we certainly know that they exist merely by sleep for one half of the year. What a discovery may this prove to the farmer? Whether he happens to be short of grass, or cannot get at what he has for snow, he has nothing to do but to raise a hill of it over his flock, and let them sleep it out."

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Feb. 13.

"On Wednesday the Hon. House of Commons waited upon his excellency the lord lieutenant, with a most dutiful address to his majesty, and the following address to his excellency:

To his excellency George lord viscount Townshend, lord lieutenant general and general governor of Ireland, the humble address of the knights, citizens, and burgesses, in parliament assembled.

May it please your excellency,

"WE, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Ireland, in parliament assembled, think it incumbent on us to testify our grateful sense of your excellency's effectual endeavours in favour of the bill for limiting the duration of parliaments in this kingdom.

It is with the highest satisfaction we reflect, that the auspicious reign of our patriot sovereign has been distinguished by the return of a bill so essential to the constitution, and to the advancement of the protestant religion in this country. And we congratulate your excellency upon an event which must add a lustre to your administration, and remain as a monument to posterity of the disinterestedness and independency of this house."

Great rejoicings have been made at Dublin, and in all parts of Ireland, on the return of the above mentioned bill.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Feb. 1. **H**IS Excellency Sir George Macartney was married to lady Jane Stewart, second daughter of the earl of Bute—2. David Price, Esq; to Miss Foy—26. Lord Beauchamp, to the hon. Miss Windsor, daughter of the late lord Lately, Joseph Herring, Esq; to Miss Sally Allanby—Alexander Wood, Esq; to Miss Mombray—William Phillimore, Esq; to Mrs. Burr—James Price, Esq; to Miss Fludyer—James Ryton, Esq; to Miss Caroline Jekes—

Robert More, Esq; to Miss More, both of Shropshire, with a fortune of 50,000l.—Lord George Sutton, to Miss Mary Peart—Hewitt, Esq; to Miss Dyer daughter of the late poet of that name—Earl of Hume, to Miss Ramsley—Godhard Vankamp, Esq; to Miss Simpson—John Jean, Esq; to Miss Baker—Sir James Ibbetson, bart. to Miss Caygill, daughter and heir of Mr. John Caygill, of Halifax merchant—Earl of Milltown, to Miss French, of Oakport, in Roscommon—John Smith, Esq; to Miss Curtis, of Stamford, a 25000l. fortune.

Jan. 14. Mrs. Herbert, sister of Lord Desart, was delivered of a son—

Feb. 3. Lady of hon. Mr. Bathurst, of a daughter—6. Mrs. Orby Hunter, of a son—10. Countess of Moray, of a son—Lady of Dr. Fowler, of a son—20. Lady Sondes of a son—24. Viscountess Torrington, of a daughter.

Lately. Lady Reay, of a daughter—Lady of Horatio Mana, Esq; of a son and heir—Lady Knatchbull, of a son.

DEATHS.

Jan. 29. **N**ATHANIEL Paice, Esq; an eminent merchant.

Feb. 1. Sir Robert Rich, bart. field marshal of the forces, col. of the 4th regiment of dragoons, and governor of Chelsea hospital—Thomas Jones, Esq; late high-sheriff for Gloucestershire—3. Rt. hon. Viscount Kilmorey—5. Thomas Brereton, Esq; author of several ingenious pieces—7. Paul Leger, Esq; late an eminent weaver—John Campbell, of Orchard, in North-Britain, Esq; last of the male line of the family of Ardkinglass, —11. Mrs. Martha Whitway, aged 78, the friend and correspondent of Dean Swift—12. Robert Somerville, of Bedfordshire, Esq;—14. Mr. Thomas Burnet, a stock broker—15. Charles Gore, of Tring, in Hertfordshire, Esq; member for Tiverton—Rt. hon. Arthur Onslow, a privy counsellor, and speaker of the House of Commons for thirty-three years, a post he filled with the greatest uprightness and reputation. (See Onslow, in our general index)—George Gordon, of the Middle-Temple, late of Newthermuir, in North-Britain, Esq; aged near eighty: A gentleman of primitive honour and integrity, great erudition, remarkable for his profound knowledge of the laws and constitution of this kingdom, and not less so for his amiable and beneficent behaviour in private life. His writings in the cause of liberty have enlightened and improved thousands, though the name of this benefactor to the public, as an author, was known only to his particular friends—Edmund Plowden, Esq; descended of the famous lawyer of that name—16. Gillingham Cooper, Esq; banker in the Strand, aged near 80—Mr. Dance, senior, the city-surveyor—Mrs. Saxton, niece of the countess of Macclesfield.

BALLS

Bill of Mortality from Dec. 29 to Feb. 23.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.	
Males 1249	} 2427	Males 2352	} 4569
Females 1178		Females 2217	
Whereof have died,			
Under 2 Years 1343		Within the Walls 289	
Between 2 and 5 363		Without the walls 1062	
5 and 10 — 195		Mid. and Surry 2202	
10 and 20 — 152		City & Sub. West. 1016	
20 and 30 — 366			
30 and 40 — 442			4569
40 and 50 — 524			
50 and 60 — 397		Weekly, Jan. 5. 612	
60 and 70 — 357		12. 679	
70 and 80 — 284		19. 647	
80 and 90 — 127		20. 557	
90 and 100 — 19		Feb. 2. 555	
100 and upwards 2		9. 560	
	4569	16. 497	
		23. 462	
			4569
Wheaten peck loaf, wt. 17 lb, 6 oz. 28. gd.			

Wheaten peck loaf, wt. 17 lb, 6 os. 2s. 9d.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 1. The Grand Signior has given his eldest daughter, a princess of seven years old, to the Nizranji-bashi; and yesterday the Grand Vizir clothed him with the Pellice, and declared him son-in-law to the Sultan. This young princess is widow of the late vizir, who was beheaded three years ago at Metelina.

Copenhagen, Jan. 29. Last night, about ten o'clock, the queen of Denmark was safely delivered of a prince, to the inexpressible happiness of her royal consort, and the whole court. Her majesty and the newborn prince are this morning both as well as can be expected. This very important and much-desired event happened but an hour or two before the anniversary of the king of Denmark's own birth-day, which we are now celebrating with double festivity. The birth of an heir-male to the crown has completely fulfilled the ardent wishes and prayers of the publick, and consequently spread a real joy through all ranks of people. Immediately after it was made known, the foreign ministers, and all the nobility waited upon the king, who was pleased to receive their compliments of congratulation, and to express the satisfaction he received from their attention on this interesting event. The king of Denmark bestowed several marks of favour on this happy occasion.

[The young prince was baptized by the name of Frederick, on Jan. 30.]

Dantzic, Nov. 16. Last year 1126 ships came into this port, of which 297 were Dutch, 184 English, and 100 Danish. The number which failed from it was 1212; of which 322 were bound to Holland, 209 to England, 262 to Sweden and 113 to Denmark.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, Jan. 20.

"In the sittings of the commissaries of the four departments of last Friday, many important affairs were terminated. The king is to enjoy a yearly pension of a million and a half, to be paid by the treasury. The prince de Radsivil is to have an annual pension of 600,000 florins, by way of indemnification, besides three millions which his family lent to the republic. The treasurer of the crown, who has hitherto enjoyed a pension of 120,000 florins, is to have for the future an augmentation of 80,000 florins. The great treasurer of Lithuania is to have 40,000 florins added to his yearly appointments. The count de Fleming is to have a considerable sum, as also the bishop of Wilda. In the same sittings, the sum of 12,000 Polish ducats was granted as a yearly appendage or portion, to the two princes of Saxony.

Warsaw, Feb. 3. The day before yesterday the diet was opened, but immediately put off again for three weeks. It is assured, that the reason of this is, that several matters, calculated more to exasperate than appease people's minds, had been delivered into the diet: among others, the manifesto of the marshal of the confederacy of Grodno, which is full of harsh terms against prince Repnin, the pope's brief to the prince primate, and above all, that addressed to the king, which the apostolick nuncio delivered on Saturday last, to his majesty. It is said in this brief, that the king ought rather to abdicate the crown, than sign any thing that may prejudice the Roman catholic religion. The bishops have received a similar brief. The nuncio has delivered, on the part of his holiness, a manifesto to the great chancellor, in which he informs all those who may subscribe to any articles of this nature, that they shall be excommunicated. It is said the clergy, particularly the Jesuits, have refused to contribute, in any shape, to the public imposts.

Trièves, Jan. 14. The Elector, our Sovereign, died the day before yesterday, between seven and eight in the evening, after nine weeks illness. His highness was born May 24, 1701, appointed a canon residentiary of the metropolitan church in this city in 1718, Dean in 1742, consecrated archbishop of Patras, December 13, 1753; declared coadjutor to the elector count Francis George de Sconborn, July 11, 1754; assumed the government of the electorate on the decease of his predecessor, Jan. 18, 1756; and obtained the bishoprick of Worms, in 1763.

Berlin, Feb. 13. In this country the winter has been very long and severe, the cold having been observed for several days at 37 degrees below the freezing point on Fahrenheit's thermometer; but within these few days the frost has gone off, and we have now very mild weather, which it is to be hoped will continue for the sake of the poor, who have suffered greatly from the scarcity and high price of firing. Brunt-

Brunswick, Jan. 26. The hereditary prince, who had kept his room for several days, is now able to appear in public.

The hereditary prince, being again with child, public prayers have been made for her royal highness's delivery.

Munster, Jan. 22. Extravagance and luxury in dress having come to a great height in this bishoprick, the government is going to publish an ordinance, forbidding all but the noblest and persons of rank to wear any silk or laced cloaths.

Madrid, Jan. 26. The commission established by the king, and to which five bishops have been admitted whom his majesty sent for here, continues it's deliberations, not only on the use they ought to make of the effects that belonged to the expelled jesuits, but also on the reformation of the clergy, and the necessity of remedying the abuses which are crept into the interior management of the monasteries; and lastly, on the means of putting on a better footing the universities of the kingdom.

Madrid, Feb. 2. Public notice has been given in the gazette of this city, that a new plant, which has been found proper to be used in dying silk, woollen, and cotton, will be put up to sale at the warehouses belonging to the Caracca company. The plant grows in the province of Caracca and Maracaybo, and is called by the natives Dividivi. In several respects it has the same properties with the gall-nut of Aleppo, and gives a finer black. The royal junto of Commerce are taking measures for extending this branch of trade, and the king has exempted it for a certain number of years from the duty on importation.

Venice, Jan. 29. A few days since died here Madam Francis Grimaldi, consort to the reigning doge, aged 19 years. The unhappy end of this lady, who was respectable as well for her virtues as her beauty, excites the compassion of every one. She was standing in her chamber with her back to the fire, when the flames caught hold of her clothes with such violence, that they could not be extinguished till they had reached her body. She languished twelve days, and then died in terrible tortures.

Leghorn, Jan. 22. We have received here from Bastia the news, that the republic of Genoa has consented to the plan of pacification proposed by the Corsicans. We know not yet the conditions; but it is pretended, that the first article stipulates the free possession of places, and an independency of government in favour of the Corsicans; it being understood that the mediating powers will be guarantees of the treaty. We learn also from Cape Corse, that general Paoli, after providing for every thing relative to the fortification of the frontiers, and visiting the most important places of the isle, was returned to Corte, the usual place of his residence, where an assembly of the national council had been held, the result of which is expected with impatience.

Leghorn, Jan. 29. They write from Corsica, that the chevalier Buttofuoco, a Corsican by nation, and a captain in the service of his most Christian majesty, is arrived there from Bastia, and has brought Paoli a convention signed between the republic of Genoa and the Corsicans. This news has diffused joy over all the isle; and in consequence thereof the French troops are preparing to evacuate it.

Parma, Jan. 23. The infant duke our sovereign hath caused a pragmatic sanction to be published lately in this city, composed of four articles; the tenor of which is as follows:

I. None of the subjects of the infant shall, without the express permission of his royal highness, carry to any foreign tribunals, not even to Rome, such affairs of contention of any kind as shall arise in the countries subject to his dominion.

II. All the infant's subjects are forbidden to have recourse to foreign princes, governments or tribunals, as well with respect to matters of interest, as for the procuring within his state any benefice, or other ecclesiastical favours, without having first obtained his royal highness's consent.

III. All benefices, as well for the cure of souls, as consistorial and in commendam, pensions, abbies, dignities, or posts, which have any jurisdiction, shall not for the future be possessed, within the three dutchies, by any but the subjects of the infant, and with his permission.

IV. The infant declares null and without effect, all writings, letters, sentences, decrees, bulls, briefs, &c. which shall come from Rome, or any other foreign country, at least unless they are furnished with the *Regis exequatur*.

Lausanne, Jan. 25. According to advices just received from Geneva there is some hope of a reconciliation between the great and little councils and the citizens of that republic. The declaration delivered by the representatives of the latter, on the 19th of this month, to the commission of the council of two hundred, respecting the plan for that purpose, having been carried on the 20th to the great and little councils, those two bodies made some changes and modifications in it. It was then resolved to convolve a general council on the 23d, which accordingly assembled that day, and approved, by a majority of 947 voices against 49, of the proposal of the great council for putting off the election till the thirty-first of this month. If this election be made, then a total pacification in the republic must follow.

The Gentlemen of Lloyds, and The Merchant, shall, as is our duty, be readily gratified in our next. The desire of our correspondents of Lower Saxony, is under consideration, and if possible, will be complied with. Many ingenious pieces in prose and verse are deferred to our next.



. A View from Richmond Hill up the River.

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer*;

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WITH

A NEW and ACCURATE MAP of the ISLAND of CORSICA,

AND

A REPRESENTATION of the DELIGHTFUL PROSPECT from RICHMOND HILL,
up the RIVER,

Which is univerfally celebrated, and much admired by Foreigners.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster Row;

Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or
fitched, or any single Month to complete Sets.

5. H
6. O

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Living St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, Stock-Broker, who buys and sells in the Stocks and Bonds, and transacts the Lottery Business as usual.

[illegible]

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1768.

THE BRITISH THEATRE. 11



T is with a sensible concern every lover of the theatre observes, that while the good sense of the public is resolutely determined to check all appearances of licentiousness in new performances, there are still some old ones not a little remarkable both for impiety and indecency, which are but too much relished by the politest audiences.—'Tis true, the comedies of Congreve, Vanbrugh, and Wycherley, though universally admired for their wit, are now laid pretty much aside, and there are not many men of understanding who would choose to put the most celebrated of these writers into the hands of their daughters, or their wives; yet notwithstanding this just indignation to the vices of the comic muse, we shew no resentment whatsoever to the profligacies of her tragic sister, though they are always enforced upon our minds with a much greater energy by the actor, and much more easily retained by our memories, on account of the additional charm which they receive in a polished versification.

I shall readily grant, that if we were to have no tragedies represented, but such as are wholly free from the charges of impiety and indecency, the list of our acting tragedies would be a very short one; but still if we are obliged from necessity to perform such pieces of the tragic kind as our reason must condemn, we should render them as inoffensive as possible, and where an obscene expression, or profane apostrophe can be omitted, without injuring the main thread of an author's fable, 'tis our business to leave it out

March, 1768.

at once, as an unnecessary insult to our understanding, or our principles.

I am led into these reflections from the disgust I have frequently received, even in tragedies where a great deal of the offensive has been justly expunged by the good sense of Mr. Garrick, to whom our stage is so highly indebted for its present degree of reformation. In *Venice Preserved* for instance, I am greatly pleased to find a very gross line, which the poet has put into the mouth of Belvidera, judiciously left out—it is where she tells her husband of Renault's attempt upon her, and says he was

—*Loose, unbutton'd, ready for violation.*

The idea conveyed in this line was a very brutal one, especially coming from a woman of honour, and, indeed, an actress who could repeat it, must possess more than an ordinary share of fortitude—yet, though this line is wisely reprobated in our theatres, Jaffier still exclaims, that the *Old Goat must have stunk when the rank fit was on him*; and talks of the connubial intercourse between himself and his wife, in a manner that must be extremely disagreeable to a delicate auditor.—I am the more offended at the negligence with which we retain these circumstances in Jaffier, because they are not in the least necessary, either for the conduct of the fable, or the illustration of the character; on the contrary, it would be more serviceable to both, if they were intirely obliterated, and therefore are as repugnant to the laws of criticism as to the rules of decency.

In like manner Monimia's description, to her brother, of Castalio's kindness *when in her arms*; in like man-

Q 2

ner

ner Lothario's account of having passed

—*the live long night in bliss,*

In extasies too great to last for ever, are detestable; so is Jago's speech of *the black ram tugging the white ewe*; so is Statira's where she tells us Alexander

Curls like a vine, and touches like a God, and so, in short, are a thousand speeches in the catalogue of our acting tragedies, which I do not think it requisite to cite, as they must easily occur to the recollection of a sensible reader.—It would do great honour, therefore, to the managers of our theatres, if they were to root out these gross, these unnecessary obscenities, since the negative merit of being inoffensive, is a matter of some importance, where we cannot boast of absolute perfection.

But while we are thus recollecting particular faults in some of our old stock plays, let us not be unjust to the merit of a modern tragedy, which has been lately received with universal approbation at Drury Lane theatre—the reader will immediately conceive, that, in this place, I advert to Mr. Murphy's *Zenobia*, which, though one of the most capital French writers Crebillon, and one of the most celebrated among the Italians Metastasio, have written on the same story, is, nevertheless, a production that does great credit to Mr. Murphy's genius, and must be considered by every dispassionate critic, as a valuable acquisition to the English stage. We would not however, from this by any means, insinuate that Mr. Murphy's *Zenobia* is without its imperfections; the character of Teribazus in particular is apparently inconsistent; the author designs him for an open, for a brave, but above all for a generous prince, yet so little bravery, so little generosity has he, that when *Zenobia* even informs him of her marriage with *Flaminius*, and throws herself entirely upon his goodness for protection, he pursues *Flaminius*, who has just made his escape, with a detachment of soldiers, brings him back in chains, and co-operates with the cruelty of his father to destroy the husband, because he himself, as well as his father, entertains a passion for the wife.—Indeed, when he discovers that the person who

calls himself *Flaminius* is actually his own brother *Rhadamistus*, he then begins to feel great compunction for being so materially instrumental in plunging him in distress; but this compunction arises entirely from the circumstance of *Rhadamistus*'s being his brother, not from the consciousness of the injustice he had done to the supposed *Flaminius*; *Teribazus* is deeply afflicted at having behaved unjustly to a brother, but while he imagined himself treating only a stranger injuriously, he thought himself acting with the most perfect propriety; a conduct of this nature is wholly inconsistent with the principles of generosity; nay it is wholly inconsistent with the principles of common honesty; common honesty does not by any means allow us to injure others merely because they are strangers to us; there is as much justice due to the greatest stranger as to the brother of our breast, and consequently arguing by this rule we cannot suppose that Mr. Murphy in the character of *Teribazus* has given us any thing like a true pattern, either of strict justice or real generosity—the part of *Rhadamistus* too is rather languid; he avoids explanations, at a time that explanations are most of all necessary, and laments the impropriety of his brother's conduct without ever attempting to set him right.—The catastrophe, however, is very well worked up, and the triumph of *Zenobia*, when her father-in-law struggles in the pangs of death, is masterly to a great degree, though we think there is something like it in Doctor Young's *Revenge*.—Upon the whole, *Zenobia* is a tragedy of much merit; and will we dare say, be a constant favourite with the public.—The epilogue to it, which is written by Mr. Garrick, abounds with wit and pleasantry; and Mrs. Dancer's excellence in the principal part, does not a little contribute to the success of the piece.

The tragedy of *Zenobia* is not the only new production which has made its appearance at Drury-lane theatre, during the course of the last month, a little piece of two acts, entitled, the *Absent Man*, and written by the very ingenious author of *Lionel and Clarissa*, has been twice exhibited with general applause, from very crowded audiences.—This performance, the

author

author candidly tells us he designs entirely for a farce, and confesses that he has taken his plot immediately from a paper in the Spectator. This indeed is extremely evident, but he involves his Absent Man into such a variety of whimsical distresses, that he affords us a constant fund of entertainment, without running into a single circumstance of buffoonry from the opening of the first scene to the termination of the catastrophe. — Mr. King, in the Absent Man, is inimitable, and 'tis but justice to say, that since the publication of our last number, he has appeared in the part of Shylock with a degree of reputation, at least equal to any of his most celebrated predecessors in that very difficult character. — Indeed his excellence in it was so great, that the public are desirous of seeing him in a light widely different to that in which he has hitherto been known, and we are pretty confident he will answer their warmest expectations.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Have ground to expect, from your disinterested conduct, that you will insert in your next Magazine the following reply to N. N. (page 91st) which I make upon the principle of self-defence, and that the gentleman might know, I am so far from being satisfied with his animadversions, that I heartily pity him, and should rejoice to be assisting in bringing him to the knowledge of the truth.

I produced Gal. ii. 15. to prove, that the expression *by nature* signifies *by birth*, which every one knows who understands the Greek word *γεννη*. If I were to cite human authorities to confirm it, I would mention Hammond and Whitby on the passage; but the objector, who in a preceding paper had said, that the word *γεννη* in that parallel place Eph. ii. 3. signifies *custom* or *practice*, now says, here it means *circumcision*, and that because no man is born circumcised, therefore no man is born a Jew. He might with equal propriety say, no man is a Briton born till he has asserted or taken up his freedom. The infant offspring of Jewish parents had a right to circumcision by virtue of the cove-

nant God made with Abraham, so that the mark in the flesh did not make them Jews, but supposed, that they were so by nature or by birth in opposition, not to proselytes, but to those who continued in a state of gentilism. Moreover, to prove that all does not depend, as your correspondent says, upon circumcision, let him consider that in Portugal, and some other popish countries there are many Jews who are not circumcised, for fear of being seized by the inquisition, and yet they are accounted by their brethren in this kingdom *Jews by birth*.

As to the gentleman's Latin quotation, *Christianus non nascitur, sed fit*, I apprehend it does not avail; for to make it to his purpose, it should have been *Gentilis non nascitur, sed fit*, no man is born a Gentile, but made so; but this would have been to say what every one can gain say.

As to the comment he produces from Lardner's sermons on Psalm li. 7. which he adopts as his own, I would only reply, that it is a direct contradiction to the letter of the text. David says in the presence of the heart-searching God, in sin did my mother conceive me; this author says, that the time of the Psalmist's conception signifies that early time of life when he was capable of committing those actual sins which he ought to repent of, i. e. in other words, he was not shapen in iniquity, nor in sin did his mother conceive him. This is not commenting upon, but torturing the scripture. I would beg leave to drop one plain hint and conclude; that as the streams flow from the fountain, so do our actual transgressions proceed from the depravity of human nature.

I am, Sir, Your humble servant,
March 17, 1768. R. W.

Extract of a Letter from Oxford.

"FRIDAY last, the 11th of March, 1768, six students belonging to Ed—d—hall were expelled the university, after an hearing of several hours for holding methodistical tenets, and taking upon them to pray, read or expound the scriptures, and sing hymns in private houses. The principal of the hall defended their doctrines from the thirty-nine articles of
the

the established church, spoke in the highest terms of the piety and exemplariness of their lives; but his motion was over-ruled, and sentence pronounced against them. Dr. N—l, one of the heads of houses present, observed, that as, “these six gentlemen were expelled for having too much religion, it would be very proper to inquire into the conduct of some who had too little; and the V—r was heard to tell their chief accuser, that the university was much obliged to him for this good work.”

Extract of another Letter from Oxford, March 18, 1768.

“THE particulars relative to the proceedings against the six young gentlemen of Ed—d-hall, you have already heard: Never was greater malice exercised on the one hand, nor a more particular submission on the other.

Some of them, indeed, by a well-meant zeal, have fallen into imprudencies, but this is the utmost that can be said: nor can this even be said of them all. This sentence of expulsion, never inflicted but upon the most atrocious crimes, was pronounced against one of these gentlemen for what was done about two years before he was a member of the university, and which he himself has been long convinced was an indiscretion. The others were not in the least conscious of having acted against any law, either human or divine, but as soon as ever they were warned that praying, reading, or expounding the scriptures in a private house, was contrary to the sense which the seniors in the university put upon the statute, they immediately desisted, which was months before their expulsion. Two or three of them were accused of being bred to trades; a dreadful crime! and of being insufficient in their knowledge of the learned languages; as wonderful a reason of not being able to pursue their studies at the university, as it would be for removing food from a man because he was hungry. The concourse of people upon this occasion was prodigious, and the behaviour of the Rev. Dr. D—n the principal of the hall, was that of the scholar, the gentleman, the christian, and the friend. Only four heads of houses were present upon this occasion.

From the London Chronicle.

On some Expulsions on March 11, 1768, at Ed—d-hall, O—d.

REJOICE, ye sons of papal Rome,
No longer hide the head;
Mary's blest days once more are come,
And Bonner from the dead.

Another, containing a sad sort of Advice to young Gownsmen.

YE jovial souls, drink, whore, and swear,
And all shall then go well:
But O take heed of Hymns and prayer,
These cry aloud—EXPEL.

Extract from Dr. Nugent's Travels through Germany, &c.

THE Dr. says, “he set out from Hamburg to Lubeck at six in the morning in the common stage of the country, called a post-waggon, which is little better than one of our dung-carts, with boards nailed across it for seats, and backs to them, about a foot and a half high. They have generally three rows of seats, each holding three persons; and they are besides so incumbered with goods, that a passenger sometimes has hardly room to set his feet. There is no getting into them without a ladder. They travel day and night, and in all weathers, so that you are sure of reaching your journey's end at a stated time. They move but slowly, not above three or four miles an hour; and where the roads are bad, you undergo many a severe jolt. Another inconvenience is their being uncovered; so that you are exposed to sun, hail, rain, and snow. It is a little strange that the Germans have not yet thought of providing travellers, and in a country where they travel so much, with a better convenience. But what is very extraordinary, you pay as dear for those wretched vehicles, as we do in England for commodious stage-machines; you may judge of this by the fare from Hamburg to Lubeck, which is only thirty-six miles, and cost me for my person 4s. 3d. English, and 3s. 4d. for my trunk, besides drink-money to the postilions, which is a groat each stage. These carriages are very often richly loaded, and have always a heavy chest, in which the post

post-masters put the money and jewels committed to their care; there is no instance of their ever being robbed, though they travel all night, and thro' woods and forests, with only a single postillion. But indeed there is scarce any such thing as a robbery upon the highway in Germany. The post-wagon sets out every day in summer at six in the morning, and reaches Lubeck the same day; but in winter, not till the next morning. Yet in this miserable carriage did I venture to travel, preferring an open vehicle, in order to view the country, and strengthen my constitution by inuring myself to the weather. I only made use of the precaution of an oilskin coat and cap to guard against the rain."

"St. Mary's church at Lubeck, is a noble lofty pile, far exceeding any other structure in Lubeck. It stands near the great market-place, and the town-house, in the heart of the city. The steeple is the highest in all the town, and divides itself into two spires; that on the north is 217 yards high, and was built in 1304; the other on the south in 1300. We went up to the top by as many steps as there are days in the year, and had a fine prospect of the town and country. The entrance of the church is supported by two pillars of granite, each of one entire piece. The inside is richly ornamented with pictures, and with the tombs of senators and other eminent persons. These ornaments, however, appear too much crowded; and the eye is offended at seeing them scattered about in such profusion, without any regular order. Every hole and corner is filled with a long inscription, containing the character of some senator or priest, whose memory, perhaps, ought to have been consigned to oblivion. The high altar is remarkable for the beauty of the workmanship, as well as for the richness of the materials, being of the finest black and white marble; it was made by the famous Quellinus, of Antwerp, in 1697, at the expence of one of the burgo-masters.

Not far from the high altar, is the celebrated astronomical clock; which, besides its largeness, the multiplicity of its appurtenances, and ornaments, is indeed a wonderful piece of mecha-

nism. On it are seen the ecliptic, zodiac, equator and tropics; and what is astonishing, the planets in their several courses; so that the station of any of them is to be found at any hour of the day, whether they be above or below the horizon, or to the southward, eastward, or westward, with many other astronomical particulars. In a word, from this curious machine may be formed a complete almanack, shewing the daily dispositions and variations of the celestial bodies, sun rising and setting, the eclipses, festivals, and remarkable days, for the meridian of Lubeck, and this in any year, even the leap years, down to 1875, which will be the year of consummation to all these laborious displays of astronomical knowledge. There are likewise several ingenious automata, particularly an image of our Saviour, and on its right hand a door, which opening as the clock strikes twelve at noon, forth come in order of procession, the emperor and the seven eldest electors: and turning to the image, make a profound obeisance, this he returns with a kind of motion of his hand; then the august group retreat in the same order, through a door on the left, and both doors immediately shut. In the tower above this clock, is another master-piece, the chimes; they play every hour, and with a justness, celerity, and melody, which charm the most delicate ear: Under these chimes is the bell, for striking the hour; which is performed by an image of Time, whilst a lesser figure representing Mortality, and standing at the other side of the bell, turns aside its head at every stroke. That this work may not be damaged by any indiscreet spectators, it is framed all over with wire, at the distance of arm's length. An inscription on the left, shews the original date of this work to be the year 1405, though it has undergone two repairs, but the artist's name has long been buried in oblivion. In the following inscription on the right, are set forth its excellences, concluding with a devout admonition:

*Aspectum cæli, solis, luneque nitorem,
Lumina per certos, ignem decentia cursus,
Ut fluat hora fugax, atque irrevocabilis
annus;*

Hoc

*Hoc tibi conspicuus oculis haurire licet ;
Sed resonos quoties modulus campana re-
mittet,
Protinus asripitens humen laudare me-
mento.*

But the most noted thing in St. Mary's Church, is the painting called Death's Dance, so much talked of in all parts of Germany. It was originally drawn in 1463, but the figures were repaired at different times, as in 1588, 1642, and last of all in 1701. Here you see the representation of Death, leading an Emperor in his imperial robes, who with his other hand takes hold of such another figure, who leads up a king; and so alternately a figure of death and a human person through all conditions and stages of life. The intention of the artist was to shew that death pays no regard to age or condition."

*To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.*

S I R, February 10, 1768.

YOU having republished in your last month's Magazine, a letter signed A Liveryman of London, it is expected, from your impartiality, that you also republish the answer, from the Gazetteer of the 21st ult. as contained in a letter signed A Liveryman; the postscript and copy of a letter signed Barlow Trecothick, &c. and, in justification of a private character unjustly traduced, with this further information, that Mr. Alderman Trecothick was born of English parents in London, registered in Stepney parish, and hath not a Kinsman in North America. And it is further desired, for much more important reasons, that you republish a letter in the Ledger of this day, signed A Liveryman, with a view to prevent the pursuing a subject so prejudicial to this kingdom.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

A MERCHANT.

[*.* It is incumbent upon us, to acquaint the publick, that the letter complained of, was inserted by an oversight of the compositor, not being intended for the London Magazine,

which never descends to scurrility and rudeness, or the attack of private characters: It has really given the authors and proprietors great uneasiness that it should appear there; but it was foisted in, too late in the month, to afford time for cancelling it. As all the clamour raised against Mr. Trecothick, and very unjustly, and upon unconstitutional principles raised, was to prejudice him in his approaching election, and the meanest and dirtiest libels followed him to the very huckings, could we have made amends for our involuntary error, last month, it would have been just and proper; but now, that he has, with such honour to himself and his constituents, been elected to represent this great city in parliament, and it is agreed by every one, who thinks impartially, that Mr. Trecothick is a known friend to our civil and religious rights, it could be of little service, perhaps would be invidious, to revive so scandalous a dispute. We therefore hope this apology will be accepted for suppressing it: Acknowledged virtue and integrity will ever emerge from the calumnies of party, bigotry, and faction, without such assistance.]

WE have thought it expedient, as the brave Corsicans, after so many years struggle for their liberties, are likely to be acknowledged a sovereign people, like the united provinces, by their late tyrants the Genoese, to give our readers the annexed new map of Corsica, divided into its pieves or cantons, which will also illustrate the extracts from Mr. Boswell's book, (from the map annexed whereto it has been corrected) given in our last, page 108. See also *Corsica* and *Corsicans*, in our GENERAL INDEX, and in the indexes to our subsequent volumes.

WE have also obliged our readers, with an engraving of that delightful and extensive prospect, from Richmond Hill, up the river; confessedly one of the finest in Surry; if not, on some accounts, in England.

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✂ *The HISTORY of PARLIAMENT is deferred to our next.*

Of Milks. From Letters to Married Women.

"**M**ILK has been recommended, in several letters, as the proper food for infants, and, in the fourteenth and fifteenth, it is again spoken of, as being equally necessary for invalids, and aged persons. It shall therefore be the business of this letter to examine so far into the qualities of milk, and into the milk of different animals, as may enable us to determine what kind of milk is upon different occasions to be preferred, which will take in every thing, not elsewhere observed, upon this subject.

Milk was before remarked to be a kind of white blood, prepared by the mother for the support of her young; so far we may speak of it in general terms.

In different animals therefore it is reasonable to suppose, and fact confirms our supposition, that the qualities of milk are also different; hence, by first examining into its general properties, and, from those principles, setting forth the peculiar variations in the milk of different animals, we shall arrive at the desired conclusion.

In milk, by stepping into the dairy, we may discern three principal component parts. After it has remained some time in an undisturbed state, the cream floats upon the surface; it is the least in quantity, though most nourishing, of an oily balsamic substance and inflammable in its nature, as the butter which is made from it plainly demonstrates.

A lady, before whom I once made some experiments, asked me why the cream floated upon the surface, for being, continued she, the thickest part, ought it not rather to sink to the bottom? I told her it was the thickest part, to be sure, but at the same time it was also the lightest; specifically so, as oil is lighter than water, and therefore rises to the top.

The cream being taken off, the remaining milk appears bluish, and thinner than before, and when thus robbed of its thick creamy part, it consequently is not so smooth to the palate.

On the addition of runnet, or indeed any acid, a separation of the two remaining parts soon takes place, and we discover the curd. This being

March, 1768.

the heaviest, when separated from the whey, falls to the bottom. It is the least valuable part of the milk, glutinous in its nature, and composed of the most earthy particles, being also of an astringent quality.

The third and only remaining part, being the whey of the milk, is the largest in quantity, of a diluting and cleansing property.

Let us now by this standard compare the different kinds of milk mostly in use with us, and apply them to the purposes for which they seem best calculated.

The human milk, when drawn from the breast, has exactly the same bluish appearance as cows milk when the cream is taken off. It affords very little cream, and but a small quantity of curd, therefore the whey constitutes the chief part; but the more healthy the woman is, and particularly if between the age of twenty and thirty, the more her milk abounds with rich creamy balsam, and the more it also contains of the curd or earthy particles; probably from her constitution being, at this time, in full vigour, and the digestive powers therefore more perfect.

These observations will point out the best substitute where the breast is denied, and will likewise direct those who prefer wet nursing in the choice of the properest person, for there is, in my opinion, an equal objection against the milk of a very young girl, as against that of a woman almost past child-bearing. The cleansing quality, before taken notice of in the breast of new milk, will also, together with reason and experience, shew the propriety of recommending those women who have not been long delivered.

Asses milk is generally allowed to be the nearest to the human, and according to the above experiments we find it so, abounding mostly with whey, and having little of the cream or curd in it. Hence, after a severe fit of illness, where the body is much emaciated, and the stomach weak, or where the blood is loaded with sharp acrid humours, the cleansing quality of asses milk deserves a preference to that of any other animal which is used for this purpose. In consumptive cases, or where there is a slow habitual fever, it is justly to be preferred, until such

R

time

time as the constitution may have gained a little strength, when the more nourishing ought to supply its strength.

Mare's milk is esteemed to be much the same as asses, but this indeed is in very little use.

Cows milk comes next under consideration. This appears to be the richest, and most nourishing of any of the brutes milk here mentioned. It abounds with a great deal of cream, for after standing twelve hours and being skimmed, it appears equal to any other milk. It contains also a large quantity of curd, and, after all, even the whey is by far more nutritious than any other.

We observed that asses milk, in the experiments, mostly resembles the human. Why then not prefer that to cows milk for the food of children? I do not totally deny the use of this milk for that purpose, but in our part of the country it is very expensive, and cannot be obtained in any large quantity, for which reason it would be impracticable to bring it into general use.

There is likewise another reason which inclines us to give a preference to cows milk, for notwithstanding the similarity of human milk to that of asses, the first may well be supposed most strengthening, since women usually feed on animal as well as vegetable diet, while the brutes we speak of are confined intirely to vegetables. Whence, if we substitute asses milk, we shall fall short of the nourishment nature designed for us, and therefore, for a young child who requires a heartning diet, the milk of cows, in my opinion, is preferable, as the richness of it is, in some measure, adequate to the supposed difference in the qualities of human milk, and that of other animals.

The milk of sheep, and goats, consists mostly of the curd, or earthy particles; hence, where the blood vessels are injured by acrid humours, and frequent bleedings happen from this cause; or where children are subject to the rickets, from a weakness of the bones, that milk which abounds mostly with the curd, or cheesy part, seems best calculated to answer the intention; its earthy, mucilaginous, and astringent property, having the greatest tendency to heal such ruptured ves-

els, and to give a firmness to the bones: but as these milks possess less of the cleansing power, it will, in most casts, particularly in bleedings, be proper to use the more attenuating kind first.

We have now examined the different milks familiar to us, and from their different properties pointed out the end each sort seems best calculated to answer; whence every person will quickly be determined which to give the preference to in particular complaints.

When any one first begins to eat milk, especially if a free liver, it may probably purge a little, but such inconveniencies will most commonly be removed by accustoming the constitution to the use of it, and boiling the milk will in a great measure prevent this effect. I have always remarked that those who, by reason of a pampered appetite, complain of milk and vegetables being windy, and not agreeing with them, are the very persons who most require such a diet, for it is the debauched state of the stomach and bowels that occasions their uneasiness, which this regimen seems the most likely to correct.

I have recommended a little salt to be mixed with milk before it is given to children, if they are apt to throw it up curdled; and shall mention the experiment which induced me to give that advice, since it is equally worthy the attention of grown persons, some of whom make this an objection to their eating milk, as I am inclined to believe such precaution will render it agreeable to most constitutions.

I put two ounces of milk, warm as it comes from the cow, into a tea cup with a little common salt. I put the same quantity, of the like warmth, into another tea cup without salt. Then dropping a very little distilled vinegar into each, a hard curd presently appeared in that milk which had no salt in it, while the other with the salt was scarcely altered.

I tried the same experiment again with a large tea spoonful of runnet, and observed the milk which had the salt in it, to continue in its fluid state, while the other grew thick and turbid, and almost instantly separated into curds and whey. This last experiment answered the best, and is much more to our purpose than the former. From these hints it seems reasonable

to conclude, that salt taken with milk might equally prevent the curdling of it, where there is an acidity in the stomach; and from experience, in recommending it to children who used to throw up their milk in a curdled state, I am convinced of its utility.

In all cases where infirmities or age require a prudent regimen, I have directed a similar care to that of dieting children. Milk therefore, comprehends a very material part of such food, and I am fully persuaded that if it were more universally used, the world in general would be greatly benefited. I do not, however, mean to be understood that I debar those from a reasonable quantity of animal food, who are capable of digesting it. But such as are emaciated by illness, or have the misfortune to labour under gouty complaints, such also who are consumptively inclined, or those who have crazy, infirm constitutions, and are subject to an habitual feverish disposition, will do right to eat flesh only once in the day, and, for the rest of their nourishment, to live almost, if not altogether upon milk."

True History of the Irish Obedient Bill.

To the Editor of the Political Register.

S I R,

THE people of Ireland have at length obtained the object of their sincere and ardent wishes, viz. a bill for limiting the duration of parliaments in that kingdom. But the history of this transaction is not a little curious, and therefore deserves to be recorded with the other extraordinary politicks of the times. Last year, the electors of Ireland instructed their representatives on the subject of bringing in and passing a bill to limit the duration of their parliament to seven years, in like manner as the parliament of Great-Britain; and so eager and so unanimous were the electors in their desires of obtaining this law, that there was scarce a town or county throughout the kingdom, which did not insist upon their representatives voting for, and supporting such a bill; and some of them went so far as to oblige their members to make oath they would vote for it. Accordingly, when the parliament met in November 1767, the heads of a bill for limiting the duration of parliaments to seven years

was brought into the House of Commons, and passed; and, agreeable to the constitution of that kingdom, the bill was, as the next step towards its passing into a law, transmitted to England. Here it is to be observed, that the true reason of the Commons passing the bill, was not so much the strong and positive commands of their constituents, as the hopes which even the Irish patriots themselves entertained, who had with so much alacrity and spirit propagated the idea of a septennial bill through the kingdom, that it would be rejected in England. And in order to go as far as possible towards making this hoped-for rejection certain, they drew up the preamble in the strain of, *Whereas it is the undoubted right of the people of Ireland to a more frequent choice of their representatives, &c.* No man in his senses could surely think that the way to accomplish a resignation of so much power by the crown, was by demand, or by an assertion that such power was unconstitutionally withheld from the subject. That is impossible. This curious preamble, therefore, undoubtedly arose out of the motive above-mentioned.

In this state, and with these hopes, the bill was sent to England about the latter end of November 1767. It lay under consideration till the end of January 1768, or thereabouts. The poor people, and the poor representatives, were all this time under the most dreadful apprehensions: one ardently and incessantly offering up their prayers to heaven for its return; the other wishing, but not daring to avow their wish, that it might continue for ever under consideration. The members, fearing the odium they would incur by rejecting the bill, and some body charitably informing them of the trap that was laid for them, determined at length to return it, though they were as little inclined to this step as the Commons were to the passing of it; and the difficulty, or rather the jockeyship between them, was only which should have the odium of its failing; each being desirous of throwing it upon the other. Such alterations were therefore made in it, as implied on the part of the Administration, the most direct opposition to the bill, and which, it was thought and ex-

pected, would cause the high spirited patriots to throw it out with indignation. The preamble was struck out; the word seven years was changed to eight years; and instead of suffering the present parliament to continue seven years longer, as was proposed by the bill, it was to be dissolved at the end of the present session. With these alterations the bill was returned. Upon its arrival in Ireland, the people hearing that some alterations were made, but that they were to have a frequent choice of representatives and a new election immediately; and fearing that their members would find some pretence for not passing it, they instantly began to assume their original rights, their notions of which they carried to a greater extent than can be justified; for they assembled in great numbers upon College-green, and other places in Dublin, uttering the most horrid imprecations of vengeance, if their representatives refused to pass the bill. Twenty thousand men at one time surrounded, and secured all the avenues leading to the parliament-house, threatening both to murder the members, and to pull down the house, if the bill was not passed. The patriots now finding themselves caught in their own snare, and seeing and fearing the spirit of the people, suddenly changed about; they affected to disregard the affronts given them by the alterations; they pretended to pass the bill very eagerly and cheerfully, and concluded this farce of sincerity, with an address of thanks for being to be dissolved at the end of the present session.

A fourth Letter of Rousseau's to Mr. D.

IN addressing to you my fourth letter, I shall not trouble you with a long introduction. I resume, my dear friend, the mortifying history of the misery of man. I present to him a looking-glass, but he tarnishes it with his breath; and in a moment after, he no longer remembers what manner of being he is.

We begin our existence in cries and in tears: The first marks of life we give, are the marks of misery: And if we would speak the truth, upon seeing an infant open its feeble eyelids to the light, and shut them again in an instant, we should say,

behold an unhappy being! and as if it foresaw, that it was entering into the society of barbarians and savages, its tears seem to demand that we should treat it with mildness. Poor little wretch! nature is thy only guide; she forewarns thee of danger; and soon shalt thou find, by thy own experience, that there was but too much reason for the premonitions she gave thee.

Scarce do we begin to list out the names, the tender names of father and mother, when they prepare for us,

Punishments of every kind,
And books on every subject.

As we advance in years, our fears encrease; and these are soon followed by anxiety and uneasiness; till at last our heart becomes the victim of lust, and a prey to every passion: Monsters of every kind take entire possession of it, and govern it with an absolute and uncontrouled authority. Thenceforth, dragged along by the whirlwind of passion, and alternately the stupid votary of effeminate delight, man knows no other rule of action than the gratification of his desires, and the enjoyment of his pleasures.

Wretched slave! with reluctance does he carry his chains, and yet is afraid to break them. Oppressed with the load of his miseries, he feels the weight of his irons: but why should I pity him? he pities not himself: he has not even the courage to break the fetters that bind him. In order, if possible, to blunt the edge of his anguish, he throws himself heedlessly into the midst of the croud; but, vain effort! he finds nothing there but what he wanted to shun. Happy as he thinks himself in the enjoyment of earthly objects, he perceives not the disgrace of his slavish condition. Subjected to a yoke which he at once loves and hates, he hugs the very cause of his tormenting pains.

Transported alternately by the fury of revenge, the impetuosity of anger the allurements of pleasure, and the pruriency of lust; incessantly tormented by fear and by hope, by the weakness that makes him fall into the snare that is laid for him, and the remorse that gnaws his heart for having been so silly as to be caught; alike troubled by the blessings which he has not, and by those which he has

ever

every thing attracts, but nothing can fix him; every thing pleases, but nothing can content him; his heart is a motly groupe of the most contradictory passions. Deprived of all his privileges, he no longer retains any thing of his original grandeur but the desire of being happy, and the mortification of knowing that he can never be so in the possession of the earthly objects, of which he is so fond. Such is the life of man, a flux and a reflux of inconsistencies and contradictions; and we are never really ourselves but when we descend into the still silence of the gloomy grave.

Let us pass then to death: alas! most men pass to it but too soon for themselves, and too late for others. Come hither, proud man! approach with all thy usual ostentation of pomp and magnificence: see what thou shalt be, a hideous spectre! and if thou hast never yet blushed, learn now to do it; for here nature shews thee thy real destiny. But let us remove, my dear friend, so mournful and mortifying a picture, of which I only give a rough unfinished sketch. All flesh is as grass, and all the glory thereof as the flower of the field: The grass withereth, and the flower dieth away: But behold a new subject of humility and abasement! our depravity and our miseries still remain.

Pardon me, my dear Sir, I fatigue you with this long detail. I am sensible of my error, and will therefore conclude. Indeed I have already said too much; and, in truth, I am heartily tired myself of thus always preaching up reason to men who are destitute of reason. Accept, I beseech you, my dear friend, my most humble and respectful compliments.

J. J. ROUSSEAU.

A Description of the Island of Anticosti, by T. Wright, who wintered on, and surveyed that Island, by order of Government.

THE island of Anticosti is situated at the entrance of the river St. Lawrence, between the parallels of $49^{\circ} 4'$ and $49^{\circ} 53' 15''$ N. latitude and the meridians of $61^{\circ} 58'$ and $64^{\circ} 35'$ West longitude from London determined by ten observations on the eclipses of Jupiter's first Satellite. Its circumference is 282 statute miles, its

length 129 miles, and its breadth from 32 to 12 miles. This island contains 1,699,840 acres of very indifferent land; the nature of the soil and natural produce follow.

The land in general is composed of a light coloured stone, which is of a soft crumbling nature, and in some parts is mixed with clay. After digging to the depth of about two feet, you meet with small flat-stones. with scarce any other mixture.

The sea coast from the South West point, to the West point, (including Ellis Bay and Observation River,) is in height from twenty to fifty feet, and is mostly covered with woods, to the water's edge.

Ellis Bay affords the only shelter for vessels in this large island, and that but a very indifferent one, which would be greatly exposed to the southerly winds, were it not for the shoals which extend from each side of the entrance, near two thirds of the distance across the bay, by which means they retard the violence of the sea; but at the same time, they endanger vessels in entering the bay with an on shore wind, by causing a great swell on the bar, on which is but $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water.

The land at the bottom of this bay is low marsh, and produces small birch, and spruce trees of different sorts.

Observation river is the largest, and runs the greatest distance of any in the island. We measured eight leagues up it without determining its length. This river is remarkable; for notwithstanding its steep banks, which in the middle of the island are rocky bluffs about one-hundred feet in height; it is fordable almost in every part, except where it empties itself into the sea. The bottom is stony, and the water exceeding clear. This river will admit of small vessels at the entrance, and at the time of high water, which is very regular here at the full and change of the moon at $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The entrance of it is formed by two gravel points, which are continually shifting their situation in a gale of wind from the westward, so that at one time its breadth will not be more than twenty yards, and at other times 150 yards, and in the fall of the year is liable to be entirely choaked up, so as to be impassable, which really

really happened when the equinoctial gales prevailed in the month of September, a few days after we had got our vessel into the river.

I am of opinion, that the seal fishery might be carried on here with some success in the spring of the year; these creatures, at the time of high water, enter the river in great bodies, and are very careful to be out again before the tide quits them, which might be easily prevented by a net properly placed at the entrance of the river.

The Sea-cows frequent the South west point in the fall of the year, but not many in number, and in such a place, as would render it impossible to cut them off.

This island is so well watered, that in the space of every mile round its coast, you'll either meet with a small rivulet or run of fresh water.

The land from the South West point to the East point, is chiefly low heaths of black turf, such as is used for fuel, bears no wood for the space of two miles from the sea-shore, and contains many small lakes and ponds, where a prodigious number of wild fowl resort in the spring to breed up their young.

The land on the North side from the West point to Bear Cape, is very hilly near the middle of the island, and well wooded with birch, spruce, and pine of a middling size, the largest not exceeding fifteen inches diameter.

These hills with a gradual descent form an edging of low grass land with willow trees along the sea-coast.

The island, from Bear Cape, to the East point, contains several small bays, the extreme points of which, are high white cliffs, which lose themselves in a regular descent, and form between them a fine low sand beach, out of which issues several rivulets or streams of fresh water.

The fruits, herbs, plants, and vegetables which are the natural produce of this island, are cranberries, gooseberries, strawberries, huckleberries, red Indian berries, juniper berries, peas, parsley onions, lambquarters, or wild spinach, Indian potatoes, sarsaparilla, maidenhair, and Indian tea.

The bears, who are the principal inhabitants of this island, are so numerous, that in the space of six weeks,

we killed fifty-three, and might have destroyed twice that number if we had thought fit. These animals, during the winter season, live in the hollows under the roots of trees, and it is asserted for fact, that they receive no other kind of nourishment during that time, but from sucking their paws. It is highly probable, that they live in a torpid state in severe frosts; as we neither saw one of them, or even their tracks in the snow during the winter. They come out of their holes in the month of April, exceeding poor, and feed on fish and sea weed that is cast on shore. In summer, they feed on berries and roots, for which they search very diligently, by grubbing along the sea-shore after the manner of swine. These animals have been so little molested by mankind, that we have frequently passed near them without their discovering the least fear; nor did they ever shew any inclination to attack us, except only the females in defence of their young. The largest of these bears weigh about three hundred pounds, and are very good meat.

In this island, there are also foxes, martins, and otters; the foxes are very numerous, and are of two colours, the silver grey, and red, partridges are scarce, and are entirely white.

Of the water fowl there are the greatest plenty, and some of them of a species peculiar to this country.

Fish are very scarce along the coast of this island, except near the east point; where, about the distance of three leagues to the northward of that point, is a small fishing bank.

Whales (that have been wounded, and escaped) are sometimes cast on shore on the south side of this island; for the south west point forming a long bay with the west point, and facing the westward, a prevailing wind from that quarter, and a strong current setting down the river St. Lawrence, drives them ashore on this part of the island, where the Indians from the main land, crossing over in the summer to hunt, frequently find them.

The winter that we spent on this island was very severe, there being frost at different times, from the 15th day of September, to the 21st day of June following, on which day I broke a thin skin of ice on a pond, and on the 31st day of May, measured a bank of

of snow which lay near the sea, eleven feet perpendicular height, and half a mile in length. We had two continued frosts night and day, the one lasted from the 12th day of November to the 6th day of January; and the other, from the 12th of the same month, to the 23d day of March following; during each of these set frosts, the thermometer was from ten, twenty, thirty, to forty-seven degrees below the freezing mark, and the sea seldom to be seen for the quantity of ice and snow which was spread over its surface.

There is a report which prevails amongst the French, but how well grounded, I cannot say, that a silver mine was discovered on the south side of this island, up a small river about six leagues from the west point, and that some of the ore was taken to France, but I had not time to make a proper search after it.

A great number of vessels have formerly been wrecked on the eastern part of this island, which may now easily be accounted for, as by the best draughts hitherto made, it appears on the present actual survey, to be twelve leagues short of its real length, and considerably out of its situation, both in latitude and longitude.

I am, Sir, &c. T. R.

Farther Extracts from A six Weeks Tour through the Southern Counties of England and Wales.

Description of Mr. Morris's famous Improvements at Persfield near Chepstow, in Monmouthshire.

IF your purpose is seeing Persfield, you go from Chepstow up the Monmouth road, (unless you go by water, which is a pleasant scheme enough) and pass directly to the house: we were shewn to an adjoining part of the garden, which consisted of slopes and waving lawns, having shrubby trees scattered about them with great taste, and striking down a short walk a little to the left, came at once to a little sequestered spot, shaded by a fine beach tree, which commands a landscape, too beautiful for such a daubing pencil as mine to attempt to paint; Mr. Dodsley, with his dells and his dingles, and such expressive terms, might

make amends for the want of a Claud Loraine; however, such an idea as my plain language will give you, follows:—This little spot, over which the beach tree spreads, is levelled in the vast rock, which forms the shore of the river Why, through Mr. Morris's ground; this rock, which is totally covered with a shrubby-underwood, is almost perpendicular from the water to the rail which incloses the point of view. One of the sweetest valleys ever beheld lies immediately beneath, but at such a depth, that every object is diminished, and appears in miniature. This valley consists of a complete farm, of about forty inclosures, grass, and corn-fields, intersected by hedges, with many trees; it is a peninsula almost surrounded by the river, which winds directly beneath, in a manner wonderfully romantic; and what makes the whole picture perfect, is its being entirely surrounded by vast rocks and precipices, covered thick with wood, down to the very water's edge. The whole is an amphitheatre, which seems dropt from the clouds, complete in all its beauty.

From thence we turned to the left, through a winding walk cut out of the rock; but with wood enough against the river to prevent the horrors, which would otherwise attend the walking on such a precipice: after passing through a hay-field, the contrast to the preceding views, we entered the woods again, and came to a bench inclosed with Chinese rails in the rock, which commands the same valley and river all fringed with wood; some great rocks in front, and just above them the river Severn appears, with a boundless prospect beyond it.

A little further we met with another bench inclosed with iron rails, on a point of the rock which here is pendant over the river, and may be truly called a situation full of the terrible sublime: You look immediately down upon a vast hollow of wood, all surrounded by the woody precipices which have so fine an effect from all the points of view at Persfield; in the midst appears a small, but neat building, the bathing-house, which, though none of the best, appears from this enormous height, but as a spot of white, in the midst of the vast range of

of green : Towards the right is seen the winding of the river.

From this spot, which seems to be pushed forward on the rock by the bold hands of the genii of the place, you proceed to the temple, a small neat building on the highest part of these grounds; and imagination cannot form an idea of any thing more beautiful than what appears full to your ravished sight from this amazing point of view. You look down upon all the woody precipices, as if in another region, terminated by a wall of rocks; just above them appears the river Severn in so peculiar a manner, that you would swear it washed them, and that nothing parted you from it but those rocks, which are in reality four or five miles distant. This *deceptio visus* is the most exquisite I ever beheld, for viewing first the river beneath you, then the vast rocks rising in a shore of precipices, and immediately above them the noble river Severn, as if a part of the little world immediately before you; and lastly, all the boundless prospect over Gloucestershire, are, together, such a bewitching view, that nothing can exceed it, and contains more romantic variety, with such an apparent junction of separate parts, that imagination can scarcely conceive any thing equal to the amazing reality. The view of the right, over the park, and the winding valley at the bottom of it, would, from any other spot but this, be thought remarkably fine.

The winding road down to the cold bath, is cool, sequestered, and agreeable. The building itself is excessively neat, and well contrived, and the spring, which supplies it, plentiful and transparent. You wind from it up the rock; but here, I must be allowed just to hint a want, if any thing can be wanted in such a spot as Persfield. This walk from the cold bath is dark and rather gloomy, but breaks and objects are rather scarce in it; the trickling stream you have just left, puts one in mind of a cascade, which would be here vastly beautiful, but does not appear throughout all the walks of Persfield. On the left, towards the valley, there is a prodigious hollow filled with a thick wood, which anemil hangs beneath you: from the

walk, an opening down through this wood might easily be made, with just light enough let in, to shew to advantage the gush of a cascade: To look backwards, astant upon such an object, would be infinitely picturesque amidst the brownness of this hanging grove. I know not whether water could be brought there; but if it could, never was there situation for viewing it to such advantage.

Passing on, there are two breaks from this walk, which opens to the valley in a very agreeable manner, and then leads through an extremely romantic cave, hollowed out of the rock, and opening to a fine point of view. At the mouth of this cave some swivel guns are planted; the firing of which occasion a repeated echo from rock to rock in a most surprising manner. Nor must you pass through this walk without observing a remarkable phenomenon of a large oak, of a great age, growing out of a cleft of the rock, without the least appearance of any earth. Pursuing this walk, as it rises up the rocks, and passes by the point of view first mentioned, you arrive at a bench, which commands a view delicious beyond all imagination: On the left appears the valley beneath you, with the river winding many hundred fathom perpendicular beneath, the whole surrounded by the vast amphitheatre of wooded rocks: and to the right you look full upon the town of Chepstow; beyond it the vast Severn's windings, and a prodigious prospect bounding the whole. Whenever you come to Persfield, rest yourself some time at this bench, for believe me, it is a capital one.

From thence an agreeable walk, shaded on one side with a great number of very fine spruce firs, leads you to an irregular junction of winding walks, with many large trees growing from the sequestered lawn, in a manner pleasing to any one of taste, and figures in a very striking manner, by contrast to what presently succeeds, which is a view; at the very idea of describing which, my pen drops from my hand:—No, my good friend, the eyes of your imagination are not keen enough to take in this point, which the united talents of a Claud, a Poussin, a Vernet, and a Smith, would

would scarcely be able to sketch. Full to the left, appears beneath you, the valley, in all its beautiful elegance, surrounded by the romantic rocky woods; which might be called (to use another's expression) a coarse salvage of canvas around a fine piece of lawn. In the front, rises from the hollow of the river, a prodigious wall of formidable rocks, and immediately above them, in breaks, winds the Severn, as if parted from you only by them: On the right is seen the town and castle, amidst a border of wood, with the Severn above them, and over the whole, as far as the eye can command, an immense prospect of distant country. I leave your imagination to give the colours to this mere outline, which is all I can attempt.

The sloping walk of ever-greens, which leads from them, is remarkably beautiful in prospect, for the town and the country above it appears perpetually varying as you move; each moment presenting a fresh picture, till the whole is lost by descending. You next meet with the grotto, a point of view exquisitely beautiful; it is a small cave in the rock, stuck with stones of various kinds; copper, and iron cinders, &c. You look from the seat in it immediately down a steep slope on to a hollow of wood, bounded in front by the craggy rocks, which seem to part you from the Severn in breaks; with the distant country, spotted with white buildings above all; forming a landscape as truly picturesque as any in the world. The winding walk, which leads from the grotto, varies from any of the former; for the town of Chepstow, and the various neighbouring objects, break on you through the hedge, as you pass along, in a manner very beautiful:—passing over a little bridge which is thrown across a road in a hollow way through the wood, you come to a break upon a scoop of wood alone, which being different from the rest, pleases as well by its novelty, as its romantic variety. Further on, from the same walk, are two other breaks which let in rural pictures, greatly beautiful; the latter opens to you a hollow of wood, bounded by the wall of rocks one way, and letting in a view of the town another, in a taste truly beautiful. The next opening in the hedge (I should tell you, by the

March, 1768.

by, that these breaks and openings are all *natural*, none *stiffly artificial*) gives you at one small view, all the picturesque beauties of a natural *camera obscura*; you have a bench which is thickly shaded with trees, in a dark sequestered spot, and from it you look aside through the opening, on to a landscape which seems formed by the happiest hand of design, but is really nothing but catching a view of accidental objects. The town and castle of Chepstow appear from one part of the bench, rising from the romantic steps of wood, in a manner too beautiful to express; a small remove discovers the steeple so dropt in a precise point of taste, that one can scarcely believe it a real steeple, and not an eye-trap. Soon after a large break opens a various view of the distant country; and not far from it another, which is much worthy of remark; you look down upon a fine bend of the river, winding to the castle, which appears romantically situated; the opposite bank is a swelling hill, part over-run with gorse and rubbish, and part cultivated inclosures: This difference in the same object, is here attended with emotions not consonant; the wild part of the hill suits the rest of the view, and agrees with it in the sensations it raises, but the cultivated part being incomplete, and unlike the beautiful farm, at the bottom of the beforementioned amphitheatre, which is entire, has a bad effect. Was the whole well cultivated and lively, being rather distinct from the rest of the landscape, it would have a much better effect.

The last point, and which perhaps is equal to most of the preceding, is the alcove. From this you look down perpendicularly on the river, with a finely cultivated slope on the other side. To the right is a prodigious steep shore of wood, winding to the castle, which appears in full view, and a part of the town. On the left appears a fine view of the river for some distance, the opposite shore of wild wood, with the rock appearing at places in rising cliffs, and further on to the termination of the view that way, the vast wall of rocks so often mentioned, which are here seen in length, and have a stupendous effect. On the whole, this view is striking and romantic.

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About

About a mile beyond these walks is a very romantic cliff, called the Wind Cliff, from which the extent of prospect is prodigious; but it is most remarkable for the surprizing echo, on firing a pistol or gun from it. The explosion is repeated five times very distinctly from rock to rock, often seven; and if the calmness of the weather happens to be remarkably favourable, nine times. This echo is wonderfully curious. Beyond the cliff at some distance is the abbey, a venerable ruin, situated in a romantic hollow, belonging to the Duke of Beaufort, well worth your seeing; and this is the conclusion of the Persfield entertainment.

Upon the whole, it exceeds any thing of the kind I ever saw. In point of striking picturesque views, in the romantic stile, Persfield is exquisite. The cultivated inclosures, at the bottom of the valley, with the river winding round it, and the vast amphitheatre of rocks and pendent woods which wall it in, to such a stupendous height, is the capital beauty of the place, and Mr. Morris has fixed his benches, &c. in those points of view which command it in the happiest manner, with the utmost taste. Nor can any thing be more truly picturesque, than the appearance which the Severn in many places takes of being supported and bounded by the wall of rocks, though four miles distant; this effect is beyond imagination beautifully picturesque. In respect to the extensive prospects, the agreeable manner in which the town, castle, and people are caught, with the rocks, woods, and river taken in themselves, other places are equal; but when they unite to form the landscapes I have just mentioned, I believe they were never equalled."

A new, safe, and speedy philosophical Method to clear Chimnies of Soot, without the Assistance of any Man.

MIX three parts of salt petre, two parts of salt of tartar, and one part of flower of brimstone, rub them well, and quickly, in a warm mortar; then put as much as can be heaped on a shilling, on a piece of iron, or iron fire-shovel, over a strong, clear fire, near the back of the chimney. If you have not a mind to hear the sound of the report, which will be as loud, if not louder, than that of the discharge of a gun, get away; and as

soon as it begins to boil brown, it will cause such an explosion, as by the mere motion of the elastic air in the chimney will, without the least danger, or damage, hurry down the soot as well or better than when generally swept by hand.

To have it thoroughly cleaned, if once discharging the thundering tartar is not sufficient, it is only repeating the operation, and which may be done two or three times, at the small expence of a few halfpence. I have my own served so.

J. Cook.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Leigh, Jan. 13, 1768.

TRAVELLING in a chaise to dine with a neighbouring clergyman last August, we overtook a farmer leading his horse about in the road for the cholick, who, on seeing us approach, turned off into a side lane, where I sympathetically condoled with the owner, both the torture the poor beast suffered, in beating himself to pieces through the pain in his guts, and the great loss besides, he being worth fifteen guineas.

This put me upon giving this my publick advice in all like cases; for I care not how I become serviceable, if I can but do good: A merciful man has mercy also on a beast, whether his own or other peoples.

All hot medicines are inflammatory and stimulating, consequently very improper, where there is already too much of that in the very nature of the disease. Wherefore give three or four grains of solid opium in a pill, and cover him up warm wherever he lies; and if no better in an hour's time repeat the dose; or else give at first an hundred drops of liquid laudanum, which, as a fluid, will operate rather quicker; if need repeat it. It is, let the worse come to the worse, better kill a horse *secundum artem*, then let him kill himself; of two evils choose the least. By this very means I saved a farmer's horse, who was taken at the time I was in his house, in Dengy hundred, whether I was called to his wife. A desperate disease requires a desperate cure. So the man hit two birds with one stone, saved both his wife and horse.

This method, I am persuaded would save many a fine horse's life, by abating

ting the pain for a time, and so preventing nature's overacting her part to her own hurt; then throw in, in plenty, sperma ceti worked up with yolks of eggs, Your's,

J. Cook.

To the PRINTER, &c.

S I R,

AS articles have been inserted in the papers, and reports propagated, tending to mislead the judgment of the public with respect to my conduct in levying duties at Quebec, representing it as illegal, oppressive, and unwarrantable, I am to desire that the following state of facts may be published.

When Quebec and it's dependencies were subject to France, the French king's governor and intendant were, by the laws of that province, empowered to impose taxes and duties by their arrets. Those imposed and collected on spirituous liquors, and on dry goods imported and exported, amounted in the year 1757 to upwards of 13000*l.* sterling, exclusive of various other taxes and imposts levied for the service of government, as appears by their custom-house books now in my possession. The duties of the subsequent years, I believe, were higher, but I cannot authenticate that from any record, as all the public papers of these years were carried to Montreal by the intendant when the British army besieged Quebec, and never fell into my hands.

The following duties, among others, were collected by the French government in 1757: On brandy 12 sols per gallon, or 6*d.* sterling, equal to about 6*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ Halifax currency: On eau de vie de liqueur, which answers to our shrub, 10 sols per gallon, or 5*d.* sterling: On rum 24 livres per hogshead, or 1*l.* sterling, upwards of 4*d.* per gallon Halifax currency: On wine 12 livres per hogshead, or 10*s.* sterling: On ordinary wine bottled one halfpenny per bottle: On sweet wine one penny halfpenny per bottle. The duty on dry goods was three per cent. and produced that year 3363*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ sterling: That on goods exported produced the same year 1657*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

When Canada was conquered by his majesty's arms, and I had the honour to be appointed, by the king's com-

mission, governor of Quebec and it's dependencies, it was as natural for me to assert the king's rights, as it was just that the new conquest should contribute something towards it's own support, at a time when England was groaning under the load of an expensive war. It cannot be disputed, I imagine, that the law of nations gives the conqueror a right to every thing the former possessor could claim; and I am mistaken if he has not a right likewise to the mode of claiming it. As the representative of my master, I had the same powers therefore to alter and impose duties which the French king's governor and intendant had. The use I made of that power was not to oppress the people, but to alleviate their former burthens; for instead of demanding the usual duties, I annihilated those on dry goods imported and exported, not only with a view to the encouragement of the manufactures of Great-Britain, but to prevent the other colonists from underselling the Quebec traders at the Indian market; and for the same reasons I exempted all British spirits from any duty whatever: But with respect to other spirits, not British, I exacted 6*d.* per gallon Halifax currency; 5*s.* same currency per hogshead on wines; and 4*d.* that currency per gallon on shrub; so that, upon every article, except rum, the duties were in no instance so high as the French duties; and though the French had made the duty on rum lower than on other spirits in order to encourage the produce of their sugar colonies, even in preference to the produce of the mother country of France, yet the policy of Great Britain had been always different, and I therefore put rum on the same footing with all other spirits, not British, and imposed upon it a lower duty, than the French had imposed on brandy, the produce of Old France.

That the public might see what sums had been collected, and be able to correct any errors of the officers who collected the duties, in July, 1765, I caused an account to be inserted in the Quebec Gazette, with the particulars of the days of entry, the species and names of vessels, commanders names and from whence, the quantity and quality of the spirits, and the sums collected on each, from May 1761, to 1765, when the duty

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terminated

terminated by the establishment of civil government, and it appeared that the whole amount of the duties taken by my order for these four years, was only 12,123l. 2s. Halifax currency; whereas, at an average, had I exacted the whole duties which existed during the French government, the sum would have been not less than 52000l sterling. Every shilling of the money I collected was expended for the service of the crown; and the accounts of receipts and disbursements were annually sent to the treasury board.— After the elapse of so many years. five English traders, importers of French brandy and New-England rum into Quebec, not contented with the high price they had imposed upon the poor Canadian consumers, brought actions in the month of January last against me, for sums received of them by the different officers, under a pretence that the whole of the duties were illegal, and insisting that the whole therefore ought to be refunded by me. The money, as I have observed, having been accounted for to the treasury, the officers of the crown took the direction in defending these actions; and they thought it advisable that the sum levied as an excess on rum, beyond the old duty, should be paid into court. This was opposed by the plaintiffs, who insisted on a right to the whole.

The actions were tried by a special jury, when the existence of the French duties, as above stated, was clearly proved by the original custom-house books; and the plaintiff's council, without further arguing the point, consented to take a verdict merely for the excess on rum, which was agreed to on behalf of the crown; and notwithstanding it appeared that the plaintiffs had paid less than the old duties on brandy and eau de vie de liqueur, yet from the lenity of the crown that was not insisted upon, although it would have reduced the claims of the plaintiffs to a mere trifle.

JA. MURRAY.

Portman-Square, Feb. 29, 1768.

The Act for limiting the Duration of the Irish Parliaments.

WHEREAS a limitation of the duration of parliaments may tend to strengthen the harmony and

good agreement subsisting between his majesty and his people of Ireland, and may be productive of other effects to his majesty's subjects there,

We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Ireland, in parliament assembled, do most humbly beseech your majesty, that it may be declared and enacted in this present parliament;

And be it declared and enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from henceforth, no parliament which shall at any time hereafter be called, assembled, or held, shall have any longer continuance than for eight years, to be accounted from the day on which by the writs of summons the said parliament shall be appointed to meet.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that this present parliament shall cease and determine on the 24th of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, unless his majesty shall think fit sooner to dissolve the same.

An Account of Zenobia a New Tragedy, performed at Drury-lane Theatre.

Pharasmanes,	Mr. Aickin.
Teribaces,	Mr. Holland.
Rhadamistus,	Mr. Barry:
Megistus,	Mr. Havard.
Tigranes,	Mr. Hurst.
Zopiron,	Mr. Packer.
Zenobia,	Mrs. Dancer.
Zelmira,	Mrs. Barry.

PHARASMANES, having murdered his brother, and usurped the crown of Iberia, carried his arms against Mithridates king of Armenia, notwithstanding his son Rhadamistus was married to Zenobia, only daughter of Mithridates, and was declared his successor. The victorious Pharasmanes quickly overrun Armenia, cut off the benefactor of his son, and having in a pitched battle overcome the utmost force of Armenia, Rhadamistus, to avoid falling into his father's hands, was about to stab himself; but Zenobia, entreating to perish with him, he clasped her in his arms, and jumped

jumped into the Araxes, on the banks of which the battle was fought. Neither of them however perished: Zenobia was preserved by the care of Megistus, who found means to convey her safe to a retreat among the mountains, where she was delivered of a son; and lived for seven years as the daughter of Megistus under the name of Ariana.

In the mean time Rhadamistus having been taken up and restored to life by a band of Romans, concealed his quality, and retired with them to Rome, where in the senate he discovered himself, declared his wrongs, and entreated the Roman aid to recover his kingdom. The conscript fathers, convinced of the justice of his claim, embrace his cause, and send a powerful army to reinstate him in Armenia: This creating new commotions in that country, a party of Pharasmanes' troops arrive at the retreat of Zenobia, still known only by the name of Ariana, and carry her off to the royal camp, where her charms captivate both the king and his son Teribaces.

The play now opens; the Romans having advanced into Armenia, the king drew together his forces, marched against them, and a battle is hourly expected. Tigranes, a general officer, enters with some prisoners, who having been taken in attempting to leave the camp, the king had ordered them to be impaled. Amongst these Zenobia discovers Megistus, who recognizes her, at the same time, as his daughter Ariana. Teribaces entering, Zenobia begs the life of Megistus, who, on his own authority, orders him to be set at liberty. He then avows his passion to Zenobia, and entreats her favour, she acknowledges an esteem, but rejects his suit, and tells him, fate hath placed an eternal bar between them. The Romans, having desired to enter into treaty, the king consents, and prepares to receive the Roman envoy. Tigranes having informed the king, that by command of the prince, the prisoners, were spared, Pharasmanes reprimands his son, but on the intercession of Zenobia, confirms their pardon. Flaminius, the ambassador from the Roman camp, arrives, and is received by Zopiron, an Armenian ge-

neral, who appearing strongly attached to Rhadamistus and Zenobia, the envoy discovers himself to be Rhadamistus; he expresses the heaviest grief at the thought of having destroyed his wife, and as great concern at being obliged to bear arms against his father and brother, whom he had never seen.

Pharasmanes receives the supposed Roman in state, and Rhadamistus, taking the advantage of the character he appeared in, endeavours to move the heart of his father, by representing the cruelty of his behaviour; Pharasmanes, in a rage, breaks up the conference, and orders the envoy to quit his camp immediately: On fresh application from Rhadamistus, he grants him another audience in private; in which he declares he is assured that Rhadamistus is in the Roman camp, and if the Romans wish to treat effectually with him, it must be by the man who brings the head of his son.

Zenobia, in an interview with Megistus, enquires with much maternal solicitude, after her child; he informs her that he was lodged in a place of safety. Zenobia expressing her wishes to escape from the power of the tyrant, to her son's retreat, Megistus proposes her going off in the train of the Roman envoy. Teribaces, alarmed at his father's passion for his mistress, applies to Rhadamistus to carry her off on his return to the Roman camp, that she may be out of his father's power. The supposed Flaminius promising to comply with his wishes, Teribaces retires; and Zenobia attended by Megistus enters. The interview is most affecting; each having supposed the other no more, are in raptures at so unexpected a meeting, and when Rhadamistus exclaims with almost unutterable transport, "I have not murdered her," every feeling heart takes a part in his joy.

Teribaces cautions his friend to be aware of the charms of the lady he entrusts to his protection, and on Rhadamistus betraying some confusion, conjures him, if he doubts his own steadiness, not to undertake the charge. Rhadamistus fearing to come to an explanation with his brother, resents this suspicion: Teribaces apologizes for his distrust, and resolves to put her
into

into his hands. In the mean time Zenobia having rejected with disdain the tyrant's proffered hand, in an application by Tigranes, Pharasmanes determines to apply to Megistus whom he supposed her father, imagining the offer of his daughter's sharing the throne, would dazzle the poor old man: Megistus appears very little affected by the splendor of such an offer, and plainly tells the king that Ariana is married to another, and her despair is occasioned by their separation; Pharasmanes retires in a rage, threatening both Megistus and his supposed daughter, if she persists in refusing his hand.

Teribaces urging his suit to Zenobia, she repeats her refusal, and on his continued importunity, declares herself the wife of Flaminius; Teribaces astonished and enraged, breaks out into the most passionate invectives against his rival, who entering, strives in vain to pacify him. He retires, denouncing vengeance against the supposed Flaminius. Megistus joins Rhadamistus and Zenobia, and they agree to retire to the Roman camp immediately. Pharasmanes imputing the coyness of Zenobia to her prepossession for Teribaces, sends for him, and beginning to reprimand his presumption in rivaling his father, the prince declares his passion at an end, and that ambition hath taken the place of it, assuring his father that he would give him convincing proofs of it, in the expected engagement with the Romans. An officer enters with an account that Flaminius hath set out for the Roman camp, and hath taken with him Megistus and Ariana. Teribaces immediately entreats his father to let him pursue them; to which the king agrees, and he goes off for that purpose, denouncing vengeance against Flaminius.

Notwithstanding the fugitives had the start of Teribaces, they were quickly overtaken by him: and rejecting the earnest request of Rhadamistus for a momentary private conversation, he brings them back to his father in chains. Pharasmanes reproaching the supposed Ariana, she acknowledges Flaminius as her husband; he also seeks protection from the character he appears in, and denounced the Roman vengeance if

their Ambassador was not immediately set at large. The king despising the menace, orders him to be dragged to the torture; the guards tear him from the embraces of Zenobia, and bear him away. The king retires: and Zenobia, left to herself, sinks under the agonies of her husband's apprehended fate. Teribaces entering, attempts to raise her; she reproaches him as the source of her present calamity, and overwhelms him with horror and grief, by acquainting him who she is, and that he hath given up his own brother to destruction. On his retiring she declares she is inspired with the only method to save her husband from death, and to preserve her child a parent. Teribaces, eager to save his brother, rescues him from the hands of the officers of death, and declares to him, that rather than he shall suffer, he will himself plunge a dagger in his father's breast, and end his life and tyranny together. An order is brought to Tigranes to suspend the execution of Flaminius, in the name of both the king and queen; and Zopiron informs him that Ariana, to save the life of her former husband, had consented to give her hand to the king, and that the marriage rites had been actually celebrated. The scene draws and discovers Pharasmanes and Zenobia, at the altar, the cup standing on it, in which, according to the custom of the country, they had pledged each other. Zenobia entreats the king to dismiss the Roman and begs she may be allowed an interview with him before he goes. Pharasmanes is much displeased with this request, which he utterly rejects: and on her persisting in it, declares that the man who is in possession of her affections shall not live, and that he will have him immediately executed. As he is about to go off for that purpose, he feels himself on a sudden attacked by the most excruciating tortures unable even to stand. Zenobia then declares that she dashed the nuptial cup with poison; tells him who she is, and that the supposed Flaminius is his injured son Rhadamistus, whom she orders the officers attending immediately to proclaim King. The tyrant expires in agonies, and Zenobia congratulates herself on having been the

the instrument of revenging her father's death. Teribaces and Rhadamistus enter, and rejoice to see Zenobia safe: She receives their congratulations, but shews them the body of their father as an allay to their present joy; and asks her husband if he can forgive her the death of his father. The princes both express a suitable regret for Pharasmanes; but Rhadamistus assures Zenobia, that considering what she had suffered by his means he cannot reproach her; she expresses her joy at his forgiveness, as she already feels the poison, which she was obliged to partake of, at her heart; their joy is now no more; the most poignant anguish takes place; Zenobia dies, expressing the most perfect affection for Rhadamistus, and recommending (with the most affecting maternal tenderness) their child to his care. Rhadamistus sinks at her feet, overpowered with grief; and the piece concludes with reflections on the evils attending an unlimited ambition.

return; or if it should, it will only be to shew him the misery of having lost it. I am impatient for his going where imperfection ceases, and where perfection begins; where Wilsons cannot break in and steal, and where envy, hatred, and malice have no influence or power. Whilst he continues to breathe, he is an example, stronger and more piercing than he or any other divine could preach, against pride, conceit, and vain glory. Good God! Doctor Swift beaten and marked with stripes by a beast in human shape, one Wilson. But he is not only an example against presumption and haughtiness, but in reality an incitement to marriage. Men in years ought always to secure a friend to take care of declining life, and watch narrowly as they fall the last minute particles of the hour glass. A bachelor will seldom find, among all his kindred, so true a nurse, so faithful a friend, so disinterested a companion, as one tied to him by the double chain of duty and affection. A wife could not be banished from his chamber, or his unhappy hours of retirement: nor had the Dean felt a blow, or wanted a companion, had he been married, or in other words, had Stella lived. All that a friend could do, has been done by Mrs. Whiteway; all that a companion could persuade, has been attempted by Mrs. Ridgeway: the rest—but I shall run on for ever; and I set out at first only with an intention of thanking you for your letter, and assuring you that I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

ORRERY.

P. S. I beg to hear from you from time to time, if any new occurrence happens in the Dean's unhappy state.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

On A. B's Letter to the Author of the Confessional, in Lond. Mag. for February.

S I R,

IN the page of an ancient record, we have a picture drawn of the indefatigable labours of the envious spirit. Who, when the oracle demands whence he came? replies, *From going to and from the earth, and from walking up and down in it.* And when Milton, in his speech to Chaos and ancient Night,

* Dean Swift.

Night, gives the end of his adventurous flight, he thus relates,

To your behoof, if I that region lost,
All usurpation thence expell'd, reduce
To her original darkness and your sway
(Which is my present journey) and once
more

Erect the standard there of *ancient Night*;
Yours be th'advantage all, mine the revenge.

Whatever censures may pass upon me, I could not but imagine some similitude between this spirit, and that which has malignantly marked out the Confessional, in much the same manner, and to much the same end, that Satan marked out Job.—*A Letter to the Author of a Work, intitled the Confessional*, in your valuable Magazine for February, has led me to such a combination of ideas. In that letter, the author would fasten his criticising accusations upon the author of the Confessional; because he had said, "An Appeal to the common Sense of all Christian People, &c. had passed through two editions unanswered, when Dr. Macdonel's answer, and the appellant's replication were unknown to him."—Our letter-writer, whose signature is A. B. and by which I shall hereafter cite him, can tell of a more effectual answer in the Lond. Mag. To what does all this amount? It has no significance, but that of his shewing a warm zeal for the Athanasian mystery. At the same time, when the matter is examined by the standard of reason and truth, that appeal has yet had no answer: If by the term, *answer*, we mean *confutation*. And we may be very confident it never will.

But says A. B. "as every human work is sure to bear signatures of humanity, it would be foolish to think our Liturgy absolutely perfect; it is, probable, in many parts inaccurate both in sentiment and expression, and glad should I be if these inaccuracies were removed: But the question is, who shall remove them?"—This is some sort of concession.—With what end does he put the question?—that he may pour contempt on the author of the Confessional, for he adds, "you, good sir, are, I know, ready to offer your service; but before we trouble you, it will be *civil* to inform our-

selves, whether you be qualified for such an undertaking; in order thereto it may not be amiss to examine how accurate your writings are."—Let me ask Mr. A. B. how and to whom I may apply the term, *civil*?

To proceed—in your examination you begin with his saying, "When this was written I did not know of Dr. Macdonel's answer to the Appeal, and much less of the appellant's replication. On which A. B. says, "it is to me inconceivable, how you can know much less of one thing than of another of which you know nothing." A very idle silly quibble; and what must render A. B. extremely contemptible in the minds of all unprejudiced readers, of any ingenuity. The ignorant man does not seem to know, that the Confessional meant by the word, *less*, *not so much*, *opposed to more*. The best writers are wont thus to express themselves. And even in this very sense have our bible-translators rendered the Hebrew text, for thus Abimelech answers Saul, 1 Sam. xxii. 15. *for thy servant knew nothing of all this, less or more*. And when Abigail found her husband drunk, *she told him nothing, less or more, until the morning light*. Nay, I will inform A. B. that so far from its being so inconceivable to a man of understanding, that any one should be said to know much less of one thing than of another, of which he knows nothing; that the term, *nothing*, is no bar at all to the use of the term, *less*. See Is. xl. 17. where all the nations are said to be accounted *less than nothing and vanity*.

I would advise A. B. to be a little better acquainted with the use of language, before he presumes to put on the haughty airs of a severe critic. It certainly was very properly expressed, when the author of the Confessional said, as he did not know at all of Macdonel's answer, much less did he of the reply to that answer.

Another disqualifying mark is produced,—“Let the disquisitors answer for themselves, and their own views and principles; but do not prejudice them beforehand.” This A. B. says. “seemeth to me as good sense and English, as if you should say to a man, do not *precede me before me*.” I will not deny, but that here is an inaccuracy;

racy; for as much as to *prejudge*, is, to determine beforehand: It is to be too hasty in forming a judgment, even before a due examination has been made. An inadvertency of which a much more able pen than that of A. B.'s might have been guilty. But I had overlooked another mark of inability found in the author of the Confessional, for he tells us, that "the common people are not much offended at the doctrines of the Trinity, and that few of them form any ideas about them." This is the manner he is cited by A. B.—Whereas the words of the Confessional, p. 358. are, "They (the *disquisitors*) have laid before you a great many particulars, which perhaps give more open and immediate offence to the common people, than the doctrines of the Trinity; about which I am apt to think, few of them form any ideas."—What is A. B.'s remark?—"This, sir, looks something like a contradiction; it being incredible, that the common people should dislike what does not offend them; or that they should express their surprize at doctrines about which they do not form any ideas."—Some signs of stupidity or of something much worse here will open upon us. The words of the Confessional, are, "That they, (speaking of the *disquisitors*) have laid before you a great many particulars, which perhaps give more open and immediate offence to the common people, than the doctrines of the Trinity; about which, I am apt to think, few of them form any ideas."—What, in the name of truth, is there in this, that either looks like a contradiction; or admits of incredibility? is it not very consistent, to suppose the common people might take more open and immediate offence at some particulars laid before them by the *disquisitors*, than what they take at the doctrines of the Trinity, about which they do not form any ideas? Who, but a writer of a very bad mind; would have made the Confessional say, "That the common people are not much offended at the doctrines of the Trinity, and that few of them form any ideas about them."—if capable of conviction, blush, and fill with confusion!

For shame, let A. B. never dare to insult the Confessional; or sneeringly tell him, *his fault lies in thinking too* March, 1768.

highly of himself.—Nor let him be sorry, or pretend to lament his gross mistakes; or once presume to say, that the pen of the Confessional *can have no other effect with men of judgment than to excite a smile.*—Ill-minded, abusive man, look again over thine own infamous letter; repent, sin no more, lest a much heavier rebuke, even than this, does soon fall upon thee.

MISO-BASKANOS.

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

S I R,

I Have three things to touch upon in this letter, which, though a kind of Rhapsody may perhaps be as admissible in your paper, as if divided into distinct letters. By *rhapsody*, I mean but to give some gentle *raps* upon the knuckles to some, if you'll admit the pun, as well as the letter.

I am more and more convinced, by what I had seen of the French here, and what I saw of them last summer in France, that with the pretences they make to *all* the politeness in the world, they have the *least* of it, in reality, in the world; and that a Frenchman's politeness is often but a cloak for his petulance and ill manners. A Frenchman thinks he may say the sauciest thing, *ask* the most free and impertinently curious question, or *do* even a rude thing, if he does but say, as a prelude or introduction to it, *Je vous demande mille pardons*. This, I found was an observation also made by several foreigners of rank and distinction there. But true politeness does not consist in making the finest bows or compliments, or such apologies for rudeness (in order to commit it) or in mere grimace;—but in not saying or doing any rudely free or offensively impertinent thing, that stands in need of any such apology or pardon. This total want of real politeness in the nation, which sets itself up as the standard, as the professor and only professor of it, joined to a most insufferable pride, vanity, arrogant conceit of superiority of talents of all kinds, both of mind and body, constitute the true character of that vain, light, airy, frivolous people;—whom we shall, in time (I hope) make humbler; and had (I hoped) already thrashed into a little better manners. Now for another rap.

T

.Methinks.

Methinks all the world is now, indeed, nothing but affectation. You shall hear a lady complaining so pathetically of the least matter in the world, in a conversation she had been in, as indelicate; yet can, with all her amazing delicacy, read T— S—; and can go to, and can bear to sit out, the most luscious, most grossly indelicate (a too delicate term indeed here perhaps) of Wycherly's, Behn's, or Congreve's plays. Is it custom, or fashion, or the habitual hearing of them so often, or what is it, that seems to have worn off the edge or effect of such things?—One would think the latter, since theatrical people too, with all their nice affected delicacy, of not admitting the least indelicate allusion in any modern piece, yet go on acting those that are the most lusciously so amongst the old ones, as if people did not feel the stimulations of the old ones any more; but this is only to fill the house the better, I suppose; for interest will make them deviate from their text, and the principles they throw out, as well as other people.

The third thing I would say, is a caution to our people of quality, &c. who are so often idly altering their jewels, that that they be not deceived by foreigners who deal that way.—Every one knows how well French paste resembles diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, topazes, &c. nay, so as as not to be distinguished easily by candle light from the real gems they imitate; except by the even superior lustre they have to real ones. Now, I overheard people lately talking much in France amongst themselves, what good fortunes some of them had raised amongst us in that way; and that when necklaces, ear-rings, &c. were given to them to new set, and even to clean, it was easy to take out some of the best real stones, and replace them (with such infinite art) with what appeared better by night, and almost so well by day as not to be known when mixed together amongst others, but by connoisseurs. I knew indeed a man once, who made a great and vast fortune (I fear this, and such ways, by the rapidity of it) who went over afterwards to France, to spend amongst his countrymen above 70,000 l. he had thus or otherwise

duped the *milords* and *Myladies Angloises* of; so that I don't wonder at so many foreigners almost always sticking to that branch of trade, preferably to any other: And you seldom see them apply to any laborious business as mechanics, as joiners, carpenters, smiths, &c. for which they are always too fine gentlemen.

I remember once, visiting a lady of great quality, who employed the man I speak of, and I took the liberty give her some cautions of this kind. —“Phoo (said she) do you think a man who keeps his carriage, and has such great business, would run the risk of his character by doing such things?” — Though I perceived she looked upon me much in the same light as if she had said *foe* instead of *phoo*; yet, to this lady's logic I replied, —“But some risk must be run, Madam, to make a fortune: How many of all nations would run the risk of every thing to make one? And some of these people could never make such rapid and very great ones amongst us, if they did not do such things. And risk run for risk, it is only running away to their own country, if detected by great chance, before they have made up quite the fortune they want.” However, even that made, I observed, no impression upon her then. Yet I was persuaded they got so much, that that man had no need his prince should pay him any thing, for being a spy upon us; if he was so, which was not without some suspicion. I am, sir,

Your constant reader,

OCULISTA.

A brief Account of Cornhill Ward. (See the Plan, p. 64.)

CORNHILL Ward, is so called from Cornhill, its principal street, so denominated from the Corn-market, kept there in ancient times. It is bounded Eastward, by Bishopsgate ward, Westward, by Cheap ward, Northward, by Broadstreet ward, and Southward by Langborn ward. Its extent is but small, and its streets, courts, allies, &c. may be seen in the plan. There are two parish churches in this ward, viz. St. Michael's, and St. Peter's, and the principal publick building is, the Royal Exchange, built in 1566, by Sir Thomas Gresham, burnt

burnt down in 1666, and rebuilt as it appears. Of the churches.

1. St. Michael's, Cornhill, is a rectory, in the patronage of the drapers company, value to the rector, about 110l. per ann. The church was burnt down in the great fire of 1666, and afterwards beautifully rebuilt. Vestry general; three churchwardens, 121 houses; augmentation to the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate 10l. per ann.

2. St. Peter's, Cornhill, is a rectory, in the patronage of the lord mayor and commonalty of London. The church being destroyed in the fire of London, was handsomely rebuilt. Value to the rector about 240l. per ann. Vestry select, of 40 members; two churchwardens, two overseers of the poor; 190 houses; augmentation to the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate 10l. per ann. This ward is governed by an alderman, his deputy, and five other common-council men, four constables, four scavengers, sixteen wardmote inquest men, and one beadle. The watch every night, consists of a constable, beadle, and sixteen watchmen. The jury returned by the wardmote inquest, are to serve as jurors, in the several courts of Guildhall, in the month of January.

The present alderman is Brackley Keenet, Esq; his deputy, Mr. Francis Ellis; the other common-council men, Mess. James Walton, Thomas Cogan, William Dawton, William Shepton, and Henry Parker.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, February 26, 1768.

YOUR inserting the following account, which I have sent you, in your next month's Magazine, will probably be entertaining to your readers, and be a means of some person's making farther and nicer observations as to the insect itself, to which it relates.

SPECULATOR.

An Account of the MOLE BEE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the numerous and various inquiries which

have of late years been made in natural history; yet such is the boundless extent, and diversity of objects therein, that it is no wonder that there are daily a great number of very curious appearances, and which will continue to the end of the world, to strike our view, and engage our attention; which at present nevertheless have been passed by hitherto unnoticed. One of those, which I shall now describe, is an insect, which from its particular properties may well be distinguished from other bees, by the name of the mole bee—the colour and appearance of this curious little creature differs nothing from that of the honey making bee; but the body is longer and more slender—the extremities of the fore legs are much like the *Grylla Talpas*, or Mole Crickets, which enables it to work in the manner it does, its chief employment when it makes its appearance, being to dig into the earth, and there form subterraneous passages, and the manner as well as the quickness with which it does this I have myself often observed with pleasure. It lights, where it chuses upon the * turf, and beginning to work with its fore feet throws up a little hillock, of the bigness of a nutmeg, like a mole hill, and in a moment almost, those insects are hid from your sight. It is moreover remarkable also that each of those bees works himself into one hole, and comes out at another about half an inch distant. The time of their appearing is in the first warm weather in May, and they always vanish upon the coming on of the cold weather in autumn; indeed in the very midst of summer, if it happens to be cold or rainy, they constantly confine themselves to their underground mansions. They are very numerous, multiply very fast, and have no stings. I could never discover what it was they lived upon, as I never so much as once saw them pitch upon any kind of plant, or flower—what becomes of them in the winter I know not; but it seems probable, that they then shelter them-

* The turf of the slopes, and walks in Mr. Hinton's garden at Hayes, (which indeed is the only place where I ever saw any of them,) was so far spoiled by the great number of holes they made and the billocks they threw up, that the garden was new turfed: and a person would have imagined, that upon taking up the old turf, some of their eggs or nests would have been found, but they were not.

selves in the cavities, or among the roots of some trees adjoining to the places, where they are seen in the summer—when they are not at work in digging, they amuse themselves with an aerial dance about a foot above the surface of the earth.

The Life of Pope Sixtus V. continued from our last Volume, p. 678.

POPE Gregory died in April 1585, and his death produced, as usual, dreadful disorders and mischiefs in the Ecclesiastical state and in Rome itself, where murder, rapine, and every vice stalked with unbridled licence during the vacancy of the papal throne.

“ During the ten days, that the funeral ceremonies of the deceased pope lasted, they that had any pretensions to the papacy, were carrying on their schemes and intrigues, running about to solicit the suffrages and interest of their friends; whilst Montalto did not seem to give himself the least trouble or concern. He took so uncommon a road to it, that no body suspected he had any designs at all of that kind. Some of the cardinals, out of contempt used to call him, *the ass of la Marca* (which he pretended not to hear, or take notice of) looking upon his faculties and intellects as entirely gone; and others seeing him bent down with disease and old age, did not in the least dream of his ever being elected. But we must take notice, by the by, that he was the youngest of all those that aspired to the pontificate; and though he often used to say, “that an old fellow, of threescore and ten, was fit for nothing in the world,” it is certain he was, at that time, but in his 64th year.

Indeed, hardly any one could have imagined, that the cardinals would turn their eyes upon a person that could scarcely stand upon his legs, whom they thought little better than a dotard and a driveller; as the government of the Holy See requires a man of sound and strong faculties, both of body and mind. Yet it was to these very failings, that Montalto owed his exaltation.

His proceedings were dark and secret; he alone, if we may use the expression, lay at anchor, when all the other candidates were under full sail. Taking a quite different course from

them in all respects; he spoke well of every body, and seemed to have a very low and mean opinion of himself.

Amongst other visits that he made before they entered the conclave, he went to Cardinal Farnese, who was at the head of a very potent faction, though he knew he could hardly bear to see him, with any sort of patience, and told him, “He thought it his duty to wait upon him, as dean of the Holy College, to desire, if he thought the conclave would last a long time, that he would be pleased to dispense with his going into it; for that he verily believed he should not live many days.” Farnese exhorting him, “not to abandon the interests of the church in an affair of so great importance to all Christendom;” Montalto answered, “That the hope of his suffrage being not altogether useless to his eminence, was the only consideration that could induce him to go and meet his death there; to which Farnese replied, “I would advise you to go and try your own interest; for I dare say you would be as glad to be pope as any one else.” Montalto, surprized at the repartee, said, “That the cardinals must be very wrong-headed indeed, to think of such a poor object as him, who had it not in his power to do any one thing, but wish well to his patrons and friends.” He talked in the same style to every one of the cardinals that he thought stood any chance of being pope; especially to the chiefs of factions, continually speaking in their praise, acknowledging the obligations he lay under to them, telling them, “How ardently he wished he was able to do them a service; and what a prejudice he thought it would be to the church, if the government was entrusted in any other hands.”

In the distribution of their apartments in the conclave, which is always done by lot, he happened to be situated in the midst of the principal officers; Cardinal Farnese, dean of the H. College, and vice-chancellor of the church, lodged on his left-hand; Contarelli, the datary, on his right; and Guastavillano, the great chamberlain, next to Contarelli. As soon as the master of the ceremonies had made this distribution, he came to congratulate Montalto, as if, what was nothing but the effect of chance, had

had been a lucky omen, or presage of his election."

"The forty-two cardinals, of which the conclave consisted, were divided into five factions; Farnese was at the head of the first; D'Este of the second; Alexandrino of the third; Altemps of the fourth; and the fifth, which was almost equal in number to all the rest, was conducted by Buon Compagnon, Cardinal of St. Sixtus, nephew to the late pope.

There were fourteen that aspired to the papacy, viz. Farnese and Savelli, created by Paul III; Santa Croce, Paleotto, St. George, and Sirletti, by Pius IV; Montalto, Cesis, St. Severini, and Albano, by Pius V; Facchinetti, or Facquinetti, commonly called cardinal di Santiquattro, Della Torre, a native of Udina, Mondovi, and Castagna, by Gregory XIII; and though they were all papable, there were not above half of them proposed as candidates in the conclave. These were all, more or less, supported by the heads of the several factions, according to the opinion they had of them; for though these chiefs pretend much zeal and concern for the interest of all their creatures, lest jealousy should detach them, and ruin their party; yet there is generally one person, whom they favour more than the rest, and with a greater degree of warmth and confidence."

Our author then gives an account of the intrigues in the conclave, which is nothing to the present purpose, and proceeds, as follows: "There had been already some secret proceedings, in favour of Montalto, begun by Alexandrino and D'Este. The former hoped to have a great share in the administration, under a pontiff, that had been made cardinal by his uncle, to whom he lay under so many other obligations. D'Este was drawn in with the same view, by the persuasion of Rusticucci, who had a great influence over him, and had been flattered by Montalto, till he began to grow fond of him.

Medicis and his friends, apprehensive of Farnese's intrigues for Torre, went privately, and made an offer of their service to D'Este and Alexandrino, promising to assist Montalto. They were both highly pleased at this: As Medicis, who was in great credit

at the court of Spain, was assured of the Spanish interest; and D'Este, as chief of the French faction, answered for their concurrence; so that these two powerful, and generally opposite parties, for once, joined in choosing the same person.

These three cardinals having engaged their word to each other, came secretly to Montalto's apartment in the night, and acquainted him with their design to make him pope. Alexandrino, who undertook to be the spokesman, whispered to him, for fear of being overheard by Farnese, whose room was next to that of Montalto, "We are come to tell your eminence a piece of very good news, which is, that we are resolved to make you pope."

Montalto had all this time kept himself close shut up in his little chamber, and was no more thought or spoke of, than if he had not been in the conclave. He very seldom stirred out, and when he went to mass, or any of the scrutinies, appeared so little concerned, that one would have thought he had no manner of interest in any thing that happened within those walls. But he was, nevertheless, advancing his interest at a great rate, whilst he seemed to give himself no trouble about it. When he met any cardinal, that he knew wish'd well to the interest of St. Sixtus, he used to say, "The cardinals ought to chuse a person that would be agreeable to him, out of regard to his own merit, and the memory of his uncle Gregory XIII, who had governed the church with so much gentleness and clemency." If he saw any of Farnese's friends, he seemed to wonder, "That he was not yet chose."

Before the adherents of Medicis, he extolled their patron, "As the most worthy man in the conclave." In short he spoke well of all the cardinals, but particularly of such as he did not think his friends, or had the greatest credit and interest. As soon as he was acquainted with their intentions by Alexandrino, in the presence of Medicis and D'Este, he fell into such a violent fit of coughing, that they thought he would have expired upon the spot, and said, as soon as he could speak, "That his reign would be but of a few days; that, beside the continual difficulty with which he drew his breath, he had not strength enough to support such a weight

a weight; and that his small experience in affairs, made him altogether unfit for a charge of so important a nature, except he could depend upon the assistance of others;" they answered, That God would give him strength sufficient to govern his church;" to which he replied, "That he never would accept of it upon any terms whatsoever, except they would all three promise not to abandon him, but to take the greatest part of the weight off his shoulders, as he was neither able, nor could in conscience pretend, to take the whole of it upon himself." The other cardinals assuring him they would; he said, "If you are resolved to make me pope, it will only be placing yourselves in the throne; we must share the pontificate; for my part I shall be content with the bare title; let them call me pope, and you are heartily welcome to the power and authority."

Deluded by these insinuations, they swallowed the bait, and determined to chuse him. Thus he craftily brought about his great designs, by methods, in all appearance, the least probable. He had foreseen, that at the death of the pope, there would be great contests and divisions in the conclave; and very rightly judged, as it proved, that if the chiefs of the parties met with any difficulty in chusing the person they intended, they would all willingly concur in the election of some very old and infirm cardinal (as had been done more than once in such cases before) which would give them time to lay their schemes better against another vacancy. This was the true reason of his shamming the Imbecile, affecting to appear like a dying man, and endeavouring, by a harmless and inoffensive behaviour, not to disoblige any body.

The cardinals were no sooner got out of his apartment, but they retired into a private place, to confer amongst themselves about the advantages that would accrue to each of them from such an election. "What can we wish for more, said they, than to have the entire disposal of the pope? We should be egregious fools, indeed, and deserve to be soundly laughed at, if we let such an opportunity slip out of our hands. Montalto has opened his heart to us very frankly, and in

quite different terms from any of the other candidates; as he never had any government, but that of his own order for a little while, he will be altogether raw and inexperienced in that of the whole church, and must necessarily make use of us; there is no probability, nor indeed possibility, of his pretending to steer the vessel alone. He has no relations to call in, that are capable of assisting him. His nephews are fitter to hold a plough, than rule a state. He is sensible, that we have been long employed in the government of the state; that we are able to direct him with our counsel and advice; and that, as he owes his exaltation entirely to us, he cannot, in conscience, lodge the power in any other hands. We may depend upon having the administration wholly to ourselves: For if, whilst he was but cardinal, he did not think himself able to manage the few affairs that fell within that narrow circle, the distrust of his abilities will naturally increase, in proportion to the weight and number of the difficulties he will meet with, when he comes to sit in the chair of St. Peter."

Having fully satisfy'd themselves with these arguments, they used all their endeavours to get him chose and began with trying to bring over the Farnesian interest, artfully causing a report to be spread, that Torre would be there in two days; and Rusticucci to whom they had communicated their design, shewed several letters, which he said he had received to that purpose. They gave it out, that if Farnese could not procure him to be chose, he would set up for himself. To operate the more effectually upon the cardinals that opposed the election of Farnese, they further pretended, that he daily expected the return of two couriers, whom he had dispatched to the kings of France and Spain, who, most probably, would bring with them an account of the favourable disposition of those two monarchs; especially that of France to whom he had represented, in the strongest terms, the faithful attachment of his family, and the great services his ancestors had often done the French nation.

Some of the cardinals were exceedingly surprized, when they heard

Medi

Medicis had declared for Montalto, and could not comprehend the reasons that induced him to be so strenuous for a person, that had been a professed enemy to his cousin Paul Ursini. But, it seems, his ambition, and the desire he had to exclude Farnese and Della Torre, prevailed over all family resentments; for he exerted himself with more zeal than any other cardinal, in the interest of Montalto; though he was not without suspicions that Farnese, by some artifice or other, would seduce Alexandrino, who was naturally fickle and irresolute.

It was thought by some, that Medicis would not have taken this part, if he had not been thoroughly convinced that Montalto, far from being an invalid, was strong and healthful enough, in all probability, to survive Farnese, and all his faction, by which he imagined, he should get rid of those that were likely to be the greatest obstacles to his ever being pope himself. But this, I think, is spinning the thread rather too fine: For, though Montalto was in reality, as we have said, but sixty-four years old, yet, after he was cardinal, he appeared much more aged than he was, by letting his beard grow, and neglecting his dress (which make a great alteration in a man's looks) seeming almost bent double, and hardly able to support himself with a staff, which he constantly made use of when he went abroad.

[To be continued in our next.]

THE LORDS PROTEST,

Die Lunæ, 8 Feb. 1768.

Resolvit 3^o vice lecta est billa—Intituled, an Act for further regulating the Proceedings of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, with respect to the making of Dividends. The Question was put whether the said Bill shall pass, it was resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient.

BECAUSE this bill is an exertion of the supreme power of parliament, equally unnecessary and dangerous, after having had the most satisfactory experience of the operation of a like restriction last year, which

entreated the very mischief it was intended to remedy, at a time when the circumstances of the company are clear beyond a doubt, and their opulence verified beyond the most sanguine expectation: no supposed misconduct of the company calling for the interposition of parliament; no rash and excessive dividends declared; no increase of dividends even desired; on the contrary, the company have restrained itself on principles much more rational than those adopted by the bill, as they have a reference to their circumstances, and not to a fix'd period of time, marked by an arbitrary resolution. We cannot therefore avoid considering this bill as a mere act of power, without a colour of delinquency on the part of the company, or of necessity on the part of the public.

2dly, Because it appears to us, that this bill is an high violation of the national faith, taking away, without any judicial process, or even any criminal charge, that power of declaring dividends, which the company purchased from the public for a valuable consideration.

3dly Because it appears to us altogether unaccountable to pass in one year an act for regulating the modes and conditions of declaring dividends by the company; and, in the very next year, to prohibit the exercise of those very powers so regulated: this act is now in full force; no defect in it has been stated: no amendment has been proposed; no infraction has been pretended. This law, made expressly to regulate the method of declaring dividends, does of necessity imply the exercise of that right under the conditions therein prescribed, which cannot be taken from the E. I. company, without the most signal disgrace to the wisdom and good faith of the legislature, and the subversion of every principle of legal government.

4thly, Because it appears to us, that to restrain the subject in the disposition of his own property, without any other pretence than the mere possibility of abuse, (this bill having been chiefly defended upon that ground) is a principle unheard-of in any free country, and most alarming to all the trading and monied interests of this kingdom: it goes to the subjecting, to the same restraint

refrain, on the same loose reasons, every great company, as well as every public or private stock, which may become of magnitude sufficient to tempt, in future times, an impoverished treasury and a rapacious administration, since no degree of innocence can be a security against such suspicion of a possible fraud; and such a suspicion may be made a ground for continuing an arbitrary restraint, until the subject shall consent to ransom his property on such terms as shall be prescribed to him.

5thly, Because this annual restraint tends to establish a perpetual interposition of parliament, in declaring dividends for this company, and indeed all companies whatsoever, to the increase of that most dangerous and infamous part of stock-jobbing, which is carried on by clandestine intelligence, and to the vesting it in the worst of all hands, those of administration; for a minister, who shall hereafter acquire in parliament (by whatever means) sufficient influence for the purpose, may, by his power of encreasing, diminishing, or withholding dividends at his pleasure, have all the stockholders in these companies (a body extremely considerable for wealth and numbers) entirely at his mercy, and probably at his disposal, to the infinite increase of the already overgrown, and almost irresistible influence of the crown.

6thly, Because we apprehend, that this unprecedented practice of declaring dividends in parliament, may become a more alarming mode of undue influence on the members themselves, than any of those which have hitherto so frequently excited the jealousy of the legislature, since it furnishes a fund of corruption far greater than any hitherto known; a fund in its nature inexhaustible, of the greater facility in the application, and quite out of the reach of all discovery and prosecution. We think the principle of this bill the first step towards the introduction of such a new system of corruption, and have therefore resisted it, lest the constitution should become totally perverted from the ends for which it was originally established, and be no longer venerated by this nation, as giving security to liberty and property, and protection to the

subject from all violence and injustice on the part of government.

Richmond,	Temple,
King,	Fred. Exon,
Portland,	Winchelsea and Not-
Rockingham,	tingham,
Monson,	Dartmouth,
Lyttelton,	Ponsonby.

His Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on March 10, 1768.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE readiness with which you entered into the views I recommended to you at the opening of this session, and the assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the dispatch of the public business, give me great satisfaction. At the same time, the affectionate concern you have shewn for the welfare of your fellow subjects, by the salutary laws passed for their relief in respect to the high price of provisions, cannot fail of securing to you their most grateful regard.

I have nothing new to communicate to you in relation to foreign affairs. The apparent interests of the several powers in Europe, as well as the express assurances I have received from them, leave me no room to doubt of their disposition to preserve the general tranquility. And, on my part, you may rest assured, that every measure that is consistent with the honour of my crown, and the rights of my subjects, shall be steadily directed to that most salutary purpose.

Gentlemen of the house of Commons,

Your cheerfulness in granting the necessary supplies, and your attention to the ease of my good subjects in the manner of raising them, equally demand my acknowledgments. I see, with pleasure, that you have been able to prosecute your plan for the diminution of the national debt, without laying any additional burthen upon my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

As the time limited by law for the expiration of this parliament now draws near, I have resolved forthwith to issue my proclamation for dissolving it, and for calling a new parliament. But I cannot do this, without having first returned you my thanks, for the many signal proofs you have given of the most affectionate attachment to my

my person, family, and government, the most faithful attention to the public service, and the most earnest zeal for the preservation of our excellent constitution. When, by the vigorous support which you gave me during the war, I had been enabled, under the Divine Providence, to restore to my people the blessings of peace, you continued to exert yourselves, with equal alacrity and steadiness, in pursuing every measure that could contribute to the maintenance of the public safety and tranquility; which you well understood could no otherwise be preserved, than by establishing, on a respectable foundation, the strength, the credit, and the commerce of the nation. The large supplies you have from time to time granted, and the wise regulations you have made for these important purposes, will, I am persuaded, be found to have been productive of the most beneficial consequences.

In the approaching election of representatives, I doubt not but my people will give me fresh proofs of their attachment to the true interest of their country; which I shall ever receive as the most acceptable mark of their affection to me. The welfare of all my subjects is my first object. Nothing therefore has ever given me more real concern than to see any of them, in any part of my dominions, attempting to loosen those bonds of constitutional subordination, so essential to the welfare of the whole. But it is with much satisfaction that I now see them returning to a more just sense of what their own interest, no less than their duty, indisputably requires of them; and thereby giving me the prospect of continuing to reign over an happy, because an united people."

After which the lord chancellor, by his majesty's command, prorogued both houses till the 31st instant.

A magnificent CENOTAPH is erecting by Sir William Draper, in his Garden at Clifton, in Honour of the late 79th Regiment, of

which he was Colonel during the last War, with the following Inscription:

THIS Cenotaph is sacred to the virtues and memories of those departed warriors of his majesty's 79th regiment; by whose excellent conduct, cool deliberate valour, steady discipline, and perseverance, the formidable and impetuous efforts of the French land forces in India were first withstood and repulsed, Our own settlements rescued from impending destruction, Those of our enemies finally reduced. The ever memorable defence of Madras, The decisive battle of Wandewash, Twelve strong and important fortresses, Three superb capitals Arcot, Pondicherry, Manilla, And the Philippine islands, are witnesses of their irresistible bravery, consummate abilities, unexampled humanity: Such were the men, of this victorious regiment, and of such as these, Their surviving companions, the consents and glory of our sovereign, The renown and majesty of the British empire were extended to the remotest parts of Asia: Such were their exploits, that would have done honour Even to the Greek or Roman name, in the most favourite times of antiquity; and well deserve to be transmitted down to latest posterity, and held in esteem and admiration, as long as true fortitude, Valour, discipline, and humanity shall have any place in Britain.

•• Three field officers, ten captains, thirteen lieutenants, five ensigns, three surgeons, and one thousand private men, belonging to this regiment fell in the course of the late war.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

On seeing Mrs. Powell appear in the character of Rotundo, on Saturday, February the 5th.

THALIA, ever droll and gay,
Took an odd whim the other day.
To fly from mount Parnass to York,
(Her ladyship's as light as cork.)
Strange things she'd heard from madam Fame,
Of Powell a young sprightly dame,
Who lately on the stage had enter'd,
In whom uncommon merit center'd,
Fame swore, "she beat ev'n Dancer hollow,
She heard it vouch'd so by Apollo."
But Miss Thalia knew full well,
That Fame, wou'd sometimes fiblets tell;
March, 1768.

And therefore thought 'twou'd be more wise,
To trust to her own ears and eyes:
To York she darts quick thro' the air,
Settles her dress, powders her hair,
And after having call'd a chair,
Strait to the mules temple goes,
Where crowds of well-drest belles and beaux,
Their offerings tender at the shrine,
Of Phæbus and the sisters nine;
And where they laugh, chat, censure, bow,
As well-drest folks in temples do:—
Nor shou'd we think it strange, that she
At her own shrine shou'd bend the knee,
For ever since the days of Adam,
Self is the idol of each madam.

U

'Tis

'Tis in this temple, where by proxy,
Men learn the truest orthodoxy;
To cleanse the heart from vice and folly,
And banish hell-sprung melancholy;
And where the only penance known,
(A penance common we must own,
In temples of each different kind)
Is some dull tedious priest to find,
Who from the stage is sure to vex us,
And with *Sermonic* stuff perplex us.

What—priests upon the stage appear!
Yes madam; nay you need not stare,
Afore the mutes *levites* are:—
And like true priests of all degrees,
Pocket the off-rings for the fees.

When seated, 'till the play began,
She chats, coquettes, and plays her fan;
So smart so sensible her look,
For pretty S— she was mistook
And each pert beau or buck around her,
She with her wit struck flat as flounder;
For what are beaus so such a fly life?
No more than was to Herc'les Hylas.—
That night as luck wou'd have it, Powell,
Who like a man can strut or bow well,
The breeches was ordain'd to wear,
And eke in Rosalind appear;—
Her first appearance when she made
Thalia with amazement said,
"A noble form!"—As I'm a sinner,
There's something devilish clever in her;
Tall, well-shap'd, handsome, debonnaire,
A fine complexion, charming hair,—
A voice most pleasing—and a grace,
That speaks her of no vulgar race."
Attention all—the lent an ear,
And scarce refrain'd the falling tear
To see poor Rosalind's distress:
What feeling bosom cou'd do less?
For tho' to mirth chiefly inclin'd,
Thalia has a feeling mind;
And Powell with her magic art
A fluttering rais'd in miss's heart:—
"Pooh, pooh, she cry'd, I plainly see,
Her fav'rite walk is tragedy;
I'th melting mood one so proficient,
In humour sure must be deficient;
To you, grave sister, I resign
This treasure;—she is wholly thine."

But when with manly grace and mein,
She saw her variegate the scene;
With all that whim and spirit blest,
That mirthful Pritchard e'er express'd;
Join'd to the graceful form and ease
That erst in Woffington did please;
She smil'd; she laugh'd;—she clap'd again—
She clap'd, and smil'd—and clap'd again;
Her sex forgot, she even swore,
"She ne'er was better pleas'd before;
Shakespeare a Powell had in view,
I'm sure, when Rosalind he drew;
In his mind's eye at least he saw her,
Or he cou'd ne'er so truly draw her:—
View her but now, she shines confess
Like Venus by the graces dress'd:

Again behold her, and you'd take
My female Proteus for a rake;
In short, in petticoats or breeches,
With thousand charms she still bewitches;
Volatile, lively whimmy, smart,
The part fits her, she fits the part."—
And when the epilogue was ended,
Which she with rapturous looks attended,
She join'd the universal roar,—
Bravo—bravissimo—encore.

"Let Fame (she cries) her wings expand;
Like lightning fly thro' ev'ry land,
And trumpet loud to all mankind,
Powell's my fav'rite Rosalind."

York, Feb. 7.

R.

POLYDORE and EANA. *A Tale.*

Attempted in the Manner of Ovid.

"Nec metuis atro crinitas angue sorores,
"Quas facibus sævis oculos atque ora pe-
tentēs
"Noxæ corda vident? At tu, dum corpora
non es
"Passus, nefas animo ne concipe nevi po-
tentis
"Concubitu victo naturæ pollice sædus.
"Vel puta; res ipsa vitat! pia illa memor-
que
"Juris.

OVID. MET. lib. X.

BEFORE Neutona joins Rethinus tide
Her silver waves two verdant mounts di-
vide;
These once a human name of semblance bore;
One beauteous Eana, t'other Polydore.—
No nymph more fair than Eana trod the
plain,
Than Polydore, there liv'd no comlier swain.
To birth divinæ, with justice, they aspire,
And hail Rethinus river for their fire,
From Neptune's watery bed Rethinus rose,
For them Neutona fast a mother's throes,
Nor was the nymph beneath Rethinus' love
Sprung from Mormena when compress'd by
Jove.—

Neutona, yet a spotless virgin, laven
Her polish'd limbs amid Rethinus waves;
Th'enraptur'd God, her lovely form admir'd
And soon tumultuous love her bosom fir'd.—
Within his arms the struggling nymph he bore
To the thick covert of his sedge shore;
And there begat, whom pity must bewail,
The hapless subjects of the following tale.—
When thrice three times Diana's silver light
Hed bless'd and vanish'd, from our mortal sight
Neutona, happy in a mother's name,
Ceas'd to lament, her injur'd virgin fame;
With soul-felt joy she view'd each infant
grace,
And saw their beauty with their years in
Alas! mistaken nymph, you little knew
Those fatal charms, must all your hopes un-
do!

Scarce twice eight times this earthly ba-
its annual course around the golden sun,

When

When Polydore, possess'd of ev'ry charm
That might to love the coldest bosom warm,
With gen'rous heat the bristly boar pursu'd
O'er the steep mount, and thro' the gloomy
wood—

Fatig'd with toiling up the craggy steep,
A goat he found, that seem'd the cave of
sleeps;

Where ivy-twines repell'd each scorching ray,
And bid defiance to the glare of day.—
Yet still admitted gentler gleams of light,
A less than noon-tide, and a more than
night.—

There on the moss unthinkingly he press'd
While peaceful slumber lull'd him into rest.—
Ill-fated youth! ill-omen'd was the hour,
Yea first discover'd that destructive bow'r! —
Edrina there, a sorceress most fell,
Skill'd in each plant and magick working
spell,

Held her abode.—A satyr's lewd embrace
Gave being to this foe to human race. —
She when the first beheld the lovely swain
Felt nameless raptures glow thro' ev'ry vein.
A frown less stern, her haggard aspect wore,
She ceas'd to hate, who never ceas'd before :
But if his sleeping beauties could abate
Her venom'd rancour and infernal hate,
His eyes disclos'd, had almost power to move
Her rugged soul, to something soft like love ;
But love in such a bosom never came
Add kiss alone usurp'd that sacred name.—
Howe'er hard straining at the horrid smile,
She thus address'd him in her tend'rest stile :
" Say beautiful mortal, if thou mortal art,
Yet sure no mortal thus affails my heart !
Say lovely form, or human, or divine,
What lucky chance hath grac'd this cave of
mine

With such a guest ? Did chance direct thy way
When never mortal foot presum'd to stray ;
Or hast thou heard afar Edrina's fame
And in some arduous task her aid would
claim ?

If so tis granted ! name but thy demands
And all is granted that my art commands !
Ev'n hated virtue's laws, if you decree
To favour virtue, shall be dear to me,
And all the small requital that I ask
Is but a lover's rapture-giving task."
Her proffer'd favours and her proffer'd love
Alike the youth's just indignation move ;
Nor can his gen'rous soul submit to hide
How much he hates the thoughts of such a
bride—

When stern Edrina found her suit deny'd
The place of lust by vengeance was suppli'd.
" Bl-judging wretch, with ease I can compel
A mortal flame, by strength of magic spell :
But from my soul each tender thought I tear
And now revenge alone inhabits there !
Begone ! Begone ! delud'd wretch (she cry'd)
Think live to wish I had not been deny'd."
She said, and speaking rais'd her pow'ful
hand, — [wand.—
And o'er his head thrice shook her magick

The youth undaunted heard the fury rave,
And left with scorn her person and her cave.—
But soon, with love incessant fix'd, he found
Her threaten'd vengeance was no empty
sound.—

Fair Eana anxious for her brother's stay,
Came to receive him on his homeward way ;
When round his neck her kindred arms were
thrown, [known !
How throbb'd his heart with wishes yet un-
No more a brother's thoughts his soul pos-
sess'd.

But all the lover rag'd within his breast.
He gaz'd, he sigh'd, but dar'd not yet impart
The guilty wish that rankled at his heart,
Till those fond freedoms that a sister claims
Wak'd his whole bosom into actual flames ;
Then wild impatience mad'ning ev'ry vein
From shudd'ring reason snatch'd away the
rein.

Not so fair Eana, as Diana chaste,
She flies his frenzy with the lightning's haste.
As the fell hound, the timid hare alarms,
So did the sister dread a brother's arms ;
And as in flight the timid hares confide,
Her quick wing'd steps the whistling air divide.
While Polydore, all passion and despair,
With equal speed pursu'd the flying fair.
Now to the utmost ev'ry nerve is strain'd,
Now from their brows a sweaty torrent rain'd ;
Now on their mother's flow'ry banks they
stood, [flood.—

The nymph's last effort cross'd the crystal
She could no more—but fervently address'd
The God, by whom her mother was possess'd—
" O Great Rethinus ! sacred stream (she cries)
If e'er Neutona charm'd thy wond'ring eyes,
Save, save thy daughter from the worst of foes,
Who yet no loss of spotless honour knows."
The parent stream accepts the fervent pray'r,
Such honest vows are never lost in air ;
Her swelling limbs an earthy substance grew,
Her changing skin forsakes its snowy hue.
First at her feet the wond'rous change began,
Then o'er her faultless limbs incessant ran,
Destroying charms no goddess can surpass,
And ended, instant, in a shapeless mass ;
Yet of her beauty still some traces stay
Nor doth the sun a fairer hill survey. —
Her brother's shock was pictur'd in his face,
To find a mountain swell in his embrace,
All horror-struck his hair elastic rose,
While on his tongue th' unfinish'd accent
froze—

His am'rous vows no more his sister hears,
He deeply mourns, but what, alas ! are tears ;
With loud complaints he tore the listening air,
And flood the image of the true despair :
At length Rethinus melted by his woe,
For Gods themselves a father's weakness
know ;

Dissolv'd the empire of Edrina's hate
And made him sharer in his sister's fate.—
Yet ev'n thus chang'd, as badge of guilt he
wears

A ruder form, than virtuous Eana bears.

PROLOGUE to ZENOBIA,

Spoken by Mr. HOLLAND.

Old—when Greece in a declining age
Of lawless pow'r had felt the barb'rous
rage.

This was the tyrant's art—he gave a prize
To him who a new pleasure should devise.

Ye tyrants of the pit, whose cold disdain
Rejects and nauseates the repeated strain;
Who call for tortures to quick'n sense,

—do you always the reward & spence?

Ye bard—to whom French wit gives kind
relief,

Are ye not oft the first—to cry, *stop thief!*

Say,—to a brother do you o'er allow

One little sprig, one leaf to deck his brow?

No.—Fierce invective stuns the play-wright's
ears,

Wits, Poets corners, Ledgers, Gazetteers!

'Tis said, the Tartar—ere he pierce the heart,

Inscribes his name upon his poison'd dart;

That scheme's rejected by each scribbling
spark, [dark.

—Our christian system—stabs you in the

And yet the desperate author of to-night

Dares on the muses wing another flight;

Once more a dupe to fame, forsakes his
ease,

And feels th' ambition here again to please.

He brings a tale from a far distant age,

Ennobled by the grave historic page!

Zenobia's woes have touch'd each polish'd
state; [her fate.

The brightest eyes of France have mourn'd

Harmonious Italy her tribute paid,

And sung a dirge to her lamented shade.

Yet think not that we mean to mock the
eye

With pilfer'd colours of a foreign dye.

Not to translate our bard his pen doth dip;

He takes a play, as Britons take a ship;

They heave her down;—with many a hasty
stroke,

Repair her well, and build with heart of oak.

To ev'ry breeze set Britain's streamers free.

New-man her, and away again to sea.

This is our author's aim;—and if his art

Waken to sentiment the feeling heart;

If in his scenes alternate passions burn,

And friendship, love, guilt, virtue, take
their turn;

If innocence oppress'd lie bleeding here,

You'll give—'tis all he asks—one virtuous
tear.

EPILOGUE to ZENOBIA

*Written by D. GARRICK, Esq.**Spoken by Mrs. ABINGTON.**[She peeps through the curtain.]*

HOW do you all, good folks?—In tears
for certain,

I'll only take a peep behind the curtain;

You're all so full of tragedy and sadness!

For me to come among ye, would be madness;

This is no time for giggling—when you've
leisure,

Call out for me, and I'll attend your pleasure;
As soldiers hurry at the beat of drum,
Beat but your hands, that instant I will come.

[She enters upon their clapping.]

This is so good, to call me out so soon—

The comic muse by me intreats a boon;

She could for *Pritchard*, her first maid of
honour,

And begg'd of her to take the task upon her;

But she,—I'm sure you'll all be sorry for't,

Resigns her place, and soon retires from court;

To bear this loss, we courtiers make a shift,

When good folks leave us, worse may have a lift.

The comic muse, whose ev'ry smile is grace,

And her *sister*, with her tragic face,

Have had a quarrel—each has writ a case.

And on their friends assembled now I wait,

To give you of their difference a true state.

Melpomene, complains when she appears,—

For five good acts, in all her pomp of tears,

To raise your souls, and with her rapture

wing e'm [wring e'm

May wet your handkerchiefs, that you may

Some sipping hussy, like myself, comes in

Crack goes her fan, and with a giggling gait

Hey! *Pisio! pass!*—all topsy-turvy see,

For *bo, bo, bo!* is chang'd to *be, be, be!*

We own the fault, but 'tis a fault in vogue

'Tis theirs, who call and bawl for—epilogue

O! shame upon you—for the time to come,

Know better, and go miserable home.

What says our comic goddess?—With n

proaches,

She vows her *sister tragedy* encroaches!

And, spite of all her virtue and ambition,

Is known to have an am'rous disposition:

For in *Falsteaf's*—won't d'ous fly,

Join'd with a certain *Irisman*—O rye!

She made you, when you ought to laugh,

to cry. [smother,

Her *sister's* smiles with tears she try to

Rais'd such a tragi-comic kind of pother,

You laugh'd with one eye, while you

cry'd with t'other. [scenes!

What can be done?—sad work behind!

There comic females scold with tragic queen

Each party different ways the foe assails,

These shake their daggers, those prepare th

nails.

'Tis you alone must calm these dire mishap

Or we shall still continue pulling caps.

What is your will?—I read it in your faces;

That all hereafter take their proper places,

Shake hands, and kiss, and friends, and—

burn their cases.

*The fortunate Pig at Mount E—e, to
Friends at Tunbridge. (See p. 100.)*

DE A D pigs have cunning, 'proverbs
And so sometimes the living may.

Instead of rooting under ground.

Above it, better luck I've found

Ambit

Ambitious to attend the great,
 I'm a noble L—d would wait;
 And when he took his morning's ride,
 Gallop'd obsequious by his side:
 My awkward homage made him sport,
 And highly I'm rewarded for't.
 He took me from the homely sty,
 And quite a favourite grown am I.
 What wonder that my L—y's charms
 Should animate his L—p's arms *?
 What wonder that his ancient crest †,
 Pleas'd to be pumper'd and carest,
 Should scorn that station, fam'd of yore,
 A living pig, a crest no more?
 At meals, when by his side I stand,
 Fed by his own or L—y's hand,
 My grunted thanks are kindly taken,
 So I grow fat, yet save my bacon.

CUPID,

PROLOGUE to THE ABSENT MAN;

Written by the Author of the Farce.

ERE curtain draws up, lift a little to me:
 Are you all in a very good humour?—
 Let's see. [it;

Good-humour you have, howe'er you came by
 And I'm glad to my soul—for by Jove we shall
 try it.

Our farce is so very a farce, I'm in doubt
 If the pit and the boxes will suffer it out;
 But when were in danger of such a mishap,
 My dear friends above drown their hiss in a
 clap;

And if you are pleas'd with our farcical man,
 In spite of their airs, laugh as loud as you can.

To give you a sketch now, by way of por-
 trayng; [saying;
 His character's this—pray observe what I'm
 An odd kind of whimsical, blundering being,
 Who has ears without hearing, and eyes
 without seeing; [right;
 Takes things by all handles except by the
 Ask a question in black, he answers in white;
 Yes for no, no for yes, confuses, mistakes;
 All he does so like dreaming, you'd think he
 ne'er wakes,
 Suppose to backgammon my gentleman falls,
 Box and dice in his hand, for some water he
 calls,

'Tis brought in a tumbler, when pop in a trice
 He throws out the liquor, and swallows the
 dice. [cater,

Hard set are poor bards for you pleasures to
 And thus one provides for you from the Spec-
 tor, [and nine,

From Volume the first, page three hundred
 Number seventy-seven, he takes his design:
 Let that be his sanction for all you behold—
 Can the figure be bad from so perfect a mold?

'Tis polish'd and varnish'd as well as he's able,
 And he hopes you'll find something like con-
 duct and fable; [thing,

Yet still this curst absence—In short here's the
 If the character hits, thence his actions all
 spring;

And nought will disgust you, and nought will
 alarm you, charm you:

You'll taste every joke, and his blunders will
 If not—faith we're all in a terrible fright,
 So begging for mercy, I wish you good night.

AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW of NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

POEMS by Mr. Gray, 1 vol. 8vo.
 Dodsley.

This is little, if any thing, more than a
 new edition of those very entertaining pro-
 ductions with which the elegant Mr. Gray
 has already oblig'd the world, and which
 are so well known to all the readers of taste
 in this country.

II. *An Account of the Manners and Customs*
of Italy, with Observations on the Mistakes of
some Travellers with regard to that Country. By
 Joseph Baretti, 2 vol 8vo. Davies.

This is a very entertaining work, and
 printed particularly to give the English a
 true idea of Italy, which has hitherto been
 greatly misrepresented by our travel writers,
 but by none so notoriously as a medical gen-
 tleman who lately made a tour to that coun-
 try; Signior Baretti refutes him in nume-
 rous instances even from his own accounts,
 and trusts his cause entirely to the common
 sense of his reader—But to give a specimen
 of Signior Baretti's reasoning and stile, we
 shall give the public an extract from his ob-

servations on Mr. Sharp's account of the Ita-
 lian Cicisbeos, or in other words the univer-
 sal state of adultery in which Mr. Sharp tells
 us the ladies of Italy live, as it forms one of
 the most capital objections to their national
 character.

"I should certainly have been surprized
 at the temerity of these remarks, if I had
 not been made acquainted with the manner
 by which Mr. Sharp came by his information.
 At Naples, it seems, he got a very fine fel-
 low for a temporary servant, whose name
 was Antonio. A true temporary servant fit
 for any Englishman on his travels.

This Antonio, who, by what I have
 heard of him, piques himself much upon his
 good education, upon his extensive know-
 ledge of men and manners, and upon his
 having written comedies, as he says, full as
 good as Goldoni's, was the chief oracle con-
 sulted by his good master about the customs
 and manners of Italy.

Mr. Sharp enjoyed, as I said, very little
 health all the time he was at Naples where
 he wrote the greatest part of the above ri-
 baldry

* Three bears beads sup'd.

† A bear passant.

haldry about husbands, wives, and cicisbro's. As he knew no native there, and seldom saw any of his countrymen, the clever Antonio was almost the only person, besides his family, that he could converse with. With Antonio therefore he used to clofet over night, and hold a private conference of some hours. When the conference was over, Antonio went down to the kitchen, and there entertained his fellow-servants with the account of the book that his master was composing with his assistance. "How? A book with your assistance?" "Yes upon my honour, replies Antonio; and my master listens eagerly to what I tell him of our lords and ladies; and holds his quill in his fingers, and suspends my talk every minute, that he may make memorandums of every particular I relate: but be sure I tell him nothing that is dishonourable to our country, as I am, you know, always an Italian in my heart."

Out of those noble memorandums it is very probable that Mr. Sharp formed his itinerary letters, not entertaining the least doubt about the abilities and veracity of his valet de-place; and thus was he led into an immense chaos of inconsistency and absurdity well deserving to be exposed, as it is by no means pardonable in a man of his age, of his character, and of his knowledge.

That Mr. Sharp had at Naples this Antonio for a servant, I am sure he will not deny: and he will not deny neither, that he used to clofet often with him, his quill in his hand for some hours, taking down memorandums of what the fellow was pleased to tell him: Mr. Sharp will perhaps deny his having got the chief things he has said about cicisbro's from Antonio, though he held his pen while Antonio rattled away in their nightly tete-a-tetes. But how will Mr. Sharp be able to convince any sensible man, that he had from higher people than Antonio, the unnatural and impossible things he has told in the passages quoted above from his book? How will he be able to persuade, that there is a vast track of land in a christian country, where some hundred thousands of husbands are most regularly and most infamously wronged by their wives immediately after marriage? That this is a fashion? That those husbands know for certain they are thus treated, and yet put up with it most unconcernedly, and with a perfect acquiescence, only withdrawing their social love from their wives, and their parental tenderness from their children, continuing however to live with them under the same roof?

Husbands and wives in Italy use no separate beds, not even in the hottest months: this is a notorious fact. How then can any rea-

sonable person be brought to believe, that all the husbands of a large country, or those of the better sort only, (if Mr. Sharp will have it so) are so utterly insensible to honour, as to receive to their beds the warm harlots just come from the casine towards morning? And how can he make any one believe, that some hundred thousands of wives become all harlots immediately after having quitted the altar? And that this happens in a country, according to his own account, overwhelmed with bigotry and superstition, which implies an exuberance of religion? And that this happens in a country, where women (still according to his own account) are all shut early in convents, where it is to be supposed that religion is the chief ingredient in their education? What? No religion in women who have been taught almost nothing else from their childhood to the years of matrimonial maturity? No fear, no shame, no modesty, no continence in that part of mankind, which nature has originally made fearful, shameful, modest, and continent? And then no jealousy, no anger, not the least resentment in men, made originally by nature so proud, so irascible, so impetuous? Ha! Nothing but an in amou prostitution on one side, and nothing but a perfect apathy on the other? And this in a country famed for the quick temper and hot imagination of its inhabitants? And Mr. Sharp will have it a *phenomenon never seen there*, that of a husband and wife shewing themselves together in public? And that wicked wives will think themselves dishonoured by keeping company with good wives? If this is not all Antonio's, whose stuff can it be?

But pray, good Mr. Sharp, is this the true course and general progress of nature? Or are the men and women in Italy of a different species from those of other countries? You may answer in a sober hour, that nature is pretty uniform every where, and that the Italian men and women are just such creatures as the men and women of other countries. But if they are, of the same species, how do they come to act so diametrically opposite to all the men and women of all other countries in marriage; that is, in the most critical business of life? In a business, which interests the generality of human beings infinitely more than any other? You answer again, that it is the climate which makes all Italian husbands sickle: and do you not see, my British philosopher, that you attribute to the climate a power of making so many automations of human beings, and that you are absurd beyond absurdity in saying so? That Antonio himself would blush with shame, if he was accused of being

* What Antonio had occasion to tell often to his fellow-servants at Naples, he freely repeats now in England. I never saw him to this day, October 16, 1767; but his affirmations came some months ago to my knowledge, as well as to that of almost all the Italians now in London. Antonio, I hear, is but lately come from Italy with a new English master.

is sinful a reasoner on human nature? But if the climate makes so many automations of the Italians, and if their affections and actions are in the power of the climate, and not in their own, to what end do you represent them as most abominably wicked, and endeavour, with all your might, to raise an abhorrence of them in your countrymen? You might as well have endeavoured to render odious to them all those peculiar productions of Italy, which owe their existence to that climate. I can allow, without any great difficulty, that the generality of the ladies in England behave with more reserve and circumspection than those of Italy; and I can easily be brought to believe, that neither the opera nor the play, neither Ranelagh nor Vauxhall, neither Almack's nor madam Comedy's, can taint, in the least, the purity of English female virtue, and throw any lady off her guard. I will even allow, that Venice in particular is a town infinitely more corrupted in point of chastity than London itself; and that in Venice, as well as in a few other capital towns in Italy, there are some women of rank, who have forfeited all claim to the title of virtuous by their unconcealed debauchery. But while I allow this, Mr. Sharp must likewise allow me, that the ladies of those towns in Italy, who have rendered themselves infamous in the eye of reason and of religion, may easily be named in every one of those towns: and the easy possibility of naming them implies, that their class is not very numerous. Mr. Sharp must allow me farther, that the number of the ladies who keep their character unstained, is so large, as to render his general accusations a vile heap of calumnies. Add to this, that whatever the manners may be of a few ladies (or of many, if Mr. Sharp will have it so) in a few of the large towns of Italy, yet the ladies in the small towns all over the country are neither better nor worse than those of the small towns all over Europe, where the want of sinful opportunities, the infrequency of bad example, the fear of idle tongues, the facility of detection, together with other motives of a higher nature, which operate more in small than in large places, keep women in very good order.

Had Mr. Sharp been able to make such reflections, he would certainly have been aware, that the character of a numerous nation does not depend on a few individuals scattered about half a dozen large towns; but that it depends on the many millions contained in two or three hundred small ones, and in their territories. Had Mr. Sharp said, that such a *gentildonna* in Venice, and such a *principessa* in Naples are universally pointed out for their immoral conduct, I might quickly have agreed with him. But when Mr. Sharp makes use of collective terms; when he says *the Venetian ladies*, *the Neapolitan ladies*, *the Florentine ladies*, and, what

is still worse, *the Italian ladies*, he must give me leave to tell him, that he vomits slander all the time he thinks himself speaking oracles; for in the corrupted city of Venice itself, there are very many ladies possessed of the most exalted virtue. It is true that they are not commonly known to the English travellers: but was Mr. Sharp by, I could name to him some of the best female beings that ever adorned his country, whom I myself brought acquainted with some Venetian ladies, who certainly gave them no reason to be ashamed of their acquaintance.

And how could then Mr. Sharp affirm, without taking shame to himself, that no Italian parent loves his children, when I am sure he has seen innumerable times innumerable Italian fathers and mothers bending about their little ones, prettily dressed in various fanciful ways, and seen them sorer than in any other part he ever visited? Barnett says, that *the Italians have a passion for their families, which is not known in other places*; and his observation is certainly just, as in the corrupted city of Venice itself the graver sort of people often find fault with the general fondness of parents, even those of the highest quality, because they take too much delight in leading their boys and girls about St. Mark's square, dressed like hussars and sultans, or like little shepherds and shepherdesses, and carrying them themselves from house to house. The reproaches that our numerous fond parents often hear upon this article, are justly grounded on the danger of making those boys and girls too early in love with show and parade, with dress and vanity. And how could Mr. Sharp say that the pleasure of maiden innocence and spightfulness is utterly unknown, or neglected, in Italy? Did he not see that this affirmation is incompatible with nature, as it implies a degree of brutality in a nation, whose predominant character according to his own and all travellers accounts, is love and sensibility of heart? And how could he say, that young folks in Italy see one another but once or twice before the celebration of their marriages, when in Venice itself it is a general custom, even among the chief nobility, to delay intended nuptials many months, and sometimes a whole year, that the young couple may conceive an affection for one another? Just a little before Mr. Sharp's arrival in Venice, an intended marriage was suddenly broke between a young lady of the Barbarigo's, and the eldest son of the Procuratorella Zen, (two of the greatest families there) though the parties had been betrothed a full twelvemonth, though all the wedding preparations were made, and though the very epithalamium was printed and ready for publication: and this happened for no other reason but because the bride took a disgust to the young man for his neglecting to court her with the usual daily regularity. These, Mr. Sharp,

Sharp,

Sharp, these are the customs in Venice with respect to marriages; and marriages in all other towns of Italy are contracted just as they are in all other christian countries. The great generally marry for the sake of alliance or interest, without much consulting inclination; and the little do as well as they can, exactly as people do in England; nor is it true, as Mr. Sharp affirms, that we put all our girls in convents, and keep them there until they marry, as I shall prove in another place. For shame then, Sir, thus to mistake for indisputable facts all the nonsense and waggery of your temporary footman in Naples! It was your clever Antonio, without any doubt, who made you write down in one page, that *the Neapolitans never dine together, and that there is no such custom as to invite each other to dinner*; then in another page, that *as Naples when you invite five ladies to dinner, you must lay ten plates of course, because each of them brings her cicibeeo with her*. How could you be so dull as not to see, that Antonio led you here into a flat contradiction? And how could you suffer yourself to be plunged by him into an ocean of nonsense, and set upon paper the story of the three cicibeeo's at Florence, the substantial, the dignified, and the fanpicker? You meant with your book to make the Italians ashamed of their country; but I am much more ashamed of you, Sir, who could swallow such stories, and yet walk upon two legs as well as any of them.

III. *The first Measures necessary to be taken in the American Department*, 8vo. 1s. 6d. Nicol.

This writer argues, and justly enough, against the impropriety of appointing military governors over trading colonies, and thinks that men of commercial knowledge would be much more eligible for the purposes of the public.—We think so too, but are apprehensive that the matter will not be seen in the same light, for obvious reasons to the ministry.

IV. *Travels into Germany*, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Dilly.

This entertaining work is written by Dr. Nugent, and is well worth the perusal of the public.—'Tis written in the epistolary manner, and contains, particularly, a minute account of the two Mecklenburgs, Strelitz, and Schewrin, where the author, who has written a history of those countries, was received with very great distinction, and had, from his intimacy with the greatest people of both, frequent opportunities of knowing every thing relative to their genius, character, and government.

V. *Modern Chastity; or, the agreeable Rape. A Poem*, 4to. 1s. 6d. Durham.

This is an attack upon the young woman who is now prosecuting a noble lord for a rape, and whose story of that remarkable transaction, is now not a little doubted by the intelligent part of the public.

VI. *Animadversions on Mr. Colman's True State, with some Remarks on his little serious Piece, called, The Otonian in Town*. Dodsley.

If these animadversions are not very just, they are at least very smart, and seem the product of a pen rather above the common rank of literary snarlers.

•VII. *The Gentleman's Directory; or, every Man his own Draper*, &c. By Martin Mosho, Taylor, of the Fleet-Prison, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

This is a sort of directory by which gentlemen may make up their cloathes for much less than the common prices; 'tis written by a poor foreigner, confined in the Fleet-prison, who solicits for the compassion of the public, and whom with all our hearts we recommend to its humanity.

VIII. *The Ring a Poem, addressed to Mrs. L——m*, 4to. 1s. Wilkie.

A vile composition of dulness and obscenity.

IX. *Letters written by the late Jonathan Swift, D. D. Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin—and several of his Friends, from the Year 1720, to the Year 1742—published from the Originals, collected and revised by Deane Swift, Esq; of Goodrich in Herefordshire, 2 vols. 4to. being the 3d and 4th. Bathurst.*

Though there must be a thousand trifling things in letters between intimate friends which were never, at the time of their being written, intended for publication, still the very trifles of such a genius as Swift must be matters of curiosity, since, in the unguarded moments of the heart, a great man's character is much more easily marked, than when he carefully and laboriously communicates his opinions to the public.—For these reasons we think these additional volumes to the letters of Swift and his friends a valuable acquisition to the public especially as they are interspersed with numberless anecdotes of illustrious men, whose minute actions are, wholly at least, generally unnoticed by history—we have already given some detached specimens from these letters, but as our review is peculiarly undertaken to give an account of books, it would look like a slight to the name of Swift if we did not register 'it in our literary department—we therefore give the following extract from the third volume, about the time Queen Anne's famous peace was in agitation, to shew what very little things the greatest ministers appear when they dread a removal from their offices.

“The elector of Hanover's minister here has given in a violent memorial against the peace, and caused it to be printed. The Whig lords are doing their utmost for a majority against Friday, and design, if they can, to address the queen against the peace. Lord Nottingham, a famous Tory and speech maker, is gone over to the Whig side: they toast him daily, and Lord Wharton says, it is Dis-mal (so they call him from his looks) will save England at last. Lord treasurer was hinting as if he wished a ballad was made on him,

him, and I will get up one against to-morrow. He gave me a scurrilous printed paper of bad verses on himself, under the name of the English Catiline, and made me read them to the company. It was his birth-day, which he would not tell us, but Lord Marley whispered it to me.

6. I was this morning making the ballad, two degrees above Grubbiere; at noon I paid a visit to Mrs. Masham, and then went to dine with our society. Poor lord keeper dined below stairs, I suppose on a bit of mutton. We chose two members; we were eleven met, the greatest meeting we ever had: I am next week to introduce Lord Orrery. The printer came before we parted, and brought the ballad, which made them laugh very heartily a dozen times. He is going to print the pamphlet in small, a fifth edition, to be taken off by friends and sent into the country. A sixpenny answer is come out, good for nothing, but guessing me among others for the author. To-morrow is the fatal day for the parliament meeting, and we are full of hopes and fears. We reckon we have a majority of ten on our side in the house of lords; yet I observed Mrs. Masham a little uneasy; she assures me the queen is stout. The duke of Marlborough has not seen the queen for some days past; Mrs. Masham is glad of it, because she says, he tells a hundred lies to his friends of what she says to him: he is one day humble, and the next on the high ropes. The duke of Ormond, they say, will be in town to-night by twelve.

7. This being the day the parliament was to meet, and the great question to be determined, I went with Dr. Friend to dine in the city, on purpose to be out of the way, and we sent our printer to see what was our fate; but he gave us a most melancholy account of things. The earl of Nottingham began, and spoke against a peace, and desired that in their address they might put in a clause to advise the queen not to make a peace without Spain; which was debated and carried by the Whigs by about six voices: and this has happened entirely by my lord treasurer's neglect, who did not take timely care to make up all his strength, although every one of us gave him caution enough. Nottingham has certainly been bribed. The question is yet only carried in the committee of the whole house, and we hope when it is reported to the house to-morrow, we shall have a majority by some Scotch lords coming to town. However, it is a mighty blow and loss of reputation to lord treasurer, and may end in his ruin. I hear the thing only as the printer brought it, who was at the debate; but how the ministry take it, or what their hopes and fears are, I cannot tell until I see them. I shall be early with the secretary to-morrow, and then I will tell you more, and shall write a full account to March, 1768.

the bishop of Clogher to-morrow, and to the archbishop of Dublin, if I have time. I am horribly down at present. I long to know how lord treasurer bears this, and what remedy he has. The duke of Ormond came this day to town, and was there.

8. I was early this morning with the secretary, and talked over this matter. He hoped, that when it was reported this day in the house of lords, they would disagree with their committee, and so the matter would go off, only with a little loss of reputation to lord treasurer. I dined with Dr. Cockburr, and after a Scotch member came in, and told us that the clause was carried against the court in the house of lords almost two to one; I went directly to Mrs. Masham, and meeting Dr. Arbuthnot (the queen's favourite physician) we went together. She was just come from waiting at the queen's dinner, and going to her own. She had heard nothing of the thing being gone against us. It seems lord treasurer had been so negligent, that he was with the queen while the question was put in the house; I immediately told Mrs. Masham, that either she and lord treasurer had joined with the queen to betray us, or that they two were betrayed by the queen: She protested solemnly it was not the former, and I believed her; but she gave me some lights to suspect the queen is changed. For, yesterday when the queen was going from the house, where she sat to hear the debate, the duke of Shrewsbury, lord chamberlain, asked her, whether he or the great chamberlain Lindsay ought to lead her out, she answered short, Neither of you, and gave her hand to the duke of Somerset, who was louder than any in the house for the clause against peace. She gave me one or two more instances of this sort, which convince me that the queen is false, or at least very much wavering. Mr. Masham begged us to stay, because lord treasurer would call, and we were resolved to fall on him about his negligence in securing a majority. He came, and appeared in good humour as usual, but I thought his countenance was much cast down. I rallied him, and desired him to give me his staff, which he did; I told him, if he would secure it me a week, I would set all right: He asked, How? I said I would immediately turn lord Marlborough, his two daughters, the duke and duchess of Somerset, and lord Cholmondeley out of all their employments; and I believe he had not a friend but was of my opinion. Arbuthnot asked, How he came not to secure a majority? He could answer nothing, but that he could not help it, if people would lie and swear. A poor answer for a great minister. There fell from him a scripture expression, that "the hearts of kings are unsearchable." I told him, It was what I feared, and was from him the worst news he could tell me. I begged him to know what we had to trust to; he stuck a

a little; but at last bid me not fear, for all would be well yet. We would fain have had him eat a bit where he was, but he would go home, it was past six: He made me go home with him. There we found his brother and Mr. Secretary. He made his son take a list of all in the house of commons who had places, and yet voted against the court, in such a manner as if they should lose their places: I doubt he is not able to compass it. Lord keeper came in an hour, and they were going upon business: So I left him, and returned to Mrs. Masham; but she had company with her, and I would not stay.

This is a long journal, and of a day that may produce great alterations, and hazard the ruin of England. The Whigs are all in triumph; they foretold how all this would be, but we thought it boasting. Nay, they said the parliament should be dissolved before Christmas, and perhaps it may: This is all your d—d duchess of Somerset's doings. I warned them of it nine months ago, and a hundred times since: The secretary always dreaded it. I told lord treasurer, I should have the advantage of him; for he would lose his head, and I should only be hanged, and so carry my body entire to the grave.

9. I was this morning with Mr. Secretary; we are both of opinion that the queen is false. I told him what I heard, and he confirmed it by other circumstances. I then went to my friend Lewis, who had sent to see me. He talks of nothing but retiring to his estate in Wales. He gave me reasons to believe the whole matter is settled between the queen and the Whigs; he hears that lord Somers is to be treasurer, and believes, that sooner than turn out the duchess of Somerset, she will dissolve the parliament, and get a whiggish one, which may be done by managing elections. Things are now in the crisis, and a day or two will determine. I have desired him to engage lord treasurer, that as soon as he finds the change is resolved on, he will send me abroad as queen's secretary somewhere or other, where I may remain till the new ministers recal me; and then I will be sick for five or six months till the storm has spent itself. I hope he will grant me this; for I should hardly trust myself to the mercy of my enemies while their anger is fresh. I dined to day with the secretary, who affects mirth, and seems to hope all will yet be well. I took him aside after dinner, told him how I had served them, and had asked no reward, but thought I might ask security; and then desired the same thing of him, to send me abroad before a change. He embraced me, and swore he would take the same care of me as he would of himself, &c. but bid me have courage, for that in two days my lord treasurer's wisdom would appear greater than ever; that he suffered all that had happened on purpose, and had taken measures to turn it to advantage. I said God send it; but I do not believe a

syllable; and as far as I can judge, the game is lost. I shall know more soon, and my letters will be a good history to shew you the steps of this change.

VII. *A Letter on the Behaviour of the Populace on a late Occasion, in the Procedure against a noble Lord. In Italian and English.* 8vo. 6d. Bingley.

This is a dispassionate appeal to the public, in consequence of the invectives thrown out against Lord Baltimore, who has been condemned by the mob before he has been tried by the laws of his country, and this too at a time when the circumstance of his being readily bailed by one of the greatest magistrates which this kingdom ever boasted, should, in the opinion of every sensible man, be considered as a very strong argument in his favour. The lower orders of mankind, however, are always extremely happy, when they have the least opportunity of censuring their superiors, yet if the public really knew what Lord Baltimore has suffered, their resentment would be turned into pity, and they would find him, as Shakespear pathetically expresses it, "A man more sinned against than sinning."

We are informed by the pamphlet that his porter in endeavouring to oppose some who were rushing into the house of his master, received a blow, to which, I am told the coroner's inquest have given in their opinion he owed his death. What a shock must this be to a master, who, besides the loss of a faithful servant, has the affliction to consider that it was in his defence, and for doing his duty, that he was murdered!

His lordship had a daughter of about fourteen years of age, allowed by every one that knew her to be endowed with the most amiable qualities, supremely beloved by him. And who on seeing the rising of the people and frightened at the danger of a father who she tenderly loved; finding herself too left to him, without her knowing what was the matter, she fell into convulsive fits, and three days died.

Hard indeed! Says the letter writer to a correspondent, you will once more say, all this to happen, on nothing more than a presumption of so improbable a guilt! well you may say so on this occasion, and be in the wrong. I say the same, and naturally inclined as I am to take the part of unfortunate, even though I do not personally know them; I can unaffectedly assure you that at the instant I am writing this to you the thoughts of such a deep distress so quicken my feelings, that my heart bleeds at it. do not you the more for this return to an exclamation of "O cruel laws! O barbarous country!"

In what fault are the laws, and should it be imputed to a whole people, some wretches, under pretext of zeal, to arrive at their ends, should, unwarranted by any the least legal authority, attempt

forcible entry into the house of a nobleman of great property, and murder his porter, besides other outrages? You are to know that this truly tragical act was committed before the woman had taken that oath which makes you shudder; consequently before any warrant could be issued thereon. Can you pretend to find out any regulation that will effectually restrain men's unbridled passions? The laws may punish, but they cannot prevent crimes. Inconveniences being, humanly speaking, inevitable in any government whatsoever; and however inflicted by the wisest and justest legislature, the weight of them must fall on some one, and, in that case, his misfortune is like the damage caused by a thunderbolt, or an earthquake. Finally, to corroborate by a respectable authority, all that I have said, to evince that there is not always to be drawn a consequence of blame to a government, for what damage is suffered under it by an innocent person, let me recommend to you the perusal of the following passage out of Machiavel, which I fancy must have slipped your memory.

"If a subject should, in the ordinary course of law, be oppressed (even though wrongfully) there follows on it little or no disturbance in the commonwealth, because the execution will have been done without private violence, and without foreign force, which are the things that destroy the liberty of a country; but it will have been done by the civil power and authority, which have their appropriate bounds, nor do they transgress them to any degree that might subvert the commonwealth."

Happily however, though our mobs are influenced by prejudice, our courts of justice are not, and there we have seen with what degree of reason such torrents of abuse have been continually poured out upon this unfortunate nobleman.—The Italian part of this pamphlet is much superior to the translation.

X. *The Adventures of Miss Beverley, interspersed with genuine Memoirs of a northern Lady of Quality*, 2 vols. 8vo. Bladon.

Those who find a pleasure in perusing the customary productions of a circulating library,

will probably think their time not ill bestowed in reading the adventures of Miss Beverley.

XI. *The Companion for the Fire-Side, or Winter's Evening Amusement, &c.* 1 vol. 8vo. Cooke.

This is a compilation of well known stories taken from the newspaper and other periodical publications.

XII. *The Summer-house; or, the History of Mr. Morton and Miss Baintread*, 2 vols. 8vo. Noble.

We doubt not but this novel, like the generality of those books which are filled with love and tenderness will have its admirers among the boarding schools, round the metropolis, as its well enough calculated to give our young ladies an early inclination for husbands.

XIII. *The happy Extravagant; or, the Memoirs of Charles Clairville, Esq;* 2 vols. 8vo. Noble.

Fresh food for the circulating library, and perfectly of a piece with the generality of such productions.

XIV. *The Distress'd Wife; or, the History of Eliza Windham*, 2 vols. 12mo. Wilkie.

There is goodness of heart in this little work; but no goodness of composition, and though we subscribe to the benevolence of the author, we cannot pay any extraordinary compliment to his abilities.

XV. *A Sentimental Journey through France and Italy*, by Mr. Yorick, 2 vols. 12mo. Becket.

This is the beginning of a work which death has commanded never to be finished.—The author's great talents notwithstanding his disregard of order, are universally known, and though some illiberal pen has meanly endeavoured to injure his reputation, by hinting at his want of wisdom, still we may say in his own words at the conclusion of Lefevre's story, that if the accusing spirit flies up to heaven's chancery with his indiscretions, it will blush to give them in, and we doubt not, but the recording angel in writing them down will drop a tear upon each, and wash it away for ever.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

SUNDAY, Feb. 28.

HE house, &c. of a farmer, at Redwick, in Monmouthshire, were consumed by fire, with nine cows and calves, and a sow and pigs.

TUESDAY, March 1.

The society of ancient Britons, previous to their annual sermon and feast, waited on the prince of Wales, who presented them with 100 guineas.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when Benjamin Payne, John Alders, John Tapping, for different robberies on the highway, Ann Robinson and Sophia Revell, for Burglary, received sentence of death; as did also Mr. James Gibson, the attorney (See p. 53.) Forty-eight were sentenced to transportation for seven years, two for fourteen years, two were branded, one publicly, and seven privately whipped. Alders, Tapping, Revell, and Robinson, were afterwards reprieved.

X 2

TUESDAY

TUESDAY, 8.

The following bills received the royal assent by a commission, previous to his majesty's going to the House of Peers, viz.

The bill for granting to his majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund, and for applying a certain sum remaining therein, for the service of the present year.—To raise a certain sum by loans on Exchequer bills, for the service of the present year.—To raise 1,900,000*l.* by annuities and lottery, for the service of the present year.—For redeeming the remainder of the joint stock of annuities, established in the third year of his present majesty's reign.—To apply the sum granted for the pay and cloathing of the militia for the present year.—For better paving, cleansing, and enlightening the city of London, and the liberties thereof, &c.—To amend an act for the better regulating journeymen tailors, within the weekly bills of mortality.—To amend and render more effectual in his majesty's dominions in America, an act of this session, for punishing mutiny and desertion, &c.—To continue several acts for the better encouraging the whale fishery.—For more easy and effectual recovery of the penalties and forfeitures inflicted by acts, relating to the trade and revenues of the British colonies in America.—To explain and amend the laws touching the elections of knights of the shires in England so far as relates to clerks, appointed to take the said polls.

And also to several other public and private bills.

THURSDAY, 10.

His majesty gave the royal assent to some private bills, after which he made a most gracious speech. (See p. 152.)

FRIDAY, 11.

The parliament was dissolved by proclamation, and writs were ordered for the election of a new one to bear test March 12, and to be returnable on May 10. Another proclamation was issued for electing the sixteen Scots peers on April 26.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

The election for four members, for the city of London, came on at Guildhall, the candidates being the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, lord mayor, Sir Robert Ladbrooke, knt. Sir Richard Glyn, bart. Aldermen Beckford and Trecothick, Mr. Deputy Pater-son, and John Wilkes, Esq; and after holding up of hands, the Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Ladbrooke, Mr. Beckford, and Mr. Wilkes, were declared by the sheriffs to have the majority. A poll was demanded in favour of Sir Richard Glyn, Mr. Trecothick, and Mr. Pater-son.

WEDNESDAY, 21.

At the close of the poll, at Guildhall, the numbers stood, as follow :

The Lord Mayor	3729
Sir Robert Ladbrooke	3678
William Beckford, Esq;	3402
Barlow Trecothick, Esq;	2957

Sir Richard Glyn	1823
John Pater-son, Esq;	169
John Wilkes, Esq;	1247

The contest, during this election, was very warm, and papers and addresses to the public were every day published, as usual, for and against the several candidates. Mr. Wilkes seemed to be the darling of the mob, and some indecencies were committed by those gentry in and about the hall. A subscription was set on foot, successfully, for paying that gentleman's debts, and there appeared the following copy of a letter from him, to Messrs Nuthall and Francis, solicitor and deputy solicitor of the treasury.

"S I R, London, March 22, 1768.

I take the liberty of acquainting you, that in the beginning of the ensuing term I shall present myself to the court of King's Bench. I pledge my honour as a gentleman, that on the very first day I will there make my personal appearance. I am, sir,

Your most humble servant,

JOHN WILKES.

At the commencement and the close of the poll, the several candidates addressed the livery in proper speeches upon the occasion.

Mr. James Gibson, the attorney, and Benjamin Payne, were executed at Tyburn. Mr. Gibson was favoured with a coach to the place of execution, and behaved with manly fortitude, and great devotion. Payne behaved with great penitence.

FRIDAY 25.

At a common-hall, the right hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Ladbrooke, Mr. Alderman Beckford, and Mr. Alderman Trecothick, were declared duly elected representatives in parliament for the city of London.

After losing his election in the city, Mr. Wilkes declared himself a candidate for the county of Middlesex.

SATURDAY, 26.

After a trial of nineteen hours, Lord Baltimore and his two female accomplices were acquitted of the rape on Miss Sarah Woodcock. (See our last vol. p. 686.)

MONDAY, 29.

The election for Middlesex came on at Brentford, when Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Cooke were declared duly elected.

Two pots of young oaks have been presented to the Royal Society, from Mr. Alton, botanick gardener to her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales at Kew. They were raised from acorns of the year 1766, which had been preserved in wax from the 22d of February, 1767, to the beginning of December, 1767, when they were committed to his care, by desire of the Royal Society, to try if they would vegetate, and there are already twenty five young oaks come up out of the thirty-four acorns which were sown. At the same time the manner of preserving them was communicated to the earl of Morton; president of the Royal Society, in a letter from J. Ellis, Esq; of Gray's

Grey's-Nun, F. R. S. wherein Mr. Billi has been how to avoid the scalding heat of the sun, which is apt to destroy the germ of most seeds inclosed in it. By this method the most valuable seeds may be brought from the remotest parts of the earth in a growing state, which may in time be of considerable use to the trade of our American colonies.

A cottage, near Bury, in Suffolk, was lately consumed by fire, and an old woman perished in the flames.

The king's pardon, and a reward, are offered for the discovery of the persons, who, in the night between the 14th and 15th broke open and robbed the custom-house, at Bridlington, in Yorkshire.

In the first week of January 1767, the rector of Ackworth, in Yorkshire, invited thirty-nine of his parishioners to dine with him, viz. twenty-one men and eighteen women, whose ages amounted to 3784; and in the first week of last January he invited thirty of his parishioners to dine with him, viz. nineteen men and twenty-one women, whose ages amounted to 2885.

We are informed from Abbey-Landcroft in Cumberland, that a woman, called Jane Forester, who lives in that parish, is now in the 138th year of her age. When Cromwell besieged the city of Carlisle, in the year 1646, she can remember that a horse's head sold for 2s. 6d. before the garrison surrendered. At the martyrdom of King Charles I. she was nineteen years of age. At Brampton, about six years ago, she made oath before the commissioners in a chancery suit, to have known the estate, the right of which was then disputed, to have been enjoyed by the ancestors of the present heir 101 years. She hath an only daughter living, aged 103. And we are further informed, that there are six women now living in the same parish where she resides, the youngest of whom is ninety-nine years of age.

At the assizes, at Salisbury, seven persons were capitally convicted, one of them for murder; at Gloucester eight, six of whom were reprieved; at Maidstone five; at Aylesbury three; at Winchester four; at Hertford ten, six of whom were reprieved. Oxford was a maiden assize.

Dublin, Feb. 20. The following is his excellency the lord lieutenant's answer to the address of the honourable House of Commons:

Gentlemen,

I return you my most sincere thanks for this kind and honourable address, and am extremely happy that my endeavours with his majesty, in favour of the bill, for limiting the duration of parliaments in this kingdom, have proved effectual, and satisfactory to you; and I do not doubt but that this signal instance of his majesty's gracious compliance with the wishes of his faithful commons, will on all occasions meet with that seal and

gratitude which his paternal goodness deserves. (See p. 118.)

Extract of a Letter from New York, dated March 30.

"There are now four brigs, from forty to seventy tons, and fifteen armed decked cutters, on the Lake Ontario: by means of these the navigation of the great Lakes, and a new trade, will soon be established, equal almost to that which we now enjoy from several British islands."

By the Philadelphia, Capt. McGill, arrived at Liverpool from Angola and Antigua, we have an account of the loss of the sloop Venus, Capt. Wilding of that port, last October. The circumstances are as follow: The vessel being in the river Congo, and the captain (as customary) having a factory on shore, where he had purchased about sixty slaves, which were on board the Venus; the king of that country having been affronted a few weeks before by Capt. W. belonging to London, by his intriguing two or three of the free traders on board, and keeping them prisoners some time, and afterwards taking them to Cape Benda; to replace which the king insisted on Capt. Wilding either giving up his sloop and cargo, or lose his life; the captain made proposals of giving him twenty slaves and some goods, but that would not do, the injured king was determined to have all or his head, which obliged him to deliver up his vessel and cargo: At the same time a Frenchman trading there, from Cape Benda, in his long-boat, shared the same fate. He likewise sent to let the king of Cape Benda know, that if he did not procure him sufficient restitution for the injury done him and his country, (from ships trading there) he would immediately raise his forces and lay waste his country, which he might easily do being much more powerful. The Venus, after being in possession of the natives some time, (most part of the slaves and cargo landed) was blown up, occasioned by their attempting to fire the swivels, as a salute to a boat that was passing them with the traders on board, which Capt. W. had released at Cape Benda) who were returning to their native country.—Captain McGill also brings an account of the Nancy Waddington, from Bonay, with 366 slaves, at Antigua.

DEATHS.

Feb. 17. **T**yringham Stephens, Esq; a commissioner of the Victualling-office—21. Lord Sherard, only son of the earl of Harborough.—Hon. George Edward Pakenham, uncle to Lord Longford—20. Rev. Mr. Richard Baron, a baptist minister, well known by his writings, and his warmth, and even enthusiasm, in the cause of liberty.

Lately. Joseph Jordan, Esq; many years consul-general in Galicia, aged seventy-eight

Cross

—Crosse Ooting, Esq; aged sixty-three—Peter Randolph, Esq; a wealthy planter in Jamaica—John Harris, Esq; late member for Barnstable—Rev. Mr. Pennington, prebendary of Lincoln, &c.—Rev. Dr. Chardin Musgrave, provost of Oriel College, Oxon.—Robert Knight, of Langold, Nottinghamshire, Esq;—Robert Brand, Esq; formerly a South-sea director—Mrs. Lynch, youngest daughter of the late archbishop Wake, and relict of the late dean of Canterbury—Relict of Sir John Haliburton, bart.—Thomas Stevens, Esq; late an East-India commander—Mrs. Mary Gould, mother of lady Le Despencer—Sir Henry Sinclair, of Longfermacus, bart.—John Hutton, Esq; a commissioner of the peace, in Yorkshire—Capt. James Stephens, late of the royal artillery, a brave officer—William Ord, Esq; a commissioner of the peace for Northumberland—Commodore Thomas Harrison, of the navy—Hon. and Rev. Charles Caulfield, uncle to the earl of Charlemount—Mary, duchess dowager of Somerset, mother of the present duke—Rev. Dr. Robert Smith, master of Trinity college, Cambridge—Benj. Scrimshaw, of Langley, Herts Esq;—Rev. Dr. Garnet, brother of the bishop of Clogher—Peter Devisme, Esq; late an Hamburg merchant—Thomas Freke, Esq; a commissioner of the peace for Dorsetshire—Richard Harvey, Esq; an attorney of the palace court—Mrs. Vaughan, wife of the member for Merionethshire—Dr. Martin, one of the abridgers of the Philos. Transactions, and a learned physician—Sir William Halford, bart. succeeded by his nephew now Sir Charles Halford, bart.—Mr. John Haggart, printer in Chandery lane—Mrs. Wyhham, sister of the viscount Say and Sele—Lieut.col. Hunt of the city militia—Miss Palmer, daughter of Charles Palmer, of Ilington, Esq;—Francis Herring, Esq, a merchant—Pendock Price, Esq; a commissioner of the peace for Kent—Major Ball, of Dingley, in Northamptonshire, aged 84. See *Higbland regiment*, in our *General Index*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Jan. 30. R. rev. Frederick bishop of Cloyne, is translated to the see of Derry, in Ireland—Feb. 2. Rev. Mr. Shanbury, is presented to the rectory of Stoke-Clymesland, in Cornwall—16. Rev. Dr. Charles Agar, dean of Kilmore, is promoted to the bishoprick of Cloyne, in Ireland.

From the rest of the Papers.

Rev. Henry Bate, is presented to the rectory of Highcombe, Lincolnshire—Mr. Shebbeare, to the rectory of East-Thorndon, Essex—Mr. Warren to a prebend of Ely—Mr. Fletcher to the vicarage of Stoddersley, Wilts—Mr. Allen, to the rectory of Little-

Chart, Kent—Mr. Thorpe, to the living of Chillingham, in Northumberland—Mr. Lewis, to the living of St. George the Martyr, Southwark—Mr. Bentley, to the vicarage of Hemmelforth, Lincolnshire—Mr. Lyon, to the vicarage of Warfield, Berks—Mr. Waldron, to the rectory of Ruswick, in Worcestershire—Dr. Hincheliffe, to the mastership of Trinity-college, Cambridge—Mr. Bickerton, to the rectory of Whimple-Hay, Wilts—Mr. Buckner, to a prebend of Chichester—Mr. Humphreys to the rectory of Greete, Salop—Mr. Parker, to the vicarage of Stockley, Devon—Mr. Bowen, to the rectories of Buckenham and Haffingham, Norfolk.

A dispensation passed the seal to enable the Rev. Samuel Pipe, M. A. to hold the rectory of Trent-Walton, and vicarage of Croxall, Derbyshire—To enable Mr. Warton to hold the rectories of Leverington and Snadwell, in Cambridgeshire—Mr. Hodson, to hold the vicarage of Thornton and rectory of Sandhurst, Kent—Mr. Webster, to hold the rectory of North-Mims, Hertfordshire, with that of St. Stephen, Coleman-street—Mr. Curtois, to hold the rectory of Peter-Hanworth, with that of Branton, Lincolnshire—Mr. Whalley, to hold the vicarage of Horsley, Surrey, with the united rectories of St. Margaret Pattens, and St. Gabriel Fenchurch in London—Mr. Buller, to hold the rectories of Houghton and Wonston, Hants—Mr. Easton, to hold the rectories of Barkstone, and St. Mary Bidbrooke, Lincolnshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Jan. 30. Richard Steele, of Dublin, Esq; is created a baronet of Ireland—Feb. 2. Richard Sutton, William Blair, and William Fraser, Esqrs; are authorised, by commission under the great seal to execute the office of keeper of the privy-seal, for six weeks, &c.—David Cuthbert, Esq; is appointed a commissioner of excise in Scotland, in the room of George Burger, Esq; appointed comptroller thereof, &c.—Thomas Harrison, Esq; attorney-general of Jamaica.

Feb. 16. Lieut. Gen. George Howard, governor of Chelsea hospital—Lieut. Gen. John Molyneux, governor of Minorca, Portsmouth, &c.—22. Francis Laurent, of the Grenades, Esq; was knighted—23. Robert Sandford, Esq; is appointed governor of Galway, in Ireland.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 2. The 26th of last month at night, a fire broke out in the quarter of Sultan Achmet's

met's mosque and notwithstanding the Grand Seigneur was present, and the utmost diligence was used to stop the progress of the flames, fifty houses were reduced to ashes.

Constantinople, Jan. 26. They write from Adrianople, that the river Maritz, which traverses that city, hath suddenly overflowed its banks, and with such impetuosity, that it swept away a great number of houses, the inhabitants of which had not time to save their lives.

Warsaw, Feb. 10. We are assured that the suppression of the jurisdiction of the seigniorie have been approved and adopted, and that in consequence thereof there will be formed a synod or ecclesiastical council of which the primate is to be president. This tribunal will decide, in dernier resort, all such ecclesiastical causes as have hitherto been carried to the court of Rome, or laid before the auncio from that court residing here. The tax on the pope's bulls will be abolished, or at least reduced, and a regulation made respecting tithes. An ambassador is to be sent to the court of Rome, to solicit an approbation of the general regulation, which shall be agreed on relative to all the above Objects.

Warsaw, Feb. 13. It has been agreed to confirm the treaty concluded with Russia in 1686, in the form in which it exists in the archives of that empire, and not as it was published in Poland.

The great commission continue their deliberations with the greatest assiduity, that they may be able to complete the business which they have under consideration before the 22d. instant when the diet will meet again. Meanwhile we are assured, that the new duties on wine, brandy, beer, and other liquors will not be finally settled till the ordinary diet, which is to be held in December next. Several new dispositions have been made concerning precedence in the senate.

Warsaw, Feb. 27. When the states met on the 20th. they adjourned to the 26th. Yesterday Prince Radzivil declared that the commission had concluded all the business which had been brought before them; and the primate desired that the diet, which was to break up on the 1st of March, might be allowed to sit eight days more.

Prince Repnia has consented that these words shall be inserted in the treaty which is going to be signed *without prejudice to the treaty of Oliva, or that of Carlowitz, &c.* The Russian troops are soon to leave Poland; some regiments being already in motion.

The commissioners have fixed the public contributions at twenty-three millions of Polish dollars per annum; and have ordered a coinage of one hundred millions of silver, and twelve millions of copper.

Petersburgh, Feb. 9. The empress hath

ratified, with the greatest satisfaction, the treaty concluded lately at Copenhagen by the baron de Saldern, her minister plenipotentiary, with those of the king of Denmark by which the differences which subsisted between their majesties, relative to a part of the country of Holstein, the patrimony of the grand duke, have been amicably accommodated.

Extract of a Letter from St. Petersburg, Feb. 23.

"On Saturday last his excellency Count Czernichew, her imperial majesty's ambassador to the British court, was pleased to invite the whole British factory, established in this place, to a masked ball and a most splendid supper at his own palace, at which were present many of the Russian nobility, and all the foreign ministers. Nothing could exceed the magnificence and elegance of the entertainment, except the politeness with which it was conducted, and the attention which their excellencies the count and countess were pleased to shew to every person of the British nation. Such a distinguished mark of regard to our country will certainly meet with a suitable return of honour and respect on his arrival, to the increase of that mutual confidence already established between the two courts. His excellency will probably set out in May, as soon his countess's health will permit after her lying in, which is shortly expected."

Copenhagen, Feb. 16. A few days ago the king sent to the Society of Sciences established here, a considerable sum of money, which is to be divided into a certain number of prizes to be bestowed on such authors who shall have furnished the best works on some points of physick, mathematicks, and history.

Stockholm, Feb. 5. We have received advice, that the Sieur Juleuschild, intendant of the court, and receiver of the rents of the university of Upsal, is become a bankrupt for nine or ten tons of gold, to the great surprize of every body.

Vienna, Feb. 17. A general order has lately been published, conformable to the one that was given out for the court last January, to regulate the mournings throughout her imperial majesty's dominions, fixing the different periods of each, from the deepest of six months to the slightest of a week; and forbidding entirely the wearing of velvet, damask or fatin, upon these occasions, and of silks and stuffs of any kind, that are not the manufacture of the country.

Vienna, March 2. The earthquake, which we had here on the 17th of last month, was not so sensibly felt at Presbourg as in this city; but as it was stronger at Newstadt, about three posts from hence, in the road to Italy, it is imagined it came to us from that part of the world. There is scarce a house at Newstadt

Newstadt that has not suffered more or less, and the Royal Military Academy there has been so much damaged, that it is computed the repairs will amount to thirty thousand florins at least. There is no account of any lives having been lost. It was computed by the astronomer of the Jesuits College here, who was at that instant in the Observatory, that the earthquake lasted with us thirty seconds, in which time, he says, he felt more than an hundred shocks.

Hanau, Feb. 12. Yesterday afternoon a courier passed here in his way to Dresden, with the agreeable news, that prince Clement of Saxony, bishop of Freisingen and Ratisbon, had been elected on the 10th, archbishop and elector of Triers.

Hamburg, Feb. 28. A discovery has lately been made in the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz of a brazen chest, which was concealed under a high hill, and contained thirty idols, with urns and instruments for sacrifice. On the back of the largest of the idols, the words *Radegast Rhetra* were very legible. The pieces are all very good gold, and weigh together about fifteen pounds.

Naples, Feb. 6. The junta appointed for the administration of the effects of the jesuits have ordered sale to be made of every thing they possessed, and which were found in their houses, farms, &c. to a very considerable amount.

Florence, Jan. 30. In consequence of our sovereign's orders an exact list is making out of all the monasteries and ecclesiastical estates throughout this duchy.

Florence, Feb. 12. The great duchess was brought to bed this morning, between four and five o'clock, of a prince, and both are as well as can be expected. [This prince has been baptized by the name of Francis-Joseph Charles-John.]

Milan, Jan. 30. The government has appointed a commission, composed of four lawyers, to examine into the revenues of the jesuits settled in this duchy, their expences, their administration with regard to various legacies, to hear their reasons, and to find out the nature of the estates which they possess.

Turin, Feb. 27. His Britannic majesty having been graciously pleased to appoint the earl of Carlisle, now at this court in the progress of his travels, to be one of the knights of the most ancient and noble order of the thistle; and having desired the king of Sardinia to represent his majesty in creating his lordship a knight, and investing him with the ensigns of that order, his Sardinian majesty very readily agreed thereto, and accompanied his consent with many expressions of affection and good-will towards the king of Great Britain: And accordingly the ceremony was performed this day in the usual manner.

Parma, Feb. 20. In the night between the 7th and 8th inst. all the jesuits in the territories of Parma were expelled at the same hour, without any disturbance. The old hospital of St. Lazarus, near that city, was the place where they were brought together, except one party, which took another road, but fell in with the rest in their way to Bologna, which was appointed for their general rendezvous. A magistrate was deputed to go to each of the houses belonging to the jesuits, to signify the infant's commands; and the next morning a pragmatic sanction was issued, declaring the proscription of the order. At the same time an ordinance was issued concerning the public places of learning, wherein new professors are appointed to succeed in such departments as were occupied by jesuits.

Parma, Feb. 20. A certain writing in form of a bull, from Rome, has come to our knowledge here; but as the expressions and maxims therein contained could not proceed from a pontiff so holy, so enlightened and so sagacious, as is the present reigning pope, the infant duke hath ordered all his subjects to believe that in effect this piece does not come from his holiness; enjoining them, at the same time, not to fail in respect towards him; and forbidding them to molest, on that account, any of the subjects of the court of Rome. (See p. 120.)

Geneva, March 11. The great and lesser councils presented this day to the general council a plan of reconciliation, which was accepted by 1204 voices against twenty-three. This event has given great pleasure, as it opens a prospect of tranquility so long wished for in this city.

Paris, Feb. 22. They write from Cadix, that the orders of the king have been executed, with regard to the jesuits of Paraguay, without any resistance; and that the inhabitants, who were thought to be greatly attached to them, made not the least commotion, and only signified their regret on account of losing them.

The king hath purchased, of the creditors of the Jesuits, the house of the cape for 100,000 crowns; and their habitations for 800,000.

* * * We cannot, from our well-known impartiality, refuse the insertion of the letter from the author of *An appeal*, &c. but, as it is so long, we hope he will excuse its appearance in two or three months running. The piece from *Amanda*, and many others in prose and verse, received from our generous correspondents, will have a place as soon as possible: We never neglect their favours, but first come, or temporary pieces, first served. The list for March, will be inserted in our next.

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



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WITH

A PORTRAIT of the CELEBRATED Mr. WILKES,
finely engraved, from an ORIGINAL PAINTING;

AND

A VIEW of Dr. BATTY's elegant House and Gardens, at TWICKENHAM,

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Paternoster Row;
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or
fitted, or any single Month to complete Sets.

PRICES OF STOCKS, &c. in APRIL, 1768.


[illegible]

CHARLES CORBETT, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, Stock-Broker, who buys and sells in the Stocks by Commission, and transacts the Lottery Business as usual.

No.	Mark Lane Exchange	Babingtonke	Evelham,	Farnham,	Henley.	Worcester.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Monmouth.	London.
10	Wheat 45s. od. to 38s. 1s. to 16l. o		5s. 8d to 6s. 2d	14l. os. to 15l.	13l. os load	42s to 47 qr	56s to 64 qu	7s 6d bu.	9½ s 7s bu.	10 gal	Hay per load 27s to 52
11	Roady 30s. od. to 25s. 1s. to 24s.		2l. 5d to 3l. 6d	27s to 28l. od	2s. to 28 qrs	22s to 24	14s to 35	0 31od to 3s 3d	0s od to 4s od	4s 2d to 4s 4d	Straw from 14s. to 19
12					2s. od to 18 l 1cs	to 17	22s to 24	0 1s 2d to 2s 6d	2s 6d to 0s od	2s 6d to 2s 0d	Cowls 44s. per chald.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1768.

S we have given our readers a portrait of Mr. Wilkes, it will be expected we should accompany it with some anecdotes of that extraordinary personage, which we shall do, as briefly as possible, referring to the volumes of the London Magazine, where the particulars may be found at large.

JOHN WILKES, Esq; late member in parliament for Aylebury, in Buckinghamshire, the reputed author of the North-Briton, No. 45, published on Saturday, April 23, 1763, was taken into custody on the 30th of that month, and all his papers seized, by a warrant under the hand and seal of the Earl of Hallifax, one of the secretaries of state, directed to four of his majesty's messengers: hereupon a motion being made in the Court of Common-Pleas, then sitting in Westminster-Hall, for that purpose, an *habeas corpus* was granted, but could not be sued out till four in the afternoon of May 1, and, though it was known such a writ was granted, Mr. Wilkes was sent to the Tower, without being permitted to see any of his friends that might attend upon him there, who were several times repulsed in their applications. On May 3, in the morning, upon a second *habeas corpus*, the return of the first being insufficient, Mr. Wilkes was brought up to the Court of Common-Pleas, where he made a spirited and sensible speech, setting forth the hardships he had suffered, and the case being learnedly argued by eminent serjeants at law, both on the side of the crown and the prisoner, the court took till Friday May 6, to consider the case and give their opinion, remanding Mr. Wilkes, meantime, to the Tower. On the 11th mentioned day he was again released, April, 1768.

brought up to the court, which he addressed in a second speech, in which he observed, that "the liberty of all peers and gentlemen, and what touches me more sensibly, that of all the middling and inferior class of people, who stand most in need of protection, is, in his case, to be that day finally decided upon: A question of such importance, as to determine at once, whether English liberty be a reality or a shadow." Then the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Charles Pratt (the present Lord Chancellor) stated the matter in question, and pronounced Mr. Wilkes's commitment, was not illegal; but that his privilege of a member of parliament was not destroyed, as he was not charged with treason, felony, or breach of the peace; therefore the court ordered him to be discharged, on account of his privilege: Hereupon Mr. Wilkes again addressed the court, returned his thanks for their upright decision, and was attended to his house in Great George-street, by an infinite multitude of people, with universal acclamations. He, that very night, wrote to the secretaries of state, demanding his *stolen goods*, which he said, he was informed were in their lordships possession, and next morning applied for a warrant to search their houses, which was refused him. Receiving an answer from the secretaries of state, which was not satisfactory, he made a bold and stinging reply. Whilst he was in the Tower, on May 4, he was dismissed from his post of colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia, and before the end of the term an information was filed in the court of King's Bench, at the king's suit, against him, as author of the aforesaid North-Briton, No. 45*. We must now observe that at the meeting of the parliament, the paper intitled The North Briton, No. 45, was resolved

Y 2

* See Lond. Mag. 1763, p. 261—266.

resolved to be a false, scandalous, and seditious libel, &c. and it was ordered to be burnt by the hands of the common-hangman *: Notwithstanding which Mr. Wilkes complained to the house of a breach of the privilege of that house, by the imprisonment of his person, the plundering of his house, the seizing of his papers, and the serving him with a subpoena, upon an information in the court of King's Bench; but, the house resolved "that privilege of parliament does not extend to the case of writing and publishing seditious libels, nor ought to be allowed to obstruct the ordinary course of the laws, in the speedy and effectual prosecution of so heinous and dangerous an offence." Mean time, on Nov. 16, Mr. Wilkes was wounded in a duel by Mr. Martin †, whereupon his physicians attending the house and certifying his then languishing state, the order for his attending the house was put off to Dec. 16, and, upon further representations, to the 19th of January 1764, before which time Mr. Wilkes had retired into France, and on the said day, he was expelled the house and a new writ ordered for the election of a member for Aylesbury, in his room. On Feb. 19, 1764, he was found guilty, at the court of king's Bench, for the republication of the North-Briton, No. 45, with notes, and for printing and publishing the *Essay on Woman* ‡; but had obtained before, viz on Dec. 6, 1763, a verdict against Mr. Wood, late under-secretary of state, with 1000*l.* damages, for seizing his papers, &c. when the lord chief justice gave his opinion that general warrants were illegal. Mr. Wilkes also brought actions against Lord H—, the surviving secretary of state, but being outlawed, about the close of the year 1764, that noble lord made use of the plea of his being an outlaw, to stop proceedings §. Under

this state of outlawry, Mr. Wilkes has resided in France, and other countries, an exile from his native skies, supported, it is said, by the contributions of his friends in England, dividing his time between study and pleasure, which, the remembrance of his many perils from — revenge, the desperation of a Forbes, the lunacy of a Dun, and the wounds of —, had not the power to destroy his resist for: Two or three times, he is said, upon delusive hopes of pardon, to have visited London, and at length has had the boldness, though still an outlaw, to put up as a candidate at the general election for the city of London, the fate of which is well known; and for the county of Middlesex, for which he was elected by a great majority. Whatever his fate may be, and however severely his enemies may arraign his private failings, it will never, can never be denied, that his steady opposition to illegal general warrants, has been, and ever will be of lasting benefit to the subjects of this kingdom; that, if he is not virtuous, he is a lover of virtue and a friend to the civil and religious Liberties of mankind; which we have no doubt of his displaying upon all future occasions, if he should sit in the House of Commons ||.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

LOOKING over lately our excellent English historian Matthew Paris I observed a passage in him, which shews that *engrossing* is a very ancient practice. I will give you a translation of it, and place a copy of the original at the bottom †. Anno 1258, "When there was such a famine as had been hardly ever heard of, so that many perished with hunger, and a fearful horse-load, of wheat was sold for nine

* See Lond. Mag. 1764, p. 287, & seq; 337, & seq; † See ditto, 1763, p. 618.

‡ See ditto, p. 613, 644, 646. § See ditto, 1767, p. 214, 287.

|| See the Chronologer of the last and the present month.

† Cum fames ingraveret inaudita, ita ut multi in semetipsis contabescerent moreretur, et summa frumenti Londini novem vel amplius solidis venderetur, appliceretur ibidem de partibus transmarinis, procurante rege Alemannie Ricardo, circiter quinquaginta naves magnæ, onusta frumento, bordeo, et pane: & acclamatum edicto regio, ne aliquis civium Londinensium de blado illo aliquid emeret ad repandum in Cameram, ut indigentibus carius et posulantibus, secundum suam consuetudinem, venderent. Quia infames habebantur dicti ciues, quod in tempore caris naves virtualibus onustas vel subdole averterent, vel in solidum emerent, ut placitum eorum ea venderent posulantibus. Mat. Paris, ed. 1640. p. 963.

hillings or more at London, there arrived in that port from beyond sea, by the procurement of Richard, king of the Romans, [second son to King John, and brother to King Henry III.,] about fifty large vessels laden with wheat, barley, and bread: and the king issued out a proclamation, that none of the citizens of London should buy any of that corn to hoard and lay up, in order to sell it dearer to the poor, and such as desired it, according to their custom. For the said citizens were accounted infamous, because that in time of dearth they either deceitfully kept back ships loaded with victuals, or bought up their cargoes, to sell them again at their pleasure to such as required it."

To the PRINTER, &c.
S I R,

I Happened to be out of town at the time of the scandalous riots and excesses which followed immediately after the Middlesex election; but I have been very attentive to the several publications which have since appeared in yours and the other papers on that subject, both condemning and defending the violent proceedings of Mr. W—s and his abettors, in which I observe much censure has been thrown on the K—s principal ministers of state for being absent at that time, when all good government seems to have been lost in riot and confusion. I heartily wish in common with every good subject, that his m—y may always be surrounded with able and faithful ministers, who may keep every thing disagreeable far away from the amiable prince who now reigns over us; but at the same time I hope that no such idea will ever be propagated or established as that these cities are subject to anarchy or pillage, whenever the first lord of the treasury or principal secretaries of state happen to be in the country. Proper magistrates are appointed for the administration of justice, and due keeping of the peace; and if the k—s ministers had been here, unless they had been included in the number of those magistrates within the precincts where the riots happened, they could have been of very little use. It is the duty of the sheriff, of the justices of the peace, and even of every constable, as *ministers of the*

law, when they are informed of any breach of the peace, to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend and bring the offenders to justice; and yet, as far as I have been informed, not one magistrate had the spirit to exert the very great powers which the law has armed them with to quell such tumultuous assemblies. It has been matter of still greater surprize to me that after they may be supposed to have recovered from the panic into which they perhaps were thrown by the suddenness of the danger, they have not had the goodness to warn all good subjects from the hazards they run by beginning or abetting any violences of the like kind with those which have so lately disgraced the police of these cities. Having now waited a considerable time without my expectations being answered in this respect, though very unequal to the undertaking, I have ventured, upon a principle of humanity, to reduce into one view what I understand to be *positive law* against such proceedings, for which I have not thought it necessary to quote my authorities, as the sources from whence I have drawn them are so well known. I make no doubt but if you insert the inclosed, and it should be deemed useful information, that it will be transcribed into the other public papers for the sake of all his majesty's good subjects, and as such I conclude myself

*No lawyer, but a Respector of the Laws
as the foundation and security of all*

TRUE LIBERTY.

A RIOT is where three or more persons being assembled together, do some unlawful act of a private nature by force and violence to the disturbance of the peace; and though they should assemble together at first in a peaceable manner, yet if they afterwards do some deliberate riotous act, this is a *riotous assembly*, and if any person, seeing others actually engaged in a riot, shall join them and assist them therein, *he is as much a rioter as if he had at first assembled with them to that intent, nor shall his pretending that he came innocently into their company avail him*: Women also may be punished as rioters.

The sheriff and justices of the peace of any county, or any one of them, having

having notice of a riot, *must* endeavour to remove it, and may call out the *power of the county*, if need be, to suppress it, and shall apprehend the offenders, and put them in prison till delivered according to law.

By the common law rioters are punishable by *fine and imprisonment*, or by the *pillory*. But by the Stat. 1. Geo. I. it is enacted, that if *any persons*, to the number of twelve or more, unlawfully and riotously assembled against the peace, being required by a justice of the peace, or any other magistrate *by proclamation in the king's name*, to disperse themselves, shall nevertheless continue together an hour afterwards, *they shall be guilty of felony without benefit of clergy*: And persons thus assembled and continuing together are to be apprehended and carried before a justice of the peace; and if in resistance *the rioters are killed*, the persons concerned in it *shall be indemnified*. Also by another clause in the same statute it is enacted, that if *any persons*, being riotously assembled together, shall demolish or pull down, or *begin to demolish or pull down any house, &c.* *they shall suffer death as in cases of felony without benefit of clergy*.

Having stated the heavy punishment inflicted both by the common and statute law on all disturbers of the public peace, and on those who mix or join themselves to such riotous assemblies, however innocent their intentions may be, I hope it will be a caution to every one of his majesty's liege subjects to follow their several occupations *quietly*, and not to put themselves in hazard of an infamous and premature death, by committing such enormities as only serve to disgrace our happy constitution and government; and on this occasion I cannot help observing, that the principal foundation of Mr. W—kes's defence against general warrants was, *that every man's house is his castle*, in which, under the protection of the law, he is secure from any insult or abuse whatever; and yet *those people*, who, with the name of, *Wilkes and Liberty* in their mouths, put so many of their fellow-subjects in fear by attacking *their houses*, and compelling them to put out lights *contrary to their inclinations*; those very people, by such violences, were guilty of a *greater breach* of that security

which we claim under the law, than what was exercised upon Mr. Wilkes by virtue of the *general warrants*, which are now held in such general abhorrence.

As I have already shewn the penalties incurred by those who *have been* or may be guilty of any such riots or tumults, so I think it may not be improper to intrust those who may be well disposed to *support the laws*, and under them to provide for their own security; that upon the great principle, that every man's house is his castle, Lord Coke has laid it down to be positive law, that any man may use force to *defend his own house*, and may assemble his neighbours and friends to keep it against those who come to rob or kill him, or *to offer him any violence therein* contrary to law; and in *eastern-terms*, in the 39th year of the *glorious reign of Queen Elizabeth* it was resolved by all the judges, that not only every justice of the peace, sheriff, and other peace officer, but *every other subject* of the king, may arm themselves to resist riots, rebellions, or public disturbers of the peace and quiet of the realm; but the judges there recommended it, as the more discrete way, for every one in such case, to attend and be assistant to the justices, sheriff, or other peace officers in doing it.

All these laws are so plain, that they require neither explanation nor observation to be made on them: I shall therefore conclude, with my sincere wishes, that every honest man may, like the good Samaritan, consider himself as a neighbour to, and readily go to the assistance of, any man he may see in danger or distress; and that all the other magistrates (taking example from the worthy gentleman, who, for the honour of the city, now presides in chief there) may on any future occasion exert themselves with a spirit becoming their stations, well knowing that in so doing they have a right to command *the power of the county* to their aid and assistance; and let all *rioters* consider into what a miserable situation they bring themselves; for if, *in resistance they are killed*, the persons concerned therein *are indemnified by law*; and if *they survive*, and are discovered, *they are sure of being hanged*, even for the first offence.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN the reign of Edward VI. George Van Parre, a Dutchman, being convicted of saying, *that God the Father was the only God, and that Christ was not the very God*, was dealt with to abjure, but persisting in this belief, was condemned and burnt in Smithfield, in April, 1551.

Bishop Burnet relates, "that the man had led a very exemplary life, for fasting, devotion, and a good conversation. These things, he farther remarks, (i. e. burning such men to death) cast a great blemish on the reformers: It was said, they condemned cruelty only when acted on themselves, but were ready to practice it, when they had power. The papists made great use of this in the next (Queen Mary's) reign. And what Archbishop Cranmer and Bishop Ridley (authors of Van Parre's punishment) suffered in her time, was thought a just retaliation upon them by that wise providence, that disposes all things justly to all men." So far this wise, and upright prelate.

And such I doubt not is the sentiment of every impartial person, that these two bishops, however worthy in other respects, deserved the cruel fate they met with, for their barbarity to one who differed no more from them than they differed from their popish persecutors.

Not so says a modern protestant divine, Mr. Gloucester Ridley, the late biographer of Bishop Ridley, who thus praises the bishop for this cruel deed, for which the divine justice seemed justly to have overtaken him: "The like sentence (of burning) was executed upon George Van Parre, a Dutchman, for denying the divinity of our Saviour;—Bishop Ridley being a commissioner, and signing the sentence of excommunication. Mild and gentle as his nature was to every modest enquirer, though in error, he would not break the laws in being in indulgence to obstinate blasphemers." Bishop Ridley's Life, p. 266.

Such is the humanity of this life-writer, to stile a man an obstinate blasphemer, after such a testimony as Burnet gives to his moral character;

and such his merciful christian temper as not only to give his stamp of approbation to the bishop's burning of this man, but moreover to intimate, that were the law for burning heretics in force, he would put them in execution against such modest inquirers, as Van Parre, and this, readers, at a time, when by means of the invaluable writings of Dr. Samuel Clarke, and the careful search of the holy scriptures which he puts men upon, all the thinking part, both of clergy and laity, throughout the British dominions, are fully persuaded that *God the Father is the one only God*, and Jesus Christ, a divine prophet, sent by him to teach his will, and the way to life eternal.

Had Mr. Gloucester Ridley been enlightened with the pure light of the gospel truth, or inspired with its benevolent spirit, he would have frankly owned the bishop's great crime, but would have offered, as he might have offered, some things to extenuate his guilt, though none to clear him; as, that he was not yet purified from the malignant errors of the church of Rome, in which he was educated, and in which such barbarous proceedings against heretics, continue canonized to this day; that it was the error of the times, and almost all the first reformers; and that Calvin, for an heresy of the very same sort, hunted after the blood of the learned, unhappy Servetus, till he brought him at last to die at a stake.

One is concerned to see the character of this bishop, fair and amiable as it is upon the whole, so much injured by the prejudiced representations of this writer, who has equipped him throughout with his own intolerant high-church notions, not attending, that the bishop, though bred up in them, had quitted them himself before he left the world. His adversity had brought him to a better mind, and his conversations with his fellow-prisoner, Bishop Latimer, had opened and enlarged his charity for those that dissented from him.

I shall produce you, sir, two instances of this, in that curious conference which these bishops held together in their prison a little before their death, in which the piety, humility,

and great docility of Bishop Ridley cannot be too much commended.

And I shall make my quotations from Mr. Gloucester Ridley's work, which lies open before me.

Page 459. Ridley, incumbered with his prejudices concerning the unity of the church, as to be retained by all means, and necessary to salvation; and advancing, that the sect of the Anabaptists, and heresy of the Novatians, ought of right to be condemned, forasmuch as without any just or necessary cause, they wickedly separated themselves from the communion of the congregation.

Latimer thus mildly answers, and guards him against taking upon him to censure such as separate from his communion, by shewing how justly it might be turned against himself.

"The name of peace is beautiful, and the opinion of unity is fair, but who doubteth that to be the true and only peace of the church, which is Christ's."

---St. Paul when he requireth unity, he joined straight withal, according to Jesus Christ. Rom. xv. no farther. Diotrophes (i. e. crafty Gardiner) did now of late ever harp upon unity, unity. Yea, sir, quoth I, but in verity, not in popery. Better is a diversity, than an unity in popery.

Page 478. When Ridley, still hampered with church-authority, was for acquiescing in continuing the form of baptism in Latin, but wishing it might be otherwise. Latimer thus replies; "Where you say I would wish; surely I would wish that you had spoken more vehemently, and to have said that it is of necessity, that all things in the congregation should be done in the vulgar tongue, for the edifying and comfort of them that are present.

But I must not, at one time, engross too much room in your valuable repository. I am, Sir,

Your obliged humble servant,
PADRE PAOLO.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R, Manchester, April 16, 1768.

AS in your last Magazine the ingenious Dr. Cook gives the publick something upon the cholick in horses, and there orders crude opium without a corrector, I here send you my practice in obstinate cholick, from

repeated experience. Dr. Cook's observation is good, when he says all hot medicines are inflammatory and stimulating, and therefore against the nature of the disease; for when a horse comes to me beating himself and full of pain, and the men about him have been giving him gin, or any hot spirits, and the horse is no better, he then stands a bad chance.

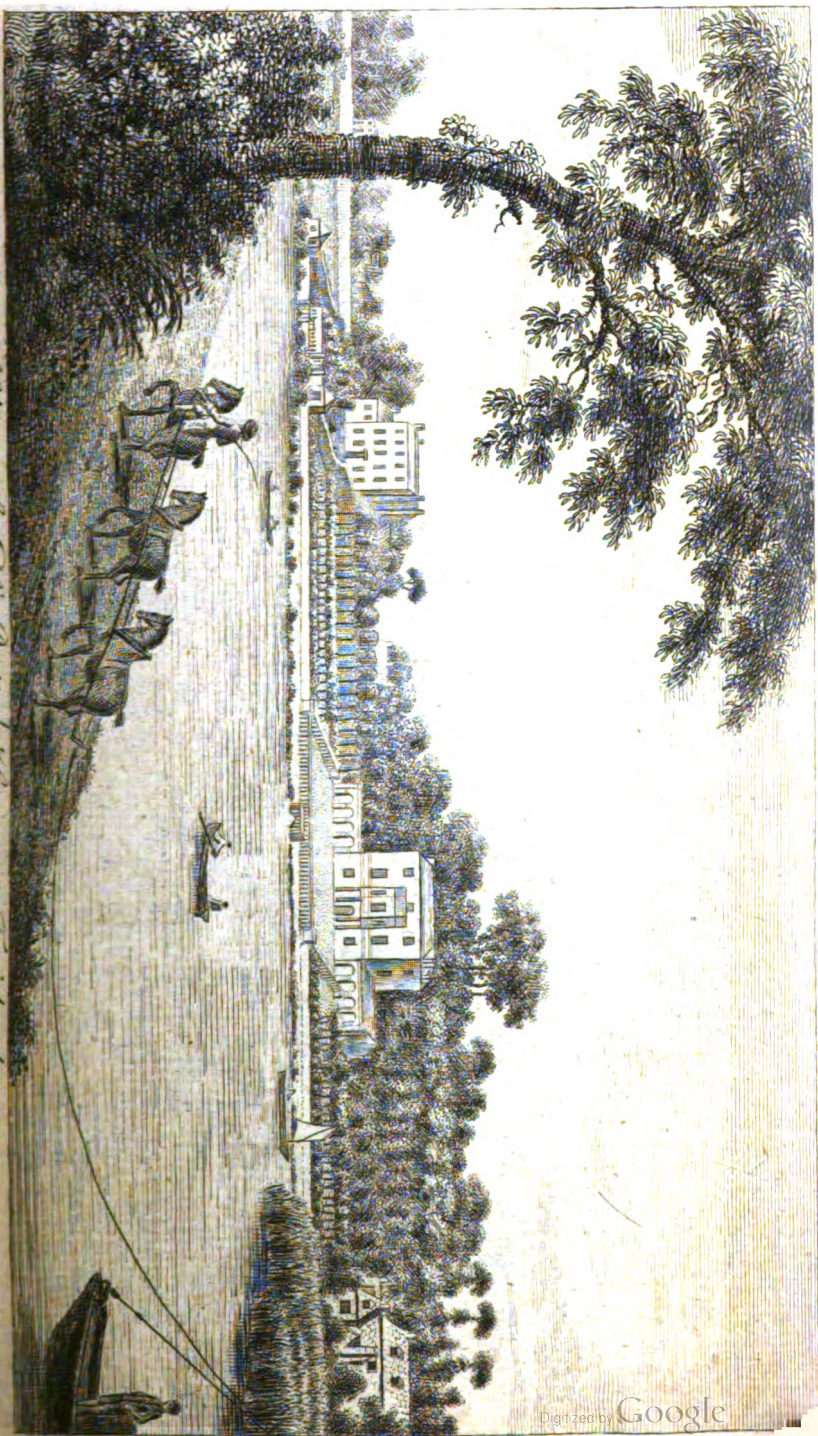
Dr. Mead on poisons, Dr. Jones and Dr. Young on opium, all tell us, that it is the best or worst medicine in practice; for I think opium, in some farriers hands, would be like a sword in a madman's: but, given in a proper manner, with camphor, its corrector, it will save many a horse's life, when racked with pain upon many accounts.

When a horse falls ill of the cholick, take two or three quarts of blood from the neck, and give him carraway seeds, bay berries, ginger, salt-petre, all in powder, and Castile soap, of each an ounce; Bates's anodyne balsam, two ounces; if it cannot be got, tinctura thebaica, one ounce; if for a high fed horse, give it in a pint of warm water, but if a poor horse in ale or porter. If the horse is no better in two hours give him this ball: Take powder of ginger and Castile soap of each an ounce; aloes and camphor, of each two drams; opium, one dram; make them into a ball in a mortar, and wash it down with a little warm water. Give the horse a greasy clyster of three or four quarts in quantity, and let him have a roomy place, and straw enough to tumble in, which I find much better than so much trotting about, which is common. If the horse is no better in four hours, give a Daffy's bottle in a quart of strong beer, warm, with two ounces of Castile soap cut small into it, and repeat the clyster; offer him warm water often, and keep him warm.

THOMAS HUDSON.

AS Dr. Batty's house at Twicken-ham is looked upon by persons of judgment to be extremely delightful for its architecture, situation, and prospect, we have been induced to give, this month, the annexed view thereof, for the gratification of our readers.

View of Dr. Galt's House at Amickham.



The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament which began Nov. 11, 1766, being the sixth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 69.

THOUGH I have already given an abstract of all the acts passed in this session for furnishing the supplies, it will be proper here to observe, that while the last mentioned bill for putting the customs in America under the management of commissioners residing there, was in agitation, the committee of ways and means were, on the first of June, directed to consider of proper methods for raising a revenue in the British colonies in America, for making a more certain and adequate provision for the charge of the administration of justice, and the support of civil government, and defraying the expence of defending, protecting, and securing, the said colonies. The next day Mr. Paterfon reported from the committee of the whole house, among many other articles of a more general nature, the following:

1. That upon the exportation from this kingdom of coffee and cocoa, of the British plantations in America, a drawback be allowed of the duties of customs payable on their importation. To this regulation, which was evidently intended for the advantage of the colonies, by increasing the consumption of their commodities in Europe, were added other articles, which had an immediate relation to the subject in debate, viz. 2. That the drawbacks payable on China earthen-ware exported to America, be discontinued. 3. That 4s. 8d. sterling per hundred weight be laid on all crown, plate, flint, and white glass; and 1s. 2d. per hundred upon all green glass imported into those colonies and plantations. 4. But that only half the duties hitherto payed on pasteboards, millboards, and scaleboards, shall be now paid on their being imported into those colonies. 5. That 2s. 6d. sterling per hundred weight be laid upon all painters colours imported into those plantations; and, 6. That 3d. sterling per pound be laid upon all tea imported into those colonies.

These resolutions being read, it was ordered that a bill should be prepared April, 1767.

and brought in by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Tho. Townshend, jun. Mr. Onslow, Mr. Pryse Campbell, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Cooper, who were also instructed to make provision in the bill for more effectually preventing the clandestine running of goods, in the British colonies and plantations of America. On the 10th the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Paterfon, under the title of A bill for granting certain duties in the British colonies and plantations in America; for allowing a drawback of the duties of customs of coffee and cocoa nuts, of the produce of the said colonies or plantations, and for discontinuing the drawbacks payable on China earthen-ware: and the same was received and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time. Several amendments were afterwards made in this bill, by the committee of the whole house, and on the 16th Mr. Paterfon delivered the bill, with the amendments, in at the table, where the amendments being read and agreed to by the house, the bill, with those amendments, was ordered to be engrossed. It passed the house on the 18th, when Mr. Paterfon was ordered to carry it up to the lords, who returned it on the 29th, without any amendments, and the same day it received the royal assent.

This act, however well intended, was not received by the people in America in so favourable a manner as was expected, from its appointing that all the benefits arising from it should be reaped by the American colonies; and that the residue of the duties, after defraying the expence of the administration of justice, and the support of civil government, should be paid into the Exchequer, and there reserved to be, from time to time, disposed of by parliament, towards defraying the necessary expences of defending those colonies. Fond of that liberty which they consider as their birthright they cannot easily be brought to submit to those

those laws which they have no share in forming; hence the people of New England in particular, appear doubly assiduous to encourage manufactures among themselves, and to avoid paying these duties, seem resolved to have as little as possible from their mother country. Their minds were doubtless imbibed, by the proceedings and resolutions of the house of commons in relation to the colony of New York, carried on by those who had promoted the stamp act, which had caused such commotions, and from which they had been but just happily freed; resolutions which they must consider as entirely destructive of civil liberty, and rendering their charters of no value. But of these *severe* and *singular* proceedings, it will be proper to give a more particular account.

A committee of the whole house having several times had under consideration, a number of papers that had been presented to the house in this session of parliament by his majesty's order, relating to the North-American colonies, Mr. Fuller, on the 15th of May, presented the resolutions which that committee had directed him to report to the house; these he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table, where they were again read, and are as follow: 1st. That it appears to this committee, that the house of representatives of his majesty's province of New York have, in direct disobedience of the authority of Great Britain, refused to make provision for supplying with necessaries his majesty's troops in such manner as is required by an act of parliament made in the fifth year of his majesty's reign, intitled, An act to amend and render more effectual, in his majesty's dominions in America, an act passed in this present session of parliament. intitled, An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters. 2dly, That it appears to this committee that an act of assembly hath been passed in the said province, for furnishing the barracks in the cities of New York and Albany, with fire-wood, candles, and the other necessaries therein mentioned, for his majesty's forces, inconsistent with the provisions, and in opposition to the directions of the said

act of parliament; and 3dly, That it is the opinion of this committee, that until provision shall have been made by the said assembly, for furnishing the king's troops with all the necessaries required by the said act of parliament, the governor, council, and assembly be respectively restrained and prohibited from passing or assenting to any act of assembly for any other purpose whatsoever.

The first of these resolutions being read a second time, a motion was made, that the abovementioned act, made in the fifth year of his majesty's reign, might be read, which being accordingly done, a motion was made and the question put, that the said resolution be committed. Upon this the house was moved, that the five first of the resolutions which upon the 20th of February, in the last session of parliament, was reported from the committee of the whole house, might be read; which being agreed to, they were read accordingly, and are as follow, viz. That the king's majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, had, hath, and of right ought to have full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity, to bind the colonies and people of America, subjects of the crown of Great Britain, in all cases whatsoever. That tumults and insurrections of the most dangerous nature, have been raised and carried on in several of the North American colonies, in open defiance of the powers and dignity of his majesty's government, and in manifest violation of the laws, and legislative authority of this kingdom. That the said tumults and insurrections have been greatly countenanced and inflamed by votes and resolutions passed in several of the assemblies of the said provinces, highly injurious to the honour of his majesty's government, and tending to destroy the legal and constitutional dependency of the said colonies on the imperial crown and parliament of Great Britain. That such persons, who, on account of the desire which they have manifested to comply with, or to assist in carrying into execution, any acts of the legislature of Great Britain, relating to the

the British colonies in North America, have suffered any injury or damage, ought to have full and ample compensation made them by the respective colonies, in which such injuries, or damages were sustained: And that the house be moved to resolve and declare, that all his majesty's subjects residing in the said colonies, who have manifested their desire to comply with, or to assist in carrying into execution, any acts of the legislature of Great-Britain, relating to the British colonies in North America, have acted as dutiful and loyal subjects; and are therefore intitled to, and will assuredly have, the protection of the house of commons of Great Britain.

The house was also moved, that an act made in the sixth year of his majesty's reign, intituled, An act for the better securing the dependency of his majesty's dominions in America, upon the crown and parliament of Great-Britain might be read, and it being read accordingly, the first of the above resolutions was agreed to by the house, as were also the two subsequent resolutions on their being likewise read a second time. After which it was ordered, That a bill be brought in upon the last of the said resolutions; and that Mr. Fuller, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Thomas Townshend, junior, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Prye Campbell, the Lord Clare, the Lord North, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Colonel Barre, Mr. Dyson, and Mr. Cooper, do prepare and bring in the same.

Immediately after a motion was made, and the question put, that for the better securing the dependency of his majesty's dominions in America, upon the crown and parliament of Great-Britain, all persons within his majesty's said dominions, who shall be elected or appointed governor, member of the council, general assembly, house of representatives, or general court, of any province, within the same; and also all other persons within the same, who, by any charter, act of parliament, or provincial law, are required to take the oaths of allegiance and abjuration, be required to subscribe a declaration, "That the colonies and plantations in America are, and of right ought to be subordinate unto, and dependent

upon, the imperial crown and parliament of Great Britain; and that the king's majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons of Great Britain, in parliament assembled, had, hath, and of right ought to have full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the colonies, and people of America, subjects of the crown of Great Britain, in all cases whatsoever." But this motion which was directly calculated to throw all North America into a flame, happily passed in the negative. It was however resolved, *nemine contradicente*, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to confer some marks of his royal favour, on those governors, and officers in the several colonies who distinguished themselves by their zeal and fidelity in supporting the dignity of the crown, the just rights of parliament, and the supreme authority of Great Britain over the colonies, during the late disturbances in America. And it was ordered, that this address should be presented to his majesty, by those members of the house who are of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

In pursuance of these proceedings, on the 17th of May, Mr. Solicitor General presented to the house, a bill for restraining and prohibiting the governor, council, and house of representatives of the province of New York, from passing, or assenting to any act of assembly for any other purpose, until provision shall have been made by the said assembly for furnishing the king's troops with all the necessaries required by law. This bill was then read a first time, on the first of June it was read a second time. On the 11th the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house upon this bill; being previously instructed to extend the above prohibition to bills, orders, resolutions or votes of either house of the assembly of the said province of New York. After some time Mr. Speaker resumed the chair; and Mr. Paterfon reported from the committee, that they had gone through the bill, and made several amendments, which they directed him to report when the house would be ready to receive them. The next

day Mr. Paterfon delivered the bill with thefe amendments, in at the table, where the amendments being read and agreed to by the houfe, the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be engroffed. On the 15th this bill being read a third time, was ordered to be carried up to the Houfe of Lords, who returned it on the 30th with one amendment; but this being then read and agreed to by the houfe, on the 2d of July, it received the royal affent,
[To be continued in our next.]

To the **AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.**

S I R,

AS the worthy and ingenious author of the Confessional is called upon in your useful Magazine for the laft month, upon my account, as regarding the Appeal to the common fenfe of all christian people, &c. I make no doubt of your inferting the following ftate of the cafe in answer to the confident assertions of the gentleman who figns himfelf A. B. as you profefs impartiality with refpect to controverted points; which I fhall fet forth without the ufual ceremony of directing a letter to him.

1. The gentleman asserts, that the Appeal has been answered by Mr. Landon, an ingenious clergyman in Kent.

Ans. Mr. Landon indeed published a treatise, intitled, An Answer to the Appeal. But the real fact is this: Mr. Landon has not given a direct answer to the main and important points insisted upon in the Appeal, and on which this old controversy depends. An induction of particulars will fully prove the truth of this assertion.

1. Mr. Landon has taken no notice of the collection of texts (viz. 43.) where the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost are mentioned together; which collection has a natural tendency to demonstrate even to eye-sight the falsehoods of the Athanasian creed; I say, demonstrate in the strict sense of the word, if the scripture be admitted as the rule of faith. There is likewise an argument in the Appeal deduced from this collection of texts compared with the declarations of the Athanasian creed, which is passed over in silence by Mr. Landon; and thereby I am left in full possession of a

strong and powerful argument, which absolutely demolishes the Athanasian doctrine. Let it be carefully observed, that an attention to this very collection of texts, had been particularly recommended in the preface to the serious and learned defenders of the Athanasian scheme. — (See Appeal, 2d edit. p. 70—78 and the preface, p. 4.)

2. With respect to those important observations, which are deduced from all the texts of the New Testament relating to religious worship, Mr. Landon by his silence has confirmed another grand article of the unitarian cause, by which the Athanasian forms of worship are effectually overthrown, as being found, upon an impartial examination, absolutely inconsistent with scripture forms. (See Appeal, 2d edit. p. 84—112). This collection of texts with the observations naturally arising from it, had been likewise recommended in the preface to the consideration of the learned defenders of the Athanasian cause. I continue deeply convinced, that from these two large collections of texts there naturally arise two decisive facts, which effectually demolish the Athanasian Trinity.

3. In the Appeal there is a faithful account set down of the worship of the primitive church, as delivered by the learned Origen, a valuable christian of the second and third century, it being of consequence that common christians as well as the learned should be informed, what was the practice of the church in the best and purest ages, viz. the first three hundred years, when the profession of christianity was in a low and generally a persecuted state, before the conversion of Constantine the first christian emperor. Mr. Landon has not ventured to contradict this account, the observations deduced from it, or the late introduction of the Athanasian worship, as set forth in the Appeal. (See p. 112—115.)

Again, there is in the Appeal a creed of Irenæus, a christian bishop of the second century, faithfully translated from the original Greek. Mr. Landon has not made the least objection to the authenticity of it, or the argument deduced from it. This primitive creed, and the Athanasian, when compared

compared together, appear as contrary to each other, as light is to darkness. (See p. 117—119).

4. There is a great number of passages collected in the Appeal from the Four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles, to which many more might have been added, plainly setting forth what belief was deemed at that time necessary to entitle converts to the privileges of the christian covenant. There is likewise a comparison made between the faith required in scripture to make a man a christian, and the damnatory clauses of the Athanasian creed. The argument drawn from this comparison, is fully confirmed by Mr. Landon's silence.

It appears from this plain state of the case, that Mr. Landon has not given a direct answer to the Appeal, but rather confirmed the doctrine there delivered, as he has not attempted to invalidate the main and essential articles, on which the cause depends. However I sent a reply to him, in a letter inserted in the Universal Museum, soon after the publication of his treatise, viz. one of the summer months in 1764; and referred him to the defence of the Appeal, which, as he had never seen, I got transmitted into his hands: I observed, that the far greater part of the texts, which he had cited and laid a stress upon, had been fully accounted for in the defence. He rejoined in the following month to my letter, before he had read the defence, and made only some slight excuses for not taking any notice of the most essential points inculcated in the Appeal, and so has left me in full possession of the main arguments, on which the cause is founded. I had prepared a second letter for him, which the author of the Universal Museum refused to insert, as it was an old controversy sufficiently discussed already. But as my defence has been in the hands of Mr. Landon ever since the year 1764, and I have heard nothing from him all this time, his answer, which probably the worthy author of the Confessional never saw, does not take off from the truth of the observation relating to the Appeal or Defence.

However, Mr. A. B. seems well assured, if Mr. Landon's answer will not do the business, that the Appeal has been more effectually answered in

the very London Magazine, where this confident declaration appears in print; and likewise the gentleman appeals to every competent judge for the truth of what he says. It might be sufficient in this case to refer the readers of your impartial Magazine to what has been urged on both sides, as they have an opportunity of judging for themselves how far this assertion will hold, when strictly examined. But it may not be improper to give a faithful account of this controversy, as it stands in your Magazine, more particularly as the ingenious author, to whom I am an absolute stranger, has been called upon for the favourable sentiments he has expressed of the Appeal and Defence.

A gentleman, who signs himself T. I. of Mahlap, began with condemning my definition of Person, and likewise Mr. Landon's. I defended my definition of Person, as agreeable to common sense, and the sentiments of the most considerable writers, some learned Athanasians not excepted. How far my definition of Person is supported must be left to the decision of our readers. In the progress of the debate, the gentleman appears to hold a peculiar notion of the Trinity, which I never met with in any modern writer, viz. that the Trinity means no more than three distinct attributes of the Deity, Infinite Goodness, Wisdom, and Power. I gave a particular and distinct answer to his notion, and pointed out the absurdity of it, and likewise its being condemned by Unitarian and Athanasian writers. Mr. T. I. in a letter to Mr. Brown, takes no notice of what had been urged to confute his notion, only contents himself with an assertion without the least colour of proof, that it was little or nothing to the purpose. The gentleman insists upon it, that the Trinitarians do not hold that the Godhead consists of three distinct intelligent agents, but mentions Athanasius only, whose writings I professed not to be acquainted with, neither did I think it worth my while to examine them for this purpose. But I conjecture from citations taken from the works of Athanasius, that the gentleman is mistaken, as they seem to shew the direct contrary opinion, viz. that the Deity consists of three intelligent agents in one substance. Besides, it

seems

seems highly improbable that Athanasius should differ in sentiment from, I think, all his successors in this famous question, not one of whom, so far as I have observed, holds any such opinion as the gentleman ascribes to them. The Athanasian forms of the church of England necessarily imply, that the one God consists of three distinct intelligent agents. The Athanasian creed declares, that there is one Person of the Father, another of the Son, and another of the Holy Ghost: and that the term, Person, was intended to convey the idea of intelligent agent, not only appears from several parts of the creed itself, but likewise from the four first petitions of the Litany, it being infinitely absurd to imagine, that solemn prayers should be offered up to mere qualities, and not to intelligent agents. Agreeably to this sense some Athanasian writers affirm, that three intelligent agent persons may be one intelligent agent being. Mr. T. I. in his last letter persists in maintaining, by assertions only, what I had fully confuted. Let him reflect on the absurdity of supposing, that Bishop Pearson should not mean by the term, Person, intelligent agent, which he expresses by intellectual subsistence, when he labours to prove in opposition to the sentiments of some christians, that the Holy Ghost is not a quality or power, but a person, as the Father and Son are persons, or intelligent agents, as the whole strain of his reasoning undeniably demonstrates. Surely a person hearing, a person testifying, a person instructing, which are the Bishop's express words of the Holy Spirit, must necessarily mean an intelligent agent. See Pearson on the Creed, under the article of the Holy Ghost. Again, Mr. T. I. allows, that my reference to Dr. Waterland's opinion, viz. That the three persons in the Godhead are distinct intelligent agents, is supported by his express words. On the other hand, he blames me for want of candour, because I take no notice of a contrary declaration of the same learned doctor, who quotes with approbation Hippolytus for saying, that the Son is the *υις αωτος*. From whence this gentleman infers, that the Father considered as an individual person, is *αυτος*; or unintelligent. I am not disposed to make any doubt of

the fairness of this citation, but profess not to find it in the page referred to; probably the page is misprinted. But admitting that Dr. Waterland cited these words from Hippolytus, they do not contradict the Doctor's professed sentiment of the word Person, but refer to an obscure and metaphysical notion of some of the fathers, who held, that the Word, or Son, was originally the internal reason of the Father; and that this reason became a distinct begotten person, called the Word, or Son, having life in himself. The Doctor cannot be supposed to cite the words of Hippolytus to overthrow his own professed sentiment of the word, Person. From what has been said it appears, that my authorities produced to shew the opinion of the Athanasians stand unshaken, to which, if necessary, might be added, a considerable list of other learned Athanasians. Upon the whole, I flatter myself so far as to think, that I did not misunderstand the principles of the Athanasians, when I wrote the Appeal; and that Mr. T. I.'s assertions have been sufficiently confuted. What deserves particular notice is, that this gentleman has not so much as attempted to give any answer either to the interpretation of the texts, or the doctrine deduced from them, in the Appeal. And therefore it must be thought very surprizing, that Mr. A. B. should make such a confident declaration, viz. That the Appeal has been effectually answered in your Magazine, it being very plain that no writer in your Magazine has ventured to give it a direct answer.

[To be concluded in our next.]

From the First Volume of Medical Transactions, published by the College of Physicians in London, which contains many curious and interesting Articles, we shall select, for this Month, one that seems to be of general Utility, viz.

Remarks on the Pump Water of London, and on the Methods of procuring the purest Water. By William Hebbenden, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society.

[Read at the College, June 22, 1767.]

SEVERAL pump-waters which I have examined, and probably most of them, contain powder of limestone,

stone, and the three mineral acids of vitriol, nitre, and sea-salt; besides which there is an oiliness, which discolours these waters, giving them a remarkably yellowish cast, when compared with pure distilled water.

The spirit of vitriol changes as much of the lime-stone, as it can saturate, into selenite: the other two acid spirits dissolve a portion of the lime-stone, and make it intimately mix with the water, so as not to be separated from it by boiling heat; but the unneutralized lime-stone, as soon as the water is near boiling, begins to appear like a white powder, and gradually falls down, forming a crust in all the vessels in which pump-water is constantly boiled.

The proportion of these ingredients is not only different in the different wells of this city, but even in water of the same well at different times. Without troubling the college with a detail of all my examinations, I shall only observe in general, that the greatest quantity of all of them together, which I have ever found, has been about twenty grains in a quart of water, and the least has been more than ten. The proportions likewise of these ingredients to one another vary considerably; in one trial, that part of the lime-stone, which is uncombined with any of the acids, appeared to be a little less than the part which was united with them; but, except in this one instance, I have constantly found the quantity of lime-stone uncombined with any acid, to be at least equal to all the other contents, and sometimes half as much more in the same well, and in different wells to be double or even treble of the selenite and of the nitrous and marine salts. Neither is the quantity of the acids constant: however, that of the vitriolic is usually the least, and that of the nitrous much the greatest, so as to be always at least double, and sometimes nearly treble of the other two.

It might be expected, that all these disagreeable substances should remarkably taint this water; and yet the London pump-water is by many esteemed for its goodness and purity. But however it may be esteemed, it unquestionably differs from pure water in its taste, and colour, and touch, as well as in many observable effects. Fleth

boiled in it turns red, on account of the predominance of the nitrous acid; and it occasions in a strong degree, all the other well-known changes in certain bodies peculiar to hard waters. Tea and coffee, made with it, are by most palates readily distinguished from these liquors when made with soft water: And the difference will as easily be perceived by the touch, if the hands be washed in pump and soft water.

It must, I believe, wholly be resolved into the power of custom, that the inhabitants of London are so satisfied with this peculiar taste of their water, which is, as I have often been a witness, much complained of, by those who come hither from foreign countries, as very disagreeable to their palates, and sometimes as offensive to their stomachs. Custom makes the Greenlander fond of the taste of train-oil; and its power is, no doubt, as great in reconciling the drinkers of bad water to its ill taste. There is a town in North-America, where the spring-water is brackish, the inhabitants of which, when they visit any of the other provinces, chuse to put salt into their tea or punch, in order, as they say, to make it taste as it should do.

But though custom can reconcile our palates to the taste of lime-stone, spirit of vitriol, spirit of salt, and aqua-fortis, it may will be questioned, whether it can as easily make health consistent with the effects of these rough, and by no means unactive substances. They have been by many physicians suspected, when found in water, of occasioning pains in the stomach and bowels, glandular tumours, costiveness, where the simple lime-stone prevails; and diarrhoeas, where much of it is united with acids; and the uninterrupted drinking of such waters, for a long time, may probably be the cause of many other disorders, especially to the infirm, and to children. Hence a change of place may often be of as much use to weak persons from the change of water, as of air.

It has been a received opinion, that the use of waters much impregnated with lime stone, or any stony matter, subjects the drinkers to the stone or gravel; but whatever other mischiefs these waters may have to answer for, they

they are innocent of this. For the calculous concretions in the kidneys and bladder, are all of an animal origin, totally differing from all fossil stones in every thing, except the name: and the pretended experience of the effects of certain stony waters, in breeding the stone, which is often appealed to, may upon the best authorities be rejected as false*.

The putting of alum into bread raised not long ago a general alarm in London, and it was thought important enough to be the subject of a parliamentary enquiry. Now alum is frequently used as a medicine, upon a supposition undoubtedly of its mending the health, and has been given daily, for a long time together, in greater quantities than were ever suspected to be eaten in bread, nor did I ever yet hear of any ill effects from it. There is no reason which I know, for believing that the lime-stone and mineral acids are not as hurtful as alum, and there is no experience to prove them so innocent; but whoever drinks a quart of London pump-water in a day, may possibly take twice as much of these ingredients, and will always take more than the greatest quantity of alum which is said to have been ever mixed with a pound of bread; into which I have been assured that the bakers often used to put less, but never more, than nine grains.

Some obscure notion of the unwholesomeness of pump-water induces many persons to boil it, and let it stand to grow cold; by which it will indeed be made to part from most of its unneutralized lime-stone and selenite, but, at the same time, it will become more strongly impregnated with the saline matter, and therefore it will be worse.

If a small quantity of salt of tartar were added to the water, it would readily precipitate both the loose lime-stone, and likewise that which is united to the acids: ten or fifteen grains would generally be enough for a pint, but the exact proportion would readily be found, by continuing to add it by little and little, till it ceased to occasion white clouds. This is an easy way, not only of freeing the water from its lime-stone, but also of chang-

ing the saline part into nitre and calyxii, both which we know by long experience to be innocent.

But the best way of avoiding the bad effects of pump-water would be, not to make a constant use of it; and in a place so well supplied with river water as London, there is very little necessity to drink of the springs, which, in so large a city, besides their natural contents, must collect many additional impurities from cellars, burying grounds, common-sewers, and many other offensive places, with which they undoubtedly often communicate; so that it is indeed a wonder, that we find this water at all tolerable. One spring in this city never fails to yield a portion of volatile alkali in distillation, which probably is owing to some animal substances, with which it is tainted in its passage under ground.

The Thames water has a share of all these impure ingredients: but as it is a much larger body of water, it is proportionably less infected by them. It is observable, that all the river water of England is soft, though most of the springs afford a hard water, which will not grow soft by being exposed to the air, or by time, as I have found by some which I had kept near twenty years. This makes it probable, that rivers are only the great channels by which the rain-water is immediately carried off; which so greatly exceeds in quantity, that which soaks into the ground and bursts out in springs, that the qualities of this last, contracted under ground, are lost and annihilated in the much greater portion of pure rain-water, with which it is mixed in rivers.

There is an inconvenience attending the use of Thames and New River water, that they often are very muddy, or taste very strongly of the weeds and leaves. The latter fault is not easily remedied; but they would soon be freed from their muddiness, if kept some time in an earthen jar. If the water given to very young children were all of this kind, it might perhaps prevent some of their bowel disorders, and so contribute a little to lessen that amazing mortality among the children which are attempted to be brought up in London.

The inhabitants of Egypt think the water

* Acad. Royale des Sciences. 1700. Hist. p. 58. Perrault *Vitruve*, l. viii. c. 5.

water of the Nile settles sooner, if the inside of the vessel, in which they let it stand, be rubbed with powdered almonds, which is therefore, as Prosper Alpinus * tells us, their constant practice. I have tried this, and could not find it of any use.

Alum is very successfully used by the common people in England for the purifying of muddy water. Two or three grains of it, dissolved in a quart of thick river water, makes the dirt very soon collect into flocks, and slowly precipitate. Filtering would immediately make the water so prepared fit for use. The very small proportion of alum will hardly be supposed to make the water unfit for any common purposes.

Rain or snow-water is much preferable to river, or to any other natural water; but there are almost insuperable difficulties in collecting large quantities for common use, without its being as much altered and defiled, by the manner of saving it, as it is when found in rivers.

The method of procuring pure water, by carriage from any considerable distance, will always be attended with such an expence, that very few can or will make use of it even for the little which they want to drink.

The purest of all waters might be obtained by distillation; and in countries where fuel is cheap, it would at no great expence supply those, who have the worst water, with far better than is used in those places where it is supposed to be the best. This method would be particularly useful in some English settlements in foreign countries, where the waters are so bad, that, while our countrymen are making their fortunes, they are ruining their health: which might be effectually remedied by the means here proposed.

All the fresh water, with which nature supplies us, is indeed only distilled by the heat of the sun; but then the vessels, as I may say, used in this distillation, are not always so clean and proper, as might be wished. The vapours rise up thorough an atmosphere loaded with particles from all sorts of bodies, and the rain falls down thorough the same, and afterwards, running along the earth or sinking into it, dissolves all the saline matters with

which it happens to meet, and by their means many other substances; by which it is often rendered nauseous to the taste and smell, and apparently unfit for use. Its effects frequently prove it to be impure, though the senses be not able to inform us of it; so that experience soon taught mankind the importance of an attention to their health in this particular: and accordingly the oldest medical writer is very full in his directions for the choice of wholesome waters; and Vitruvius judged, that without them even a book of architecture would be imperfect.

It being, therefore, a matter of some importance to drink pure water, if any one be desirous of procuring it by that most efficacious and universally practicable method of distillation, it may be useful for him to attend to the following observations. I the rather mention these, as it is a very desirable thing to have pure distilled water kept in the apothecaries shops, for the purpose of making up those medicines, which cannot be made up with any other. The simple waters of the shops add much to the nauseous taste of many draughts, without at all improving their virtues. It is indeed generally true of all medicines, that they will be less unpalatable in proportion as they are more tasteless.

The first running of distilled water has a disagreeable musty taste, as if there were some volatile putrid particles, which went off as soon as the water was heated. I once suspected that this was owing to the worm's having contracted some mustiness, which was washed off by the first running; but upon trial I found it not owing to this cause. This taste is not taken away, and does not seem to be much lessened, either by time, or ventilation, or by having its air exhausted by the air-pump. On this account, if the still hold twenty gallons, it will be necessary to throw away the first gallon. All, which is distilled afterwards, though free from this mustiness, will yet have at first, in common with other distilled liquors, a disagreeable empyreumatic or burnt taste. This is easily distinguished by every palate in fresh distilled rum, brandy, simple and compounded waters. The purer the water is, the less will there be of this

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* *De Med. Egypt. lib. i. c. 10.*

this empyreuma, and hence perhaps it happens, that pump-water distilled has more, and retains it longer, than what is distilled from river-water. But the purest is not free, so that even distilled water, which has stood till it has lost its empyreuma, will have it again on being re-distilled.

The empyreuma will go off entirely by keeping, and this is the easiest method of getting rid of it. In a month's time it will generally be gone; but if water which is distilled on the same day, be received into different bottles, they will not all equally lose the empyreuma in equal times. This difference depends upon some circumstances in the management of the distillation, which farther experience will discover, but which I have not yet found out. It may be, that the fire being greater, and the water boiling at one time more violently than at another, may occasion this inequality of empyreuma in the several parcels of water of the same distillation: for water distilled in the gentle heat of *Balneum Mariæ* has remarkably less.

Another method of freeing distilled water from its burnt taste, is by ventilating it in the manner described by Dr. Hales, by which most of that taste will be carried off in a few minutes.

The boiling of distilled water in an open vessel, will instantly take off the empyreuma. So that it may, as soon as it is distilled, be applied to any purposes, which require its being boiled in an open vessel.

Distilled water must be kept in perfectly clean glass or stone bottles, with glass stopples, or metal covers, and then, having in it no principle of corruption, it is incapable of being spoiled, and will keep just the same for ever: but the least particle of any animal, or vegetable substance, will spoil a great quantity, and therefore the still and bottles should be kept wholly for this use.

Most pump-water is as incapable of changing, and of being spoiled by keeping, as distilled water: for though it be loaded with various foreign particles, yet it seldom has any, or at most but a small proportion of a vegetable or animal nature, and therefore it will always remain the same. This

property of water is not so much attended to, as it ought to be, by sailors, who usually supply their ships with river-water taken up near great cities, and then keep it in wooden casks: the necessary consequence is, that it soon putrefies, and most probably contributes very much to the occasioning of those putrid distempers, with which sailors are so apt to be afflicted. Pump, or spring water, would be greatly preferable; and if they could keep this in glass or stone bottles, or earthen jars, they would find it, after being carried round the world, just the same as when they set out.

The superior purity of distilled water, above all others, makes it easily distinguishable from them by a variety of tests. The tenderest of these is sugar of lead, which instantly makes clouds in the purest of all other waters, but makes no change in that which has been distilled.

It is generally believed, that the swelled throat, which is endemial in a slight degree in several parts of England, as well as so remarkably near the Alps, is owing (though not to snow-water, yet) to some bad quality of the waters of these respective places. I have reason to suspect, that the common swellings of the lymphatic glands sometimes owe their diseased state to the water, which the patient drinks. In these cases, as well as in many chronic pains of the stomach and bowels, a course of distilled water might be as beneficial, as the most celebrated mineral waters are in any other disorders, and might prove no inconsiderable addition to the *Materia Medica*.

As to the wholesomeness of distilled water for general use, there can hardly be any doubt of it, if we recollect that all the fresh water in the world has been distilled. But if any one think there may a difference between natural and artificial distillation, I need only quote the example mentioned, I think, by Tournefort of one Francis Secardi Hongo, who made distilled water his constant drink, without the addition of wine, or any strong liquor, to the last, and lived with remarkably good health to the age of 115 years.

IN addition to our extract from Nugent's Travels, p. 126. we shall now gratify our readers with that gentleman's reception at, and account of, the court of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. After telling us that he was set down at the burgo-master Strubing's house, at New Strelitz, he proceeds thus :

“ Burgo-master Strubing is a merchant yet keeps an inn ; he is a man of a good behaviour, and understands his business very well. His house is resorted chiefly by such gentlemen as have any affairs to transact at court. He received me civilly, provided me with a good supper, and a handsome apartment. I was pleased to hear that baron Dewitz was at Strelitz, and after indifferent chit-chat with my landlord, I went to bed.

As soon as I had breakfasted, I sent a servant with a card to the baron, signifying my arrival ; and that, if it were convenient, I intended doing myself the honour to wait upon him. This was about nine o'clock. The baron sent for answer he should be glad to see me ; but, dressing occasioning some delay, a servant soon after came to acquaint me, that baron Dewitz was obliged to wait upon his serene highness ; that he should be glad to see me at court between twelve and one ; that the duke's coach would come and take me up ; and that the marshal of the court would be there ready to present me to their serene highnesses. Accordingly the duke's coach took me up at the time appointed, and drove directly to the palace. Getting out of the coach I fell down, but, thank God ! received no great harm. One of the officers conducted me to the marshal's apartment, where I found him waiting for me : after the usual compliments, he told me he had been just reading my history, and was pleased to commend it. The marshal does not speak English, but understands it pretty well, and is conversant in most of our books of polite literature. His name is Zesterbeth, and he is stricken in years, but a very fine gentleman. He told me that baron Dewitz had apprized the duke and the princess of my coming, and, if I pleased, he would now introduce me. I could not avoid being greatly fluttered with such po-

liteness, and answered him I was ready to pay my respects to their serene highnesses.

We then ascended a great stair case, and passing through several apartments, where I saw and bowed to many ladies and gentlemen, I reached the anti-chamber ; and was apprized, that their serene highnesses were in the next apartment. I entered with the marshal, and after paying my obeisance, was received by their highnesses in the most gracious manner. The duke was dressed in blue velvet, with a yellow satin waistcoat, white silk stockings, diamond buckles, the order of the garter, and a feathered hat. The princess was in a close habit like a riding-dress, with the ensigns of the Russian order of St. Catharine. The conversation was short, and turned chiefly about the queen their sister ; that they expected every moment an express with the news of her majesty's delivery : and that all preparations had been made to celebrate the happy tidings. Accordingly the guns were drawn out before the palace, and the fireworks were ready. They dropped some compliments concerning my history ; and told me they hoped I should find some amusement at Strelitz. I then returned with the marshal to the anti-chamber, where I found baron Dewitz. I cannot express the pleasure I felt at seeing this nobleman, for whom I had so profound a respect, from the knowledge I had of his most amiable qualities. So agreeable a sight, in such a distant part of the world, cheered my heart, and inspired me with the most lively sentiments. We had not time to converse much ; the baron only told me, in short, that so long as I chused to stay at Strelitz, I was to dine and sup at his highness's table ; that he expected me to breakfast always with himself ; and that he should be glad to introduce me to his lady, having altered his condition since his return from London. I had been already acquainted by count de Bothmar, that the baron had married a lady of exquisite beauty. In the midst of our conversation the trumpet sounded, to signify that his highness was going to dinner.

The duke and the princess his sister soon after appeared, holding each

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other

other arm in arm, several ladies followed, and the gentlemen leading up the train, they all entered a handsome saloon, where we saw about twenty covers. Before the company sat down, the marshal of the court, with one of the pages, advanced towards the table, while the rest of the company stood round: the page said grace with an audible voice, and then the duke took his place: the princess his sister sat on his right hand, and one of the court ladies on his left. The rest sat down to table without any distinction of persons. Baron Dewitz placed himself opposite the duke and princess, and made me sit next to him, in order to have the opportunity of conversing either with their highnesses or himself with more ease. The company consisted chiefly of the gentlemen of the bedchamber, the ladies of honour, and the officers on guard. Our entertainment was a soup, with three courses and a desert. Among other varieties there was excellent venison, of which they have great plenty, but they do not seem to be over fond of it. We had abundance of wines, as French white wine, claret, old-hock, champagne, and burgundy; but their common draught is the French white wine, which when of a proper age, is excellent in its kind. The claret, which they call Pontac, is indifferent; but their burgundy is very good, and I gave it the preference. An officer stands with the liquor on a beaufet in a corner of the hall, where he fills out to the servants: these are the pages, heydukes, footmen, &c. &c. who stand behind the company, and take the glass out of your hand, whenever you present it them for liquor. Some of the gentlemen in waiting always carve, and after helping their highnesses, they send a plateful round to each of the company. The whole is done with great ease, and dispatch. I observed that a page always holds a plate under the duke's glass whenever he drinks. No healths were toasted; this custom being laid aside at great tables, except that the duke drinks to the king and queen of Great-Britain just before he rises from dinner. I had almost forgot to mention to you, that we had very good beer of his highness's own brewing, which comes from the neighbouring town of Mi-

row, where her majesty was born. There was also some English beer, which the duke is very fond of; and he has it in bottles from Hamburg. I reckon that dinner lasted about an hour and half, during which time the whole company conversed with the greatest freedom and hilarity. Their serene highnesses did not sit at the head, but in the middle of the table. When the company had dined, the duke made a signal, and they all arose. The same page again, with the marshal of the court, drew near the table, and returned God thanks, when their highnesses, arm in arm, withdrew to another apartment. They drank coffee standing, which was served by the pages and the heydukes. Thus they conversed near half an hour, during which their serene highnesses and the ladies asked me several questions concerning England. In about half an hour their highnesses retired, and baron Dewitz introduced me, first to his sister and the ladies of honour, and then to most of the officers belonging to the court."

The following Remarks upon the Trade of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay at this day, compared with its trade in 1692, from Hutchinson's History of that Colony, are not only curious, but very pertinent at this time.

"THE other governments of New-England, sixty or seventy years ago, imported no English goods, or next to none, directly from England; they were supplied by the Massachusetts's trader. Now although our trade with Great Britain, upon the whole, is supposed to cause no addition to our wealth, yet, at least so far as we are the channel for conveying supplies of goods to the other colonies for their consumption, a benefit undoubtedly accrues. New Hampshire, by their convenient situation, were induced to become their own importers in a great measure some years before the alteration of our currency. They made their returns by shipping lumber, &c. easier than we did. At present, they probably import English goods equal to their consumption. Connecticut, until we abolished our bills of credit and theirs with them, continued their trade with us for English goods, but soon after turned great part of their trade

trade to New-York, and some persons became importers from England. They soon discovered their error. The produce of New-York is so much the same with that of Connecticut that the Massachusetts market will always be the best. The importer finds it more difficult to make his returns to England from Connecticut than from the Massachusetts. Connecticut trade therefore soon returned to the state it had formerly been in.

Rhode-Island, in part, became their own importers also, which they still continue.

For the other colonies on the continent. Between South-Carolina and the Massachusetts, there never has been any considerable trade. The chief benefit from that colony has been the affording freights for our ships in the European trade.

North-Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, the Jerseys and Pennsylvania, until within twenty or thirty years, used to furnish us with provisions for which we paid them in West-India and sometimes English goods and with our own produce and manufactures. Philadelphia of late is become the mart for the grain of great part of Maryland, which they manufacture into flour and supply the Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and New-Hampshire, and take little or no pay in return but money and bills of exchange. It seems agreed that the southern colonies as far as Virginia are designed by nature for grain countries. It behoves us therefore, either like the Dutch for the other nations in Europe, to become carriers for them with our shipping, or to contrive some articles of produce or manufacture for barter or exchange with them, rather than in vain to attempt raising to more advantage than they do, what nature has peculiarly formed them for.

Our trade with the West-India islands was much more profitable to us, from the beginning of King William's to the end of Queen Anne's war with France, than at any time since. Ever since the peace of Utrecht it has been continually growing worse. Barbadoes required then, more northern produce than it does now. The other islands, except Jamaica, have very little increased their demand. From the growth of the northern colonies

and the new methods of living, the produce of the islands is more than double the price it used to be. Perhaps tea and coffee, alone, cause as great consumption of sugar as all other uses, to which it was applied, did formerly. The produce of the northern colonies is as low in the islands as ever it was. Formerly their demand for northern produce not only afforded us in return, rum, sugar and molasses sufficient for our own consumption, but left a surplus which, in war time especially, every year gave freight to ships from Boston to England, and paid our debts there or procured a supply of goods from thence, whereas, at this day, the whole supply of northern produce to the British islands will not pay for one half the West-India goods consumed or used in the northern colonies. The trade to the Dutch colonies, it is true, is since increased, and our goods from time to time find their way into the French islands, sometimes through the Dutch, at other times, when French necessity calls for them, by permission or other contrivances, and by this means we are able to procure the West-India goods we want for our consumption over and above what we can obtain in pay for our produce from our own islands. Britain herself suffers, with her northern colonies, and pays dearly by the advanced price of sugar, rum, &c. The West Indians notwithstanding, are continually endeavouring to restrain our trade with the foreign islands and colonies. If they could take of our produce as much as we have occasion for of theirs it would appear less unreasonable, or if, by our trade with the foreign colonies, the price of the produce of our own islands had fallen below the former rates they might have colour for complaint; but when the vent for northern produce by means of the great increase of the northern colonies, bears no proportion, from any one of them, to what it did formerly, and yet the produce of the islands is double the price it was formerly, and their estates raised to more than five times the value, it must be unreasonable to burden not only the inhabitants of the northern colonies but of Great Britain also with a still further advanced price of West-India goods, and

and all to aggrandize the West-India Planters. Such a burden would inevitably be the effect of a rigid execution of the laws restraining or incumbering our trade with the French and Dutch colonies. But this is not all. If our trade with the foreign colonies be suppressed and our supplies of West-India goods are confined to our own islands, the balance above what they require of our produce, must be paid them in silver and gold or exchange upon England, either of which must lessen our returns to England, and will probably lessen our consumption of their manufactures. Charlevoix says the French of Canada live well if they can get fine cloaths, if not they retrench from the table to adorn the person. I think the English colonists would rather abate from their dress than from their punch, tea, coffee, &c.

If the question be, which is most for the interest of the British dominions in general, to restrain the French American trade or to give it all possible encouragement, it must be given in favour of encouragement. The speedy settlement of this vast continent is generally supposed to be advantageous to Great-Britain. Every new house, new farm and new subject, add to the consumption of British manufactures. Nothing more contributes to this speedy settlement than a vent for the lumber, a great help in clearing the lands near the sea and upon navigable rivers, and for provisions the produce of settlements when made. But on the other hand, admit that raising the price of West-India produce tends to increase the number of plantations in the islands, yet those plantations, although more valuable, will never bear any proportion in number to the plantations and settlements upon the continent, and the increase of white subjects will be still less in proportion. Blacks eat and drink nothing and wear next to nothing of British manufacture.

There has been a great alteration in our trade with Great Britain. At the beginning of this period, and till within thirty or forty years past, merchants and manufacturers in England shipped goods upon their own accounts, which were sold here upon commission, and although there was

appearance of profits from the sales, yet, by the loss upon returns, most adventurers in a course of years were great losers. Discerning persons in London, when they saw a man going deep into trade in the colonies would pronounce him short lived.

The trade is now upon a more certain footing for the people of England. Few goods are sent to be sold upon commission. The manufacturer depends upon the merchant in England for his pay. The merchant receives his commission and generally agrees with his correspondent, for whom he is in advance, in the colonies, that after six or nine months credit, if payment be not made, interest shall be allowed. Bad debts must be expensive more or less upon all extensive trade. Perhaps they are not more frequent in the colonies than among the like number of traders in England.

The cod and whale fishery are in a more flourishing state than formerly. The vessels employed in cod fishing have been more numerous, but they were small shallops, and one of the schooners now employed in that fishery take as much fish in a season as two shallops used to do.

The French are supposed to maintain a fisherman at less expence than the English. Be it so, the English catch and make their fish at less expence than the French notwithstanding. Five or six well-fed Marble-head or Cape-Ann men catch as much fish as ten or twelve meagre Frenchmen in the same time. The French find their account in taking what they call their muid or mud-fish when the English cannot. This is owing to the vent which the French markets afford for that sort of fish. In what they call a *sedentaire* and we a shore fishery we shall always outdo them, unless the ports of the other nations in Europe, as well as those of the French, should be shut against us. If every family in Britain should make one dinner in a week upon New-England cod fish it would cause an amazing increase of the consumption of British manufactures.

It is certain that before the war of 1744 the French fishery declined. They used to go from Louisbourg to Canis and buy the English fish for the French

European



JOHN WILKES Esq.^r

European markets, because it came cheaper to them than they could catch and make it.

The increase of the consumption of oil by lamps as well as by divers manufactures in Europe has been no small encouragement to our whale fishery. The flourishing state of the island of Nantucket must be attributed to it. The cod and whale fishery, being the principal source of our returns to Great Britain, are therefore worthy not only of provincial but national attention.

Formerly the trade to Newfoundland was valuable. The increase of the northern colonies has carried from us great part of the supplies we used to make. Our late-began commerce with Nova Scotia is valuable, but will not compensate for this loss.

The manufacture of pot-ash promises great benefit to the colonies. It is to be wished that they may meet with no discouragement. Frauds in package and adulteration cannot be of any long continuance. The least that can be done by every government, where it is manufactured, is a law to compel every person to set his name, and the name of the town where he lives, upon the cask in which he packs his pot-ash. This will go a great way towards preventing fraud. Should the Russia traders combine to undersell those who import from America, yet it will be considered that the Russia trade is drawing every year from the nation a large balance in bullion, whereas the increase of imports from the colonies only tends to an increase of national exports, and the body of the nation will combine against the Russia traders.

I remember one advantage from paper money. Upon the depreciation, from time to time, the wages of seamen, and the rate at which coasting vessels and others were hired did not immediately rise in proportion to the rise of silver and exchange with London and other parts of the world. We were thus led to employ our vessels as carriers to and from many parts of the continent, the West-Indies and Europe, because we let them upon cheaper freight and hire than any other colony would do. The war in 1744 gave a turn to this part of business, but

we may learn from what happened then, without any premeditated plan or design, what we are capable of, viz. navigating our vessels, especially if further improvements be made in the construction of them, with so little expence as, like the Dutch in Europe, to become carriers for America. The advantage in this particular instance, of the reduction of the price of labour shews us what improvements might be made in other branches of trade and manufacture if ever it should be reduced in proportion to the price in Europe, compared with the price of the necessities of life.

It was hard parting with a free open trade to all parts of the world which the Massachusetts carried on before the present charter. The principal acts of parliaments were made many years before, but there was no customhouse established in the colony, nor any authority anxious for carrying those acts into execution. It was several years after the new charter, before it was generally observed. If we are under no other obligations, we certainly enjoy and cannot subsist without the protection of our mother country, over our trade at sea, our personal estate ashore, the territory itself, our liberties and lives. It is owing, in a great measure, to the taxes, duties and excises, the consequences of an enormous load of debt, that the manufactures in England come dearer to us than those of other countries. Great part of this debt was incurred by our immediate protection. Shall we think much of sharing in the burden when we have been so great sharers in the benefit? There is no way in which we can more effectually contribute to the national relief than by submitting to regulation and restraint upon our trade, and yet no way in which she should be so little sensible of it.

It has been the general voice that our trade to Great Britain should be contracted, and that our inhabitants should be employed in the same kind of manufactures we import from thence, the materials for most of which we have, or may have, within ourselves.

The great Creator of the universe in infinite wisdom has so formed the earth,

earth, that different parts of it, from the soil, climate, &c. are adapted to different produce, and he so orders and disposes the genius, temper, numbers and other circumstances relative to the inhabitants, as to render some employments peculiarly proper for one country, and others for another, and by this provision a mutual intercourse is kept up between the different parts of the globe. It would be folly in a Virginian to attempt a plantation of rice for the sake of having all he consumes from the produce of his own labour, when South-Carolina, by nature, is peculiarly designed for rice, and capable of supplying one half of the world. Old countries, stocked with people, are ordinarily best adapted to manufactures. Would it be the interest of New England, whilst thin of people, to turn their attention from the whale, cod, mackerel, and herring fishery, their lumber trade, and ship-building, which require but few hands compared with many other sorts of business, to such manufactures as are now imported from Great Britain, or to take their sons from clearing the land, and turning an uncultivated wilderness into pleasant and profitable fields, and set them to spinning, weaving, and the like employments? I do not mean to discourage any persons who cannot improve their time to greater advantage from employing themselves and families, in any branch of manufacture whatsoever. Idleness is the certain parent of vice. Industry, introduced, will ordinarily tend to produce a change of manners. A general philanthropy will induce us to delight in and contribute to the happiness of every part of the human race, by which we ourselves are no sufferers; the state from whence we sprang, and upon which we still depend for protection, may justly expect to be distinguished by us, and that we should delight in and contribute to its prosperity, beyond all other parts of the globe."

*A fifth Letter from Rousseau to Mr. D.
(See p. 132.)*

Dear Sir,

IN discharging towards you the pleasing duty of gratitude, I feel my heart expand in proportion as I write to you. From the midst of my

solitude I wage war against mankind. It is lawful, sure, to wage war against one's enemies. And can I be blamed? I only attack vice.

If some faint glimmerings of true knowledge sometimes come to enlighten man in the midst of his errors, he soon extinguishes them by his sophistical reasonings, the fruit of his vain studies; studies, which are now no longer directed towards discovering the source of his foibles, and the best method of correcting them. Europe, it is true, is full of universities. We measure the distance of the stars by geometrical calculations. We heap, like the giants of old, mountains upon mountains, to scale the very heavens: even the Supreme Being himself, in the midst of his incomprehensible attributes, is not secure against the presumptuous researches of man. We question him as to the perfection of his works: We demand of him an account of his ways: We charge him with the imperfections of nature; and man throws upon the Creator the blame of those follies and weaknesses which are the work of man. We know every thing in the present age; and yet, strange as it may appear, we know not even ourselves. Quick-sighted enough as to his temporal interests, man is blind to his eternal ones. Weary of living in perpetual constraint, he is yet afraid to die; and after having passed through the furnace of affliction, he wishes annihilation may be the fate of his soul, and the period of his life.

Yes! my dear friend: the world is become a school of the most perverse and proud philosophy. They erect, almost every where, the standard of incredulity; and they persecute virtue. Ye virtuous souls, who groan under oppression, such is the fruit, the blessed fruit of the sciences and the arts! Happy ignorance of our ancestors! You are now no more. They were, it is true, less knowing; but they were also more virtuous: they had less learning; but they had more humanity. Pernicious arts! proud sciences! ye have banished simplicity, honesty, integrity, humanity, and all the other virtues, from the earth. Our knowledge now tends only to our ruin. We have found the art of extolling vice, and we exalt it into a divinity.

divinity. It bears not, I own, the name of *His* or *Ofris*; but that which we give it, is not less ridiculous. The learned call it *philosophy*; the vulgar, *freedom*, *sincerity*, *politeness*, the art of living, and what not? Call it the reverse of all these, and you will give it a proper name. Vicious by rule, we would fain arrive at immortality through the paths of vice; and were it not for the restraint of civil laws, we should, I'm afraid, see many an *Eratosthratus*.

'Tis said, that I am an advocate for ignorance and for brutes. Yes, my dear friend! I will confess it to you, I am an advocate for ignorance and for brutes. The first, surely, is preferable to ill-natured and perverse science; and in what respects is man superior to the last? The brute hath his wants, it is true; and nature hath provided for them. As soon as these are satisfied, he lays him down, shuts his eyes and falls asleep. And are thy wants, vain man, less numerous than his? Thou dar'st not say it: but suppose they were, the moment they are satisfied, new desires spring up in their place; and these again are followed by others still more violent; and to close the mortifying scene, disgust treads fast upon the heels of enjoyment. Wise precaution of providence! to have rendered the universe incapable of satisfying the heart of man! and hence it was that the conqueror of Asia sigh'd in the very midst of his conquests. The brute, surely, is a stranger to this circle of enjoyment, disgust, and desires, following each other in endless succession.

'Tis to you, my dear friend, that I thus explain myself; and my apology could not fall into better hands. I am an enemy, they say, to the sciences; and, which is more, an advocate for ignorance. Shall I speak my mind? Why should not I speak it; since I am speaking to you? I am, then, neither the one nor the other; and I prove it thus: every science, that teaches us to know ourselves, and to discharge our private and our public duties; that shews us virtue in all her native brightness, and inspires us with a love for that amiable object; especially that divine science, which leads us to the knowledge of the Supreme Being, of the nature of his re-

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ligion, his worship, and whatever belongs to him: every science, I say, that hath such things for its object, I approve, I revere, and I shall even always think it my duty to inculcate in my writings. But those vain sciences, which teach man to make himself the judge of the wonders of the Almighty; those vain sciences, which form the religion of our modern wits and philosophers; those vain sciences, I repeat it, I most heartily abhor; and prefer the grossest ignorance to all the vain speculation of our pretended literati. My maxim shall always be; let us be less knowing, but let us be more virtuous.

I am sensible, that this language will sound harsh to the generality of mankind; and what is yet more, that I expose myself to the resentment of the whole sect of new philosophers. Their numbers, it is true, are great; but I fear not the effect of their most envenomed arrows. They imagine, forsooth, that they alone are possessed of good sense; and that not to think like them, is to renounce all knowledge, demonstration, and evidence. With the compass in their hand, they would measure the works of the Creator; and if they cannot find out all their secret relations and connections these sublime geniuses see nothing there but absurdities. Virtue, is the first that falls a sacrifice to their mercilefs darts: but how should they respect her? They understand neither her nature nor her properties: they know not even her name, unless it be to insult, to ridicule, and to persecute her. But you, my virtuous friend, you know her, you love her, you cherish her. You deserve to be happy: may you be so as long as I wish you. Adieu: accept my most humble compliments.

J. J. ROUSSEAU.

Description of Blenheim House, from the Six Weeks Tour, &c. (See p. 135.)

FROM Oxford we took the road to Blenheim; that celebrated palace, which has been by some so excessively abused, and so praised by others. The front is a clatter of parts, so distinct, that a gothic church has as much unity; and, withal, a heaviness in each part, which is infinitely disgusting. You enter first the grand
B b hall,

hall, which is the largest, and I think without comparison, the finest I have seen in England: but in this room, as in most others, there is something in the dimensions which disgusts at first sight; are fifty-three by forty-four, and sixty high: this vast height, besides the disagreeable effect it has, in itself, takes off prodigiously from the appearance of largeness in the area at bottom. The side against the saloon, enlarges itself considerably in the middle: in the center is the saloon door: and on each side some very large and magnificent corinthian pillars, in a good taste and proportion; and over them a gallery, which is all done in a really grand style; and not a gallery stuck to the wall, like an overgrown shelf, as at Houghton and Wilton; or turned into the range of a bath, as at Holkam: It would take a cube of an hundred feet to have a gallery totally around a hall, in a just taste, like this at Blenheim; and therefore it is infinitely preferable to add an additional space to one side of the room, for a gallery, and the pillars to support it, especially as they have a very fine effect fronting, as you enter the hall. By means of its being in the nature of a recess, and not projecting into the room, there is no abruptness or deficiency in its not being continued around the whole. Nothing offends in this room, but the excessive height.

The saloon is forty-four by thirty-three, and forty-five high; which is the largest I have seen: proportion is again destroyed by height; otherwise, this room would, like the hall, be infinitely finer. The door-cases are of marble, and exceedingly magnificent; but a stone floor for a saloon is manifestly improper. The suite of rooms to the left, are as follows:—Drawing-room, twenty-eight square, this is filled with pictures by Rubens:

Holy Family. Roman Charity. Virgin and Child. Flight into Egypt. Offering of the wise-men; old men's heads exceeding fine. Lot driven out of Sodom. Our Saviour blessing the children. Paracelsus; amazingly fine. Pope Gregory.

The breakfast room, twenty-four square: here we find Silenus, and Andromeda, two pictures, both by Rubens; and fine.

Woman taken in adultery. Circumcision. Old man; all three by Rembrandt, and very fine, especially the first two. The duke's dressing-room, twenty-four square. The passage room.

Besides these apartments, others were occupied by the family, which we could not see; on the other side of the saloon,

A drawing-room, thirty-five by twenty-five. Another thirty-five by twenty-five. Another twenty-five square: here is the death of Seneca, by Luca Giordano; without any expression of character, or the least trace of imagination.

Edward VI. by Holbein.—Destruction of Troy, by Brughill.

The chimney-pieces and glass-frames in all the rooms hitherto mentioned, are in a very heavy taste.

The library one-hundred and eighty by forty-three in the principal part, the middle; and thirty at each end. This is the noblest room applied to this use I ever saw: at one end is a very fine statue of Queen Anne, in white marble, by Rysbrack; the front drapery of which is exceeding good. The chimney pieces are likewise in a better taste than any in the house. The marble pilasters around it, are by no means ornamental enough; not proportionally so with the other parts; they should certainly have been Corinthian pillars.

The chapel is handsome, but has nothing striking in it, except a very magnificent monument of the duke and dutchess, and their two children.

There are no bed-chambers on the first-floor. I should observe to you, that those rooms in which I have not mentioned pictures, are hung with as fine Brussels tapestries, as you ever beheld; containing the history of the great duke's campaigns; and in design and colours are really admirable.

Blenheim, upon the whole, can answer to none, who know it to be the monument of a nation's gratitude: a pile raised at the expence of the public, and meant to be great and magnificent, yet every thing that the occasion called for, might, and would have been effected, had not the execution fell to such a miserable architect as Vanbrugh, whose buildings are monuments of the vilest taste.

The

The park is very extensive, and well planted; the water exceedingly beautiful; but the Rialto, as it is called, over it, a most miserably heavy, ungraceful piece of architecture. One circumstance I shall not omit, which is, the excessive insolence of the porters at the park-gate, and at that into the court-yard; for I was a witness to their abusing a single gentleman in a very scurrilous manner, for not seeing them after giving the house-porter half a crown for seeing it. The person abused complained aloud to several parties of this impudence, and observed that he had seen most of the great houses in the kingdom, but never knew a park or yard locked up by gentry who formed such a gauntlet. Him in the court, asserted in an insolent manner, that the gate was his living. I hint these circumstances as a proof, that noblemen of the most amiable character, like the duke of Marlborough, have, unknown to them, the real magnificence of their seats tarnished by the scoundrel insolence of the lowest of their servants. The vile custom of not being able to view a house, without paying for the sight, as if it was exhibited by a showman, is detestable; but when it extends to double and quadruple the common fees and impudence, the exorbitancy calls aloud for that public notice to be taken of it, which its meanness so well deserves.

Description of the Earl of Pembroke's fine Seat at Wilton. From the Same.

MY Lord Pembroke's seat, at this place, is a very ancient building, having been a monastery in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign: the disposition of the apartments is, of course, very irregular; for which reason you must excuse my being exact, in going from one into another according to their situation.

In the court, before the front, stands a column of white Egyptian granite, with a statue of Venus on the top of it; extremely fine and worthy of attention from the curious in these matters. It is the same as was set up before the temple of Venus Genetrix, by Julius Cæsar. In one of the niches of a pedestal, in the inner court, is a statue of Venus picking a thorn

out of her foot; the turn of the body is inimitable, and the expression of pain in her countenance, fine.

The hall is fifty feet by twenty-eight, with a gallery in the same stile as the Houghton one: it contains a vast profusion of statues, busts, and basso-relievos. I made memorandums of those which struck me most; for the number of the whole is so great, that it would almost fill a volume to mention the beauties of them: the house-steward sells a half-crown catalogue to those who chuse to purchase it.

Statue of Didia Clara; drapery exceedingly fine. Ditto, Euterpe, by Cleomenes; elegantly done. Bust of Nero; the countenance expressive of his soul. Ditto, of Lucilia; very fine. Statue of Hercules dying; vast expression. An Alto Relievo, Saturn; most exquisitely performed. Ditto, Endymion asleep; a wretched posture. Ditto, Saturn crowning arts and sciences; very fine.

On each side the door leading to the stair-case, is a copy by Wilton; one the Venus de Medicis, and the other Apollo of Belvidere. These are not only the best copies of those statues in England, but are most inimitably done. Let us lay aside all prejudices, upon account of their being but copies, and examine them for a moment as originals. The easy, graceful attitude of the Apollo, was never exceeded; nor had ever drapery so light, airy, and elegant an appearance; the robe falling on one side, and thrown negligently over the stretched out arm, is a stroke of grace beyond description. And the beauty and delicacy of the Venus amazingly fine.

In the billiard-room.

Statue of Marcus Antoninus; the hand turned behind the drapery very finely. Ditto, Venus; attitude fine, but bad drapery. In the chapel-room is a chimney-piece of Inigo Jones; but very heavy. Statue of a river nymph; exceedingly elegant.

New dining-room, forty-five by twenty-one.

Pictures in this room, not mentioned in the catalogue they sell at the house.

M. Angelo. Fruit pieces.

B b 2

Zaccharelli.

Zaccharelli. Landscape.

Salviati. Our Saviour in the wilderness.

Vernet. Landscape, exceedingly fine; the clear obscure inimitable.

Vandyke. Himself. — The Duke d'Espernon.

Rubens. Harvest Home.

St. Luke. Virgin and our Saviour: You will be surprized to find St. Luke in a catalogue of painters; but the house-keeper tells you, with a very grave face, there are writings in the library which prove it: but it is too good for Palestine or Judea; it is very fine.

If I am not mistaken, it is this room that the descent from the cross, by Albert Durer, is removed into. It appears to me to be one of the very finest pieces in this collection; it consists of eleven figures of the most capital expression. The bloody body of Christ is wonderfully painted: I beg you will take particular notice of this picture, if ever you see Wilton; for it is by far the greatest work I have seen of this master's, and which ranks him with the greatest of painters.

The hunting-room, twenty-five square.

I stopped for a while, to admire the bust of Mago; that great genius, whose husbandry writings were the only remnant Rome allowed of her proud rival, Carthage.

Cube-room, thirty square.

Double-cube, sixty long, thirty broad, and thirty high: a most elegant room, in which proportion pleases every eye: a greater breadth would possibly be an improvement; but there can be no comparison between the proportion of this room, and those of cubes, or any other form, in which the height is equal to, or more than the length. One end is covered by the famous Pembroke family, by Vandyke; one of the finest pictures of the kind in the world. Over the chimney is another Vandyke, exceedingly elegant; King Charles's children.

The tables in this room are wonderfully fine, particularly that of Verde-Antique. In the lobby, I remarked a Sappho in ivory; of most amazingly fine sculpture, and in admirable perfection: here is a Nativity by Van Eyck; exceeding fine.

The king's bed-chamber, thirty by twenty-five.

The corner-room, twenty-five square.

The pictures which struck me most in this room were,

Titian. Mary Magdalen; very fine.

M. Angelo. Descent from the cross; wonderfully great.

Dominichino. Magdalen; flesh finely painted.

Penni. Christ astride upon a lamb: Joseph's head exceedingly fine; he is looking on.

Vanderwerfe. Mars and Venus; very fine.

Rubens. The four children; exceeding elegant. It is said to be the finest in England of this master. Nativity on copper; beautiful.

In the black marble table room, Cleopatra sitting, with Cæsarion, her son, on her lap, sucking; the attitude is extremely easy and elegant. Venus asleep; beautiful.

Inigo Jones's front is reckoned very fine; and certainly not without reason. In the garden is an arcade; the front of it likewise by Inigo, and beautiful. The stable piazza was also built by him. The bridge, built by the late earl of Pembroke, from a design of Palladio, is esteemed very fine; but I must own, it did not answer my expectations; appearing to me, rather heavy. Upon the cold bath is a beautiful copy of the Antinous.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Leigh, March 1, 1768.

A few approved Prescriptions confirmed by Time and Trial.

1. **A** Cure for chapped nipples, in suck-
ing.---Anoint now and then, by a feather, with the oil that drops from toasted cheese, than which there is not a better and more efficacious remedy.

2. *To prevent suppuratation of womens breasts.*---Apply a poultice of fresh milk, camomile flowers, venice soap, and some salt; which, if done in time, scarce one breast in an hundred would suppurate, or come to a fore.

3. *For childrens coughs.*---After bleeding and purging, gum tragacanth, in any shape given, has an excellent virtue in subduing this troublesome disease, though even a chin-cough.

4. *For*

4. *For an abscess; or a dropsy in the breast, or even for a consumption.*—Tap the thorax, with a proper trocar, between the ribs, to give vent to the detained, extravasated matter. The operation is safe and easy, though indeed the success may sometimes, in the last case be uncertain; yet, as long as there is life there is hope, and better try than trust.

5. *To prevent abortions in the first months.*—Take a tea spoonful of Jesuits bark with ten or twenty drops of acid elixir of vitriol mixed up together in a glass of Spaw water dashed with red wine, or in wine alone, two or three times a day.—There are ten times as many miscarriages within two or three months of conception, than afterwards. For in weak wombs the menses are apt to flow in those months of pregnancy, and drive all away before them.

6. *For anxiety of heart.*—If from an inflammation, known by a hard, quick pulse, bleed and use emollients and diluters, with nitrous medicines; but if from spasms, or convulsions, use musk, castor, preparations of amber, the gums and opiates. From the neglect of this distinction great errors have arisen in the cure of anxiety.

7. *For apthæ, or small ulcerations of the mouth.*—The softest medicines are to be used for the cure: as jelly of hartshorn, quince seed, or solution of gum tragacanth. Decoction of inner rind of elm for a gargle; and juice of roasted turneps are excellent. For common drink there is no better than wine mixed with a double quantity of water, and a little honey, drank warm; and panada for food.

8. *For a diabetes and lask.*—Drink lime water, or allum posset, for a few days, as freely as the stomach can well bear.

9. *For an anasarca, or skin dropsy.*—Calomel joined with jalap; as five grains of the first with twenty of the last mixed, and taken in a little honey or conserve, twice a week, or as strength can bear it. The seat of this disease is in the reticular, or adipose membrane, for which sweet mercury is a specific; and the jalap is added, that the water may pass off by stool, and not by the salival glands.

10. *For a scorbutic dysentery, or bloody flux; as also for a fluor albus; and for*

an atrophy, or wasting away of the flesh.—Suck the white of a new laid egg, each morning fasting, and continue so to do for a month or two.

11. *For a fluor albus, and lask likewise.*—Take a spoonful of decoction of ipecacuanha each night at bed time; to be continued for a season. To be made by boiling half an ounce of that root grossly powdered, in a pint of water about twenty or thirty minutes.

12. *For the scurvy.*—Mix, with cream of tartar one ounce, half an ounce of flowers of brimstone, separately rubbed fine, first in a stone mortar; divide the mixture into eleven powders; take one in a strong decoction of liquorice root, once or twice a day for a long time.

13. *An effectual glyster for a looseness.*—Boil an ounce of pomegranate peel, grossly powdered, in half a pint of water half an hour, towards the end add as much red wine, and boil it a little longer; strain it off, and, when luke warm, let half be injected forceably, and retained as long as possible. To be repeated if need. Beyond all other astringents this glyster is most prevalent in stopping a lask attended with no pain, and that arises not so much from the quantity of the matter, and its acrid sharp nature, as from a relaxation and lubricity of the intestines.

14. *The heart-burn.*—If from bile drink water acidulated with lemon, or rather orange juice. If from acids, use testaceous and alkaline medicines, which in the former case exasperates the complaint; but if from excoriation, sweet oil and sperma-ceti is the properest application.

15. *An universal balsam to dress sores with, called Linimentum Arcaei.*—Melt three ounces of hog's lard with six ounces of goats suet (if you can get it) or mutton suet, then add of Venice turpentine and gum elemi, each four ounces: strain it. This unguent has been long in use, and is fitter for digesting, cleansing and incarning, than yellow basilicon, which is too sharp for some flesh, or indeed any other composition of this kind whatsoever. But if even this be too sharp, dress with an unguent made of wax only, melted down with sweet oil.

J. Coor.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I AM a country gentleman, one of those who love reading as well as hunting or shooting.—Among the many magazines, or monthly productions, there is not one which I read with so much pleasure and satisfaction as yours.—It is, as we used to say at school, *utile dulci*. Among the many letters on divinity lately published, there is not one which I have read with greater attention than the letter signed N. N. p. 91. probably the author may write like a scholar, but as I cannot pretend to criticise on his remarks on the following text—*We are by nature children of wrath*—I will for once believe what he writes on this occasion, though I always read it in a literal sense, agreeable to the English translation.—But, sir, I think he has no authority from scripture to assert, that the Psalmist, when he declares, “that he was shapen in iniquity, and in sin hath my mother conceived me—*only laments* his propensity to *some sins*.” I rather apprehend this is a sort of excuse for his great propensity to sin and wickedness in general, from the corruption which he, and all mankind, received *originally* from our first parents. Which your author seems to deny. That there is a general corruption is certainly assented to by the articles of our religion. See article IX.—Certain I am—I too fatally experience in my own person, though advanced in years—*That in my flesh dwelleth no good thing—* to *will is present with me, but how to perform that which is good I know not*, but, as St. Paul observes, *through Jesus Christ*. Let the author of the letter in your Magazine consider the above quotation with the following verses—and then I shall be much obliged if he will set pen to paper once more, (though he has declared the contrary) and give me his opinion on the following queries.

Whether in his juvenile days he was not more addicted to vice than virtue? *Whether in the strength of manhood the flesh did not lust against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh?* And if he had escaped the temptations of the devil, the world and the flesh, whether it was not more owing to the good ex-

ample, and pious instructions of his parents and tutors, than to his own *natural strength*? And if he had been left to follow *nature*, whether he had not been like numbers of his fellow-creatures; by *nature a child of wrath*, that is, liable to God's wrath and indignation? And lastly, whether the *imagination of man's heart is not evil from his youth*? May we not then conclude with the apostle, that as *by the offence of one judgment came upon all men* to condemnation, Rom. i. 18. so blessed be God, by the righteousness of one, the free gift came upon all men unto justification of life.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

March 20, 1768.

M. M.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

WHAT gave rise to the present address, was, my having lately been most egregiously flattered by one of your sex, which led me to reflect upon that ridiculous custom, and to wish earnestly it was not such a prevalent one.

I would engage the men, from motives of *good nature*, to leave off this cruel sport upon our sex: for it is notorious their adulation is frequently, if not most commonly, addressed to young persons who have no other title to beauty than the mere bloom and vivacity of youth, which gives an agreeableness to features otherwise plain: and this, a few years often evinces to all the world except themselves: and what is the consequence of that? they fret at being no longer objects of admiration, (for poisonous as flattery is, it is undeniable we love the soothing vanity, till experience has taught us to perceive, the fallacy of it, to procure us any real satisfaction) and the next thing is, they run through all those methods, so well traced by abler pens than mine, (therefore shall not repeat them) to regain a frothy approbation, which nevertheless, worthless as it is, with all their art, that being seen through, they cannot recover; and at last sit down discontented, and repining at the imaginary loss of what in fact they never possessed: whereas had these same women never been talked into the notion of beauty, they had probably

probably never adopted it, but passed through life with a happy indifference of what the world thought of their persons, solicitous only, to adorn their minds with such useful knowledge, as would tend to make them the best daughters, sisters, wives, mothers. Let then, your *good nature* hereafter bear sway, and no longer follow a practice that may make *one* woman, less happy, or less amiable, than she would otherwise be—I would urge the men to confine their speech within those just limits of thinking, they would have us believe reigns in their minds in respect to their own pleasure; for do they not deprive themselves of an exquisite enjoyment, when they have by their ridiculous adulation turned an amiable pretty woman, into a lispings, lolling, insufferably affected impertinent? and that this is often the consequence, with ladies who are formed by nature really charming, nobody can deny, why will they then, by words that bear only a “semblance of regard, cast a cloud upon the finest exhibition of nature which the wisest of their sex confessedly allow a woman of true beauty, without an apparent consciousness of it, to be? do not plead it cannot be amiss, if there’s ground for what you say. “You do but tell them the truth, &c.”—depend upon it they have discernment as well as yourselves, and therefore at best it is needless, always trifling, and most commonly so contemptibly performed, you would blush at the repetition of your own expressions. This I aver from knowledge, as sure no woman with so small a share of beauty as myself, was ever more complimented upon it! and to the nonsense which conveyed the flattery to my ears, perhaps it is owing, that I do not believe them, but can, when honest daylight shews me as I am, look in my glass, and say, an illusive thing indeed, is beauty, if I at any time carry it in my countenance! a comely brown woman perhaps I appear by candle-light, if my own judgment may be taken; but even that may be saying too much; however, I shall not go about to describe myself; such as I am, I am the work of infinite wisdom, without any contrivance of my own, and with that I desire to be content.

And now, possibly, some sneering Mr. Gravity, may say, “what a tedious pack of stuff has this woman been scribbling, for nothing—as the *pretty fellows*, who *alone* are found the foolish whisperers of such trumpery as she hints at, are as incapable of being moved by sentimental reflections, as a wild Hottentot; their capacities reaching no further then managing their fine dressed machines with a jaunty air, and uttering a few of the commonplace complimentary phrases in question, with a fashionable stare, or grin, devoid of meaning, and thoughtless of consequences of them, they having no ideas?”—To which I answer, if *no man of sense* is conscious to himself that he has ever fallen into this folly, I accuse him not, and only add, let him persevere in his wisdom; while my poor attempt falls short of its mark. I am, Sir, for the trouble I give you to publish this,

Your obliged humble servant,

AMANDA.

P. S. I cannot dismiss the subject, without a hint to my own sex, to consider, those very men who commend our beauty, at the same time despise our understandings, if they see us elated by it, and never fail, in absence, to ridicule the vain creatures they themselves have first *made so*. I just glanced at my age, that though not very young, I might not be supposed so far advanced in old-maidism to have my whole design imputed to a severity which sometimes prevails amongst that unfortunate class of females. All I mean being to express my wishes, at least, towards promoting the real satisfaction of both sexes.

February 14, 1768.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

Feb. 18, 1768.

Y. Z. whose performances promise entertainment to the readers of your Magazine, being detected in using an unjustifiable method, to dissuade a young gentleman from taking orders, as appears in last vol. p. 464: seems now to be better reconciled to the sacred function, and by his panegyrick upon a work he has raised from oblivion, to point out a road, in which he himself having travelled safe, cannot choose but recommend to his pupil,

as

as the freight and ready road to pre-ferment *. But why does your correspondent introduce the Oxford professor, as he is pleased in seeming derision to call him, and treat him as the contrast of his distinguished hero? To revive a contention between Paul and Apollos, and set those at variance, who we now hope are perfectly united in the same mind, and in the same judgment, is odious: As a caution therefore to Y. Z. against pronouncing dogmatically in a disputable point, we will suppose Moses to have been cited in form, to appear, and take his trial in Westminster hall, whether he was an ambassador sent from God or not; and that the divine author, being retained as counsel for the defendant, to display his oratory, should offer a whimsical plea in defence of his client, without so much as the shadow of truth. A fictitious state of the case, supported with citations of authorities without number, might, we will allow, shew our advocate to be an *belluo librorum*; But *quere*, would it not invalidate his cause in the opinion of the court, and give occasion to the counsel on the other side, thus to retort upon him? A wise ruler, commissioned to frame laws for the government of a rebellious, stubborn people, will, in order to enforce obedience to his laws, and keep them from revolting to a pretended supremacy, propose every motive of weight, and consequence, and omit no one sanction of reward, or punishment, either present, or future, to secure their submission, and faithful allegiance to their rightful sovereign. To suppose Moses not to have done so, is to suppose him ignorant of what would serve to keep the Israelites in subjection, and at a distance from rebellion and apostacy, to which they were notoriously prone. A true believer can never suppose this, and therefore will conclude with great confidence, that Moses has not omitted the important sanction of a future state. The tribe of infidels and freethinkers, taking the ipse dixit of a great name, for positive proof, will as confidently affirm, that Moses has omitted that sanction, and was therefore ignorant of it, and consequently an impostor. Whether Y. Z. in deciding in favour

of the omission, has strengthened the cause of religion, I leave others to judge, And am

Your humble servant

A. B.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE dissertation, in your Magazine of November, on Rom. viii. 19. &c. put me upon an inquiry, whether in order to explain the passage, it is not necessary to look back to the fifth chapter, where the apostle having shewn, that, by the disobedience of Adam, sin entered into the world, and death by sin, and that death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned; so by the obedience of one, the grace of God, and that gift by grace came upon all men, unto justification of life; that as sin hath reigned unto death through Adam, even so might grace reign through righteousness unto eternal life by Jesus Christ; by whom, having received the atonement, they who are spiritual, being justified by his blood, shall be saved from wrath through him. And proceeding in the eighth chapter to shew the difference between the spiritual and carnal man, and the advantage which the one hath over the other, how that to be carnally minded is death, but to be spiritually minded is life and peace, and that as many as are led by the spirit of God, they are the sons of God, but the carnal mind is entirely against God, so that they that are in the flesh, are sold under sin, and cannot please God. The question hence arising is; whether the man thus born after the flesh, void of all fruit of the spirit, and in bondage to the law of sin and death, is not the same, whom the apostle in the nineteenth verse styles a creature, and whether by that word is not meant the idolatrous heathens, who not having the knowledge of God, and not being subject to the law of God, were shut out from the privileges of the sons of God? which privileges, the apostle sets at so high a rate, ver. 18, as not to allow the sufferings, to which they who walked after the spirit (the believing Jews) who he styles the sons of God were exposed, worthy to be compared

* See Mag. for December last, p. 629.

pared with the glory which should be revealed in them. Which glory being manifested by the coming of Christ in the flesh, (the expectation of the Gentiles as well as the Jews) and preached by the apostles, even the creature, (the carnal man) united with earnest expectation for the appearance of it in the sons of God, in hope of the long expected promised seed, whereby he himself should be a partaker of the same glory, being delivered from the bondage of corruption, unto the glorious liberty of the sons of God: Including the whole twentieth verse except the two last words, within a Parenthesis. I submit to the judgment of the learned, whether from the eighteenth verse to the twenty-fourth, the following paraphrase upon the text is reconcileable to the apostles meaning:

For the earnest expectation of the creature, (of man in his depraved state, carnally minded, and not subject to the law of God) waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God, (for the appearance of the glory which shall be manifested in the sons of God, those who are led by the Spirit of God, and are made free from the law of sin and death, in hope, (that being redeemed from under the curse, they also may receive the adoption of sons.) For the creature (the Gentile or carnal man) was made subject to vanity, to worship and trust in vain Gods; to walk after vanity, and things wherein there is no profit *) not willingly, but by reason of him who hath subjected the same (who by his transgression hath subjected his posterity to the power of vain imaginations, such as making Gods unto themselves, and serving them which are no Gods, the fatal effect of our first parents disobedience †) Because the creature itself, (the carnal man) shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption. (The distinction between Jew and Gentile being removed; the Gentiles also shall be redeemed, and made free from the law of sin and death.) For we know that the whole creation (every creature both the unbelieving Jew and the Gentile) groan-

eth and travaileth in pain together until now; and not only they, but we ourselves also, (the believing Jews) which have the first fruits of the spirit, (which are the first born of the gospel, heirs of the promise and joint heirs with Christ) even we ourselves groan within ourselves, for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of our bodies (the renewal of our carnal and corruptible part subject to death the wages of sin.) Admitting the above not to be foreign to the meaning of the apostle, the following verses to the twenty-eighth are easily explained.

Your humble servant.

February 23, 1768.

N. N.

Solution to the Question in our last vol. p. 674, by the Proposer.

TRANSPOSE all the terms on the second side of the equation, and range them according to the dimensions of the highest power of x , and the equation becomes,

$$x^5 - 10ax^4 + 40a^2x^3 - 80a^3x^2 + 80a^4x - 32a^5 = 0$$
; now this plainly appears to be the 5th power of a residual; and in any power of a binomial, or residual, if each term be multiplied by the index of the unknown quantity therein, (and divided by what is common) it will thereby be reduced to the next inferior power, thus $5x^4 - 40ax^3 + 120a^2x^2 - 160a^3x + 80a^4x$. Now divide by $5x$, and we have, $x^4 - 8ax^3 + 24a^2x^2 - 32a^3x + 16a^4$. Again $4x^3 - 14ax^2 + 48a^2x - 32a^3x$. Now divide by $4x$ and we have $x^3 - 6ax^2 + 12a^2x - 8a^3$. Again $3x^2 - 12ax + 12ax$. Now divide by $3x$, and we have $x^2 - 4ax + 4a$. Again $2x - 4ax$ this divided by $2x$, and we get $x - 2a = 0$: $x = 2a = 28$ her age required.

Extract from The Case of the Duke of Portland, respecting two Leases granted by the Lords of the Treasury to Sir James Lowther.

ON the 9th of July, 1767, Sir James Lowther presented a memorial to the treasury, praying a grant of the forest of Inglewood, and Soc-

* Jer. xiv. 22. *Are there any among the vanities of the Gentiles, that can cause rain? Or can the heavens (the Gods of the Gentiles) give showers?*

† Acts xiv. 15. *And preach unto you, that ye should turn from these vanities, unto the living God.*

cage of the Castle of Carlisle, which the duke of Portland enjoys under a grant from King William, and which his family have been in quiet possession of between sixty and seventy years. The memorialist, Sir James Lowther, says he is informed, that the possession of the premises has been for many years withheld from the crown, and that no benefit whatever arises to the crown therefrom, therefore prays a lease of his majesty's interest therein, for three lives, on such terms as to their lordships shall seem meet. This memorial, the board of treasury referred to the surveyor general of crown lands for his opinion thereon. His report in answer to the board, dated the 7th of August, 1767, says, that the forest of Inglewood, and soccage of Carlisle, were not conveyed by King William's grant to the earl of Portland, but were still vested in the crown, he therefore recommends a lease of the premises to be granted to Sir James Lowther, for three lives on certain reserved rents, viz. 50l. per ann. for the soccage of Carlisle, and 15s. 4d. for the forest, and a third part in both of the rent of such lands, &c. as shall be recovered from the duke of Portland.

This report of the surveyor general, who is not a lawyer himself, was returned to the treasury without having taken the opinion of the attorney or solicitor general, though on a point of law, or hearing the duke of Portland's lawyers in defence of his title. This officer called surveyor general is a person not known in the law, nor in any sort connected with it. He is supposed to be conversant in the knowledge of metes and bounds, ascertaining the value of lands and houses, and the setting of fines, in consequence of such knowledge. Such questions as these, and not points of law, are the proper subjects of reference to him; for he is no more than a keeper of the king's maps or land surveyor, and neither by profession nor office has the least connection with the law. The present surveyor general is an elderly gentleman, who has lost his sight by age, and is himself incapable of business, which therefore devolves de facto upon his deputy Mr. Zachary Chambers. Think then of the duke of Portland's title, which is to be ei-

ther defeated or supported by a long train of precedents, usages, constructions, grants, surveys, perambulations, verdicts and innumerable acts of ownership for three hundred years back (from the time of Richard III. when duke of Gloucester) being decided between the 9th of July and the 7th of August, without any consultation with the crown lawyers, by Mr. Chambers the surveyor's deputy.

I would not aver indeed that the lords of the treasury have been entirely destitute of all legal help, for it has been shrewdly suspected, from the impossibility of an abstruse question in law being stated by such an officer, that Sir James Lowther's lawyers assented to draw up that report, in their client's favour, which was presented to the board as from the surveyor general.

But, to return to the narrative, this report in favour of Sir James Lowther, whether drawn up by his own lawyer or the deputy surveyor, was presented to the board on the 7th of August; but the board thought themselves under no obligations to inform the D. of Portland, whose property was so materially attacked, of their proceedings, though his agents attended day by day at the treasury, from the middle of August to the end of the month, upon a vague report that something of the kind was in agitation. After many days attendance, a friend of the duke of Portland, whom his agent knew (a member of parliament) came to the treasury upon some other business: through his means the agent applied to the secretary of the treasury for information, who answered he could give no papers without orders from the board. Upon this, the duke of Portland's friend applied directly to a lord of the treasury, who procured copies of what had passed. I will observe here that, in common practice, where any one's property is attacked, he ought to have the earliest notice to stand upon his defence. The board of treasury might have informed the duke of Portland, at any time between the 7th of August and the end of the month, for his agent attended constantly; the clerks of the treasury knew this very well; but even supposing the board not to know of the agent's attendance, yet

yet the duke of Portland himself is not so entirely unknown but that the secretary of the treasury might have informed him by letter.

On the 2d of September the duke of Portland received authentic information (notwithstanding all the silence and reserve of office) of Sir James Lowther's memorial and the surveyor general's report, for so it is called. He immediately applied for a suspension of all proceedings in the matter, till he had an opportunity of laying his title before the board. The treasury, in the interim, had adjourned till the 9th of October, and during this vacation, all lawyers at this time of the year being absent from London, the duke of Portland could make but little progress in preparing his title for the board. In the beginning of October (*viz.* on the 8th) caveats were entered in the offices of the chancellor of the Exchequer and the auditor of the land revenue for the county of Cumberland, to prevent any lease or grant passing to Sir James Lowther by surprise. The proper fees were paid at each office, and the caveats received, and, for a greater caution, a caveat was entered with the clerk of the patents to the great seal. But, in respect of the board of treasury, which is not an office of law, the duke of Portland, instead of a caveat, presented a memorial, praying to be heard by counsel, in defence of his own title, before the board proceeded to any act in consequence of Sir James Lowther's application.

This request from the duke of Portland to be heard in defence of his title, before the treasury came to any determination against him, produced the following reply, from the secretary of the treasury by order of the board.

Treasury chambers, Oct. 10, 1767.

My lord,

A memorial of your grace's to the board of treasury, with respect to the forest of Inglewood, was delivered to me yesterday, by your grace's agent. I did not lose a moment in bringing it before the lords, I gave it place of all other papers, and upon its being read, the duke of Grafton and the other lords were pleased to direct me to acquaint your grace, that if you be pleased to lay before them a state of

your claim, and title to the forest of Inglewood, they would refer it to the surveyor general, and send him back also, at the same time his report upon the memorial of Sir James Lowther for his farther consideration. *And I am directed also to assure your grace; that no step shall be taken towards the decision of the matter in question, till your grace's title has been stated, referred to, and reported on by the proper Officer, and fully and maturely considered by the board of treasury.*

I have the honour to be, &c.

GREY COOPER.

From this time, the duke of Portland trusting to the full assurances from the board, and therefore that his labours would not be thrown away, continued to employ his agents in preparing his title. Their time was employed in inspecting and taking copies of a great variety of evidences in many of the public offices. But in order to examine whether the facts stated in the surveyor's report were truly and impartially stated, it was thought desirable to have recourse to his office, to inspect the surveys, court rolls, and muniments on which he founded his report.

The agents of the duke of Portland made no doubt of obtaining permission to inspect the surveyor's office; accordingly application was made to Mr. Chambers for that purpose; which application however he refused to comply with. This refusal of Mr. Chambers to produce the vouchers for the contents of his report, did not at all contribute to lessen the suspicion of the duke of Portland's agents, that the facts alledged in the surveyor's report might be partially stated, tho' the treasury entertained it with such implicit deference.

However, upon this disappointment, the duke of Portland's agents thinking they could fully employ their time among other offices, till the meeting of parliament, when he was expected in town, determined so to do, and to apply to him when he came, to obtain an inspection into the surveyor's office. Accordingly, on the 25th of November, the very next day after the meeting of parliament, the duke of Portland met the duke of Grafton at court, and had a conference with him on the subject. In a few days

the duke of Portland presented a memorial to the treasury, dated December the second. The memorial prays (*in regard that all public records ought, and by all courts of judicature are directed to be inspected for the benefit of the parties interested*) an order from the treasury for the inspection of such surveys, court rolls, &c., as related to the matter in question. On the next day the secretary of the treasury informed the duke of Portland's agent, that their lordships had granted the request as to the inspection of the surveyor's office, not upon the foundation of right, but as a matter of candour and civility, and that such an order would be drawn up by Mr. Watkins, the clerk in whose department such business was.

The agent applied to Mr. Watkins, who put him off till the middle of next week; the order was afterwards called for twice, the first time the clerk was not in the way, but the next day appeared, and took his fee for the order, and said that it had been sent to the surveyor general; he was applied to for a copy, but would not give one, alledging, that the order sent to the surveyor general was sufficient. Application was then made at the deputy surveyor's, to know if they had received it. They denied that any such order had been sent, although they had returned an answer to the treasury two days before, remonstrating against any order for inspection by those who litigate the rights of the crown. Then farther application was made at the treasury, to hunt out this supposed order which Mr. Cooper had told them the lords, out of their great candour and civility, had given instructions, for, and in this manner were the agents tossed about from pillar to post, from the 2d of December till Christmas.

But notwithstanding this order and the promise made by the lords of the treasury, without the least previous notice or citation to the duke of Portland, to lay the particulars of his title before the board, and while his agents were preparing his title under instructions from the board, and were amused with the expectation of an order for inspection, the grants were actually executed (all but the Exchequer seal) before the duke of Portland or his agents were even apprised

that the inspection of the surveyor's office was denied.

A motion was made on the 17th of February, 1768, in parliament by Sir George Savile, and seconded by Sir Anthony Abdy, for leave to bring in a bill for quieting the possessions of the subject, and for amending and rendering more effectual an act of the 21st of James I. for the general quiet of the subject against all pretences of concealment whatsoever.

The purport of this act of 21st of James I. is, that a quiet and uninterrupted enjoyment for 60 years before the passing of the act, of any estate originally derived from the crown, shall bar the crown from any right of suit to recover such estate, under pretence of any flaw in the grant, or other defect of title. This act, at that time, therefore secured the rights of such as could prove their possessions 60 years, but by it's very nature, has been continually diminishing in it's effect, and departing from it's principle, since, it would now become as necessary to prove a possession of 205 years, as it was then to prove 60. Thus by a kind of retrograde inversion of the principle, security wastes and weakens, instead of gaining strength, by time and possession: And he who has longest enjoyed, is the most perplexed, and may now be most liable to any vexatious law-suit, that any board of treasury, to serve any clandestine purpose, may at any time please to institute. The proposal to amend that bill, and to render it more effectual towards the quiet of the subject, was simply this, that an undisturbed possession of 60 years (or any such term as parliament should have thought proper) to be taken backwards from the time being, should be a security from any suit to be commenced by the crown, or any of it's ministers.

This motion was introduced upon public grounds, and supported upon those principles only, without any personal attack upon the administration or the members of the treasury, nay expressly guarded against even the appearance of serving any immediate and personal purpose, or taking in any pendent or recent case.

The leaders of the late parliament, with all their store of prerogative doctrines,

doctrines could not look it in the face, but after having exposed the blackness of their secret thoughts, even with a venal majority of threesto one on any other question, they did not dare to divide upon this, their most implicit dependants at any other time having refused to fight under the high flying banners of prerogative set up by them. Being defeated in this attempt, they could only obtain a delay of this bill, after the universal sense of the house (the few ministerial advocates for prerogative excepted) was expressed, for taking up the cause in the first session of the next parliament. Even this delay was carried only by a majority of twenty.

Two parts of a plot may be going on together, but it is not easy to describe them in the same breath. The poor agents are all this time quite in the dark, though continually attending at the treasury. They are rummaging for an order to inspect the surveyor's office, a week after it was all over. Those who were in the secret, and knew what was passing at the board, must laugh in their sleeve; and to prolong the entertainment a few days, the secretary of the treasury wrote, on the 22d of December, to the duke of Portland, who was 150 miles off in the country, that all was over, and the grant ordered to Sir James Lowther, instead of having five days before, when the order to proceed in the leases was signed, informed his agent, who was in the lobby the very day and hour when that order was made out. A trusty office truly! where Mr. Watkins the clerk is receiving a guinea fee, to examine the treasury books (viz. on the 17th of December) for the supposed order for inspection, in the same breath that the board having superseded that order, is proceeding to decision with the utmost dispatch! had they stuck to their favourite principle of doing things the shortest way, they might have informed the agent of their proceedings upon the spot, and at the very time of their determination, instead of concealing them in a clandestine manner, till the last day before the holidays, and then sending the information three hundred miles round. There can have been no other intention in all this secrecy but to avoid

any memorial from the duke of Portland's counsel, who are gentlemen of the first eminence in the law, and were then in town; and the consequence was, that the leases were signed and executed by the lords of the treasury, and nothing remained but the chancellor of the Exchequer's seal to be affixed, before either the duke of Portland's agents or lawyers were apprised of the matter.

As soon as information arrived from the duke of Portland of these proceedings, his agent waited upon the chancellor of the Exchequer, to prevail upon him to withhold the seal in consequence of the caveat entered at his office. His lordship said that he was pressed to affix the seal instantaneously, that as Chancellor of the Exchequer he considered himself a ministerial officer, and subject as much to an order from the board of treasury as any common clerk, in respect to his seal to grants, and therefore could not withhold it. I will venture to say this is so far from being the case, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is one of the first legal officers in the kingdom, and that the very purpose of his being annexed to the board of treasury, is, that he may be a judicial controul upon the acts of that board. At least, so says Maddox in his history of the Exchequer. The commissioners are supposed to act upon the common principles of justice, they are supposed to take the advice of the crown lawyers, they are supposed to hear the counsel of the parties concerned, or the parties themselves, (and surely not the less so for having given the most solemn assurances) but in case of any notorious dissatisfaction, the parties have a right to enter a caveat before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to appeal to him as a legal officer of controul, and not as a mere deputy clerk to the treasury, and if upon a legal consideration of the matter, the Chancellor of the Exchequer sees sufficient cause, he may in right of his office refuse to affix his seal. But to put this out of the question, I can produce a case in point, which happened when the duke of Newcastle was first lord of the treasury, and Sir George Lyttelton Chancellor of the Exchequer. A lease was ordered to be made out by the board of treasury

treasury, in favour of the corporation of Plymouth. The defendant entered a caveat at the seal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Chancellor of the Exchequer withheld his seal; the defendant was heard by his counsel, and the lease revoked. I quote no obscure case; the living witnesses to this transaction are (among others) the duke of Newcastle, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Mansfield, the earl of Northington, and Lord Camden, having all been parties to it.

It would be absurd to suppose any officer having the king's seal in his custody, and responsible for the exercise of it, to be subservient like a mere clerk of the treasury; besides, the very right of his office to receive a caveat, is a proof of his judicial capacity. Whoever heard of a caveat entered at the desk of a common clerk? I hope this plea of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, being merely ministerial as to his seal to grants, will not be established into precedent, as the mutual check of offices upon one another is a principal barrier to the property of the subject, and as such a precedent would defeat the very main security in future times, against the encroachments, injustice, and insolence of office. How different the fate of this caveat has been, compared with another which has been lately entered at the privy seal! The earl of Chatham's health not allowing him to attend to business, the privy seal is put into commission for no other purpose, but to hear counsel upon that caveat, notwithstanding the Lord High Chancellor, (whose abilities and integrity to enquire into the subject-matter of that caveat no one can doubt) remains in order after the privy seal, to give the defendants a second hearing.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer as a legal officer ranks next to the Lord High Chancellor, and takes precedence of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and both chief justices. It is great condescension in him to act the submissive part of a mere indented clerk; but if he had stood up to the dignity of his office, the board of treasury could not have avoided hearing counsel at law, which might perhaps have defeated their designs of granting away the duke of Portland's property to Sir James Low-

ther. Nothing surely can bear so little the appearance of justice, as for a board, without the least smattering of law, among the members, without consulting the crown lawyers in a matter of very abstruse law, who are bound *ex officio* to give their advice, refusing to hear the defendant's counsel, and during the adjournment of the board, when no memorial could have access to them, even if the parties attacked had been apprized of their conduct, which was so cautiously kept out of sight.

The Life of Pope Sixtus V. continued from p. 151.

ALEXANDRINO, and the cardinals of his party, soon found means, by various arts, to bring over numbers of the cardinals for Montalto, and to divide the rest. "During these cabals, Montalto kept close in his cell, without expressing the least desire or expectation of the papacy; though there was not any of the cardinals that had so much reason to hope for it. When the heads of the party called at his chamber-door, as they passed by, to inform him how the election went on, and who had declared for him, he used to say, "The difficulties you meet with in the Conclave are not worth notice; I doubt you'll find much greater in the Vatican. Let me conjure you not to think of chusing me, except you will be content to bear the whole burden of the government yourselves." This was what the gamesters call a *sweetener*, to draw them on, and made them labour more earnestly for his exaltation.

After all things had been made ready, by the partizans of Montalto, St. Sixtus led them into the chapel to begin the adoration immediately.

"After they had taken their places, a scrutiny was proposed. But St. Sixtus, either out of impatience, or for fear any sudden change might happen, or desirous of seeming to have the principal hand in this election, stepped out of his place to Alexandrino, and taking him by the hand, they both went up to Montalto, and cried out, *a Pope, a Pope*; the greatest part of the cardinals following their example, and approving of what was done."

"Whilst they were crowding towards Montalto

Montalto to congratulate him, he sat coughing and weeping, as if some great misfortune had befallen him. But when the Cardinal Dean ordered them to retire to their respective places, that they might proceed to a regular scrutiny; he drew near to St. Sixtus, and whispered in his ear, "Pray take care, that the scrutiny is of no prejudice to the adoration;" which was the first discovery he made of his ambition. St. Sixtus was extremely surprized to see a person who had always pretended to be totally ignorant of all the forms and ceremonials that are practised in the conclave, so well acquainted with the nicest and most delicate circumstance of the election; and that he, who had hitherto seemed quite indifferent about, or rather afraid of the papacy, should, on a sudden, be so apprehensive of being disappointed of it. However, it being now too late, as he thought, to recede, he spoke to Alexandrino; and when the Dean was beginning the scrutiny, they both got up and protested against its being any prejudice to the adoration.

It was observed, that after it was begun, Montalto walked backwards and forwards, and seemed to be in great agitation of spirit; but when he perceived there was a sufficient number of votes to secure his election, he threw the staff, with which he used to support himself, into the middle of the chapel, stretched himself up, and appeared taller, by almost a foot, than he had done for several years, hawking and spitting with as much strength as a man of thirty years old.

The cardinals, astonished at so sudden an alteration, looked at him with amazement; and Farnese, observing by some signs that St. Sixtus and Alexandrino already began to repent of their forwardness in this election, said aloud, "Stay a little, softly, there is a mistake in the scrutiny;" but Montalto, with a stern look, boldly answered, "There is no mistake; the scrutiny is good, and in due form;" and immediately thundered out the *Te Deum* himself, in a voice that made the chapel shake. Of such consequence, sometimes, is courage and presence of mind: For if he had not acted in this manner, there is no doubt but so sudden a change of behaviour, and

the Dean's saying, "There was a mistake in the scrutiny," would have overset the whole, and put a stop to his election, if the cardinals had seconded him. But they all stood dumb and motionless, looking at each other, and biting their lips. What seemed most strange was, that Farnese, Dean of the college, a man of long experience and great authority, of a bold and resolute disposition, haughty and disdainful in his carriage to every body, should begin the attack with so much spirit, endeavouring to set aside the scrutiny, by declaring there was a mistake in it, without offering to proceed any further, or speaking another word, against a man that he hated and despised. That so many heads of factions, such a number of *papable* cardinals, who might have had an opportunity of advancing themselves, or their friends, should, in an instant become so tame and spiritless that it looked like an infatuation. It is certain, that if the dean, whose office it was to sing the *Te Deum*, had commanded Montalto to desist, the other cardinals would have supported him in it, and he had been for ever excluded.

When they came to that verse in the *Te Deum*, *Wetherfore pray thee, help thy servants, whom thou hast redeemed with thy precious blood*; he threw himself upon his knees before the altar, and, after it was finished, made a short prayer, according to custom, which was purely mental; for it was remarked, that he never moved his lips, but kept his eyes attentively fixed upon a crucifix all the time.

Whilst he was in this posture, Bombi, first master of the ceremonies, came to him (as is usual) and said, "My lord cardinal Montalto, your eminence is duly elected pope; the holy college desires to know, whether you please to accept the papacy;" to which he replied, somewhat sharply, "It is trifling and impertinent to ask, whether I will accept what I have already accepted, as I have sufficiently shewn, by singing the *Te Deum*. However, to satisfy any scruple that may arise, I tell you, that I accept it with great pleasure, and would accept another, if I could get it; for I find myself strong enough, by the divine assistance to manage two papacies."

Farnese,

Farnese, who stood near him, hearing this, said to St. Severino, "The gentlemen that took upon them to conduct this election, thought to have engrossed the whole administration of affairs to themselves, by chusing a fool and an ideot; but I plainly see, we have got a pope that will make fools and ideots both of them and us;" St. Severino only shrugged up his shoulders, and said, "the Lord have mercy upon us all."

When he was asked, what name he would take; he answered Sixtus V. which he did in honour to Pope Sixtus IV. who had likewise been a monk of the same order. Some say, out of compliment to cardinal St. Sixtus; but this does not seem probable, considering the little respect he shewed him afterwards.

It was observed, that, whilst the cardinals were putting on his pontifical robes, he stretched out his arms with great vigour and activity; upon which Rusticucci, who was surprized at so sudden a metamorphosis, said to him, in a familiar way, "I perceive, Holy Father, the pontificate is a sovereign panacea, since it can restore youth and health to old, sick cardinals;" to which he replied, in a grave and majestic manner, "So I find it."

The very moment the scrutiny was ended, he bid adieu to that appearance of humility he had so long worn; and laying aside the civility and complaisance he used to shew to all manner of people, behaved with great state and reserve to every body; but more particularly to them that he had been most obliged to for his exaltation.

This immediate change in the new pope was a thunder-clap to D'Este, Medicis, and Alexandrino. One might perceive evident signs of repentance in their faces before the election was well over. Cardinal Farnese said to Sforza, as they were going out of the conclave, "Charles V. resigned his crown in the morning, and repented of it in the evening; but I fancy these gentlemen (pointing to them) have begun their repentance already." "It will be well for them," replied Sforza, "if their repentance does not last longer than the emperor's did."

After he was dressed in his robes, he ascended the pontifical throne,

that stands over-against the altar in the chapel, where he sat with so much state, that any one would have thought he had been pope several years. The cardinals advancing, two by two, to adore him; his holiness gave them, separately, the *osculum charitatis*, "The kiss of charity," upon both cheeks; and then admitted every body, that was in the conclave, to the honour of kissing his feet. It is said, when Farnese came amongst the rest to perform that ceremony, he did it with great reluctance, and shewed particular signs of disgust, at prostrating himself before a person of his mean birth, whom he used so often to call in derision, "The dregs of the conclave, the ass of La Marca, stinking old lazar," &c.

Some people thought he said in his heart, *Non tibi sed Petro*, "Not to thee, but St. Peter;" be that as it will, when he beheld him sitting so erect, and with so much majesty upon the throne, he said to him, "Your holiness seems a quite different sort of a man from what you was a few hours ago." "Yes," said he, "I was then looking for the keys of paradise, which obliged me to stoop a little; but now I have found them, it is time to look upwards, as I am arrived at the summit of all human glory, and can climb no higher in this world."

When the adoration was finished, the first cardinal deacon, assisted by a master of the ceremonies, took a crucifix in his hand, and proceeded into the hall, attended by the cardinals. Last of all came his holiness, the choir singing before him the anthem, *Ecce sacerdos magnus, qui in diebus suis placuit Deo, et inventus est justus, &c.* Whilst this was performing, the cardinal deacon caused a window to be broke open, and shewed a crucifix to the people, who now began to assemble, in great numbers, in the Piazza of St. Peter; and, at the same time, proclaimed him after the accustomed manner, *Annuncio vobis gaudium magnum, etc.* "Behold I bring you tidings of great joy; the most illustrious Cardinal Montalto is chose pope, and has taken the name of Sixtus V."

This happened upon a Wednesday, a day that had often been propitious to him. The streets immediately echoed with acclamations of long live

Sixtus

Sixtus V ; the guns from the castle of St. Angelo were fired ; the bells rang in every church and convent.

As it is customary in Rome, at the proclamation of a new pope, for the mob to run directly and plunder the house where he lived before ; the followers and domesticks of every cardinal, that is likely to be made pope, generally take care of that, by stripping it themselves beforehand ; and, if their patron does not succeed, bring every thing back again. But at this the populace was not in any great hurry to go to Montalto, " Expecting, as they said, to find nothing there but a few old broken chairs and tables."

In this interval, the cooks and confectiioners of the conclave prepared a collation, at which the pope pronounced a solemn blessing ; and after he had eat a mouthful or two, and drank a glass of citron-water, ordered the masons to unwall the doors of the conclave, and let in the people.

He was then conducted to the chapel, and adored, a second time, by the cardinals. This adoration was performed by kneeling upon the ground, and kissing his left-hand only, whilst he gave his benediction with the right. When this was over, a master of the ceremonies took up the crucifix, and walked before the choir, who sang hymns and anthems ; the cardinals followed two by two, the pope coming last, carried upon men's shoulders. As they came out of the conclave in this order, he gave his blessing, and distributed little crucifixes to the citizens and strangers, who flocked, in great crowds, to see the new pontif, crying out, " Where is he ! Which is the pope ? This cannot be the poor old cardinal, that used to faint away in the streets. Surely, this cannot be father Montalto, who went tottering about with a staff."

In his passage from the conclave, the people cried out, long live the pope ; and added, according to custom, " plenty, holy father, plenty and justice ; to which he replied, " pray to God for plenty, and I'll give you justice."

When he arrived at St. Peter's, all the canons came out, in procession to meet him, singing an anthem ; and ; being carried up to the great altar, he was adored, for the last time, by
April, 1768.

the cardinals kissing his feet, whilst the choir sang the Te Deum. When that was over, the cardinal deacon read some prayers, the pope sitting all the while. After this, the cardinal deacon taking the mitre off his head, he gave his benediction to the people, with a very strong, clear voice ; stretching out his arms, with all the appearance of great strength and vigour. The deacon then putting on his mitre again, he ascended the steps of the altar with the cardinals, and gave a benediction to them only ; after which, he put off some of his pontifical habiliments, and, getting into a close chair was carried to the Vatican, attended by a guard of soldiers.

When he got thither, he was so impatient to exercise the sovereignty, that he could hardly be prevailed upon to defer it, according to the custom of his predecessors, till he was crowned (before which it is not usual for the new popes to stir out of the palace upon any occasion whatsoever) telling the cardinals, " He would begin to reign that very evening, as there was great need of immediate reformation," and ordered the crown to be brought directly. Nor was it without the utmost difficulty, that they persuaded him to put off his coronation a few days. Indeed he would not hear of it, till he was convinced it was not an essential point, and that he might exercise the pontifical authority in as full and ample a manner before, as after that ceremony ; which gave occasion to one of the cardinals to say, " he never saw a pope so greedy of command before."

After most of the cardinals had taken their leave, he eat a biscuit or two, and drank a glass of wine, to refresh himself, and then was conducted into the pope's apartment, whither he was attended by Alexandrino and Rusticucci, who pressed him, " To repose himself a little, after the fatigues of the day ;" but he answered, " Labour should be his chief pleasure." Upon which Alexandrino took the liberty of saying to him, " Your holiness talked in a different strain yesterday, and the day before." " It may be so," replied he, " but I was not pope then."

Rusticucci met with another rebuff, that chagrined him extremely. The
D d . pope's

pope's robe happening to lye in a fold upon his shoulders, that cardinal was endeavouring to pull it strait; and the pope thinking he handled him rather too freely, said angrily, "pray, Sir not quite so familiar if you please." But what gave the finishing stroke to both their hopes, was, that having taken upon them to give directions, "That nothing should be wanting in his apartments; he said very gravely, "You need not put yourselves to any trouble, gentlemen, I shall give orders for what I want myself." Upon which Rusticucci whispered to Alexandrino, "That's for you." "I think, replied the other, "it is for you too, if I am not mistaken."

Whilst he was walking very briskly about his apartment, to the great astonishment of those that saw him (as he used to go with a staff before, and that with much difficulty) brandishing his arms, and using other gestures, as if he was revolving great designs in his mind, the steward of the household came to ask him, "What he would please to have for supper;" Sixtus, looking sternly at him, said, "Is that a usual question to ask a sovereign prince? Prepare us a royal banquet, and we shall chuse what we like best;" ordering him to invite the cardinals, Alexandrino, Medicis, Rusticucci, D'Este, St. Sixtus, and Altempts. D'Este excused himself (upon a pretence of indisposition) the others accepted of the invitation, and supped with his holiness, not much to their satisfaction: For they were hardly sat down to table, when he began to let them know after what manner he intended to govern; and expatriated largely upon the power that Jesus Christ had given to St. Peter, in making him his vicar upon earth, often repeating to them, *Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church*; which he explained to them after this manner, "How profound and incomprehensible are the ways of God! Jesus Christ has left upon earth but one Peter, but one pontif, but one vicar, but one head and chief. To him alone, he has committed the care of his flock. Thou art Peter; that is to say, thou only art the sovereign pontiff; to thee I give the keys of the kingdom of heaven; thou alone shalt have the power to bind and loose; to

to thee I give authority to govern and conduct my church; to thee (who art my vicar) and not to others, who are but thy ministers and subordinates."

The cardinals easily perceived the drift and tenour of his comment; and that all the golden hopes they had conceived of rule and authority, were dwindled into phantoms and shadows. He would not so much as suffer them to make the least answer: and if any one offered to open his lips, he interrupted him with saying, "That one head was sufficient for the church." Rusticucci, however, ventured to say, That he could not but wonder a little to hear his holiness now talk in that manner; when he had told them so often in the conclave, "It was not possible for him to govern the church without their assistance." "Very true, replied Sixtus "I believe I might say so, and I thought so at that time; but now I perceive myself strong enough, by God's assistance, to govern without any other help. If I told you a story, you must even make the best of it. I shall give my confessor a power to absolve me from that sin. You made me pope for your own interests, and I accepted that honour to do the church a service." With this compliment he dismissed them, As they went home, Medicis, who seemed to be the most chagrined, said to them, "It is high time to provide for our safety, I foresee a great storm rising."

The next morning there appeared two pasquinades: The first was Pasquin, holding a squeezed turnip in his hand, and a label, with these words upon it: "May my head be mashed like this turnip, if ever we chuse a monk again."

The second, had more wit and satire in it. Pasquin was represented with a plate full of tooth-picks in his hand; and Marforio asking him, "Whither he was carrying them:" he answered, "To Alexandrino, Medicis, and Rusticucci." That the reader may perceive the sting of this, it is necessary to inform him, that when the Italians have a mind to laugh at or make a joke of a person that has miscarried in any enterprize, it is usual to send him a tooth-pick, hinting that he has nothing to do now, but

but pick his teeth. The same present is sent to people that have lately been turned out of their offices; this being explained, it is easy to make the application. When Farnese heard of it, he could not help laughing, and said, "I am afraid these gentlemen won't be the only people that will have occasion for tooth-picks."

After they had been guilty of this error, instead of thinking of any redress, they only vented their gall, by laying the fault upon each other. One day, soon after the election, Alexandrino, D'Este, and Medicis lamenting their misfortune, and cursing their meanness of spirit, and stupidity, in suffering themselves to be duped by the hypocrisy of Montalto, and not daring to exert themselves, when they discovered it, and had yet time enough to have baffled his schemes; Farnese said, "He had done his duty in sound-

ing the trumpet; but that no body would draw their sword." They, on the contrary, accused him of cowardice, for proceeding no further, and said, "They were ready to have seconded him, if he had ordered Montalto to leave off, when he began to sing the Te Deum." These fruitless complaints were all the consolation they had for their folly, and rather served to make bad worse; for Sixtus hearing of their murmurs and mutual upbraidings, sent for them, and said sharply, "We are informed, that you repent of your choice; and that you did not make a schism in the conclave, by breaking off the scrutiny. We would have you to know, that we don't think ourselves in the least obliged to you for the papacy, but to divine providence alone, and our own prudent conduct."

[To be concluded in our next.]

POETICAL ESSAYS.

A N E L E G Y

On the Death of an amiable Wife.

By a Gentleman of Fashion.

"In every varied posture, place, and hour,
"How widow'd every Thought of every joy!
"Thought, busy thought, too busy for my
peace! [PAUSE]
"Strays, wretched rover! o'er the pleasing
"In quest of wretchedness perversely strays;
"And finds all desert now.

YOUNG.

"If Burton's favourite groves, alas, how
chang'd
"By Charlotte's death! oft let me devious
rove [rang'd,
"Loud grief; where glad some once I
in sweet society with peace and love.

Oft in the silent evening, all alone,
When solemn twilight shades the face of
day, [moan;
The plaintive muse shall hither waft her
With tenderest passion here inspire my lay.

Those hours, allotted to that muse's hand,
To latest time thy memory shall endear;
While soft ideas rise at her command,
And in luxurious sorrow prompt the tear.

Recall, soft frame of gentleness and love!
That calm, which triumph'd o'er thy parting
breath;
That blooming texture by the graces wove:
—And are those eyes for ever set in death?

Once more—and then—farewell! one lingering
view

Tore my fond soul from all it held so dear;
'Twas o'er!—farewell—my joys: Sweet hope,
adieu!

—Adieu, my love!—We part for ever here!

No! in the still of night, my restless thought
Pursues thy image thro' its change un-
known;

Steals oft unnotic'd to the dreary vault,
And in that vale of sorrow pours my own;

For, since the hour that clos'd our blooming
scene,

Once has it wander'd from its darling trust?
It sounds thy voice; still animates thy mien?
And haunts thy slumbers in the sacred dust.

Each conscious walk of tenderness and joy,
Thy faithful partner oft alone shall tread;
Recount, while anguish heaves the frequent
sigh, [shed!
How bliss on bliss thy smiling influence

Though mine be many—many rolling years!
Extatic thought shall linger still on thee!
Time rolls in vain—Remembrance, with her
tears—

—You that have left an angel—pity me!

Thy smiles were mine—were oft; and only
mine;

Nor yet forsok me in the face of death;
E'en now they live—still o'er thy beauties
shine;

For Fancy's magic can restore thy breath.

D J 2

Painful

Painful reflection!—can the active mind,
Which penetrates the vast expanse of day,
Long languish in this palsied mass confin'd,
Nor burst these fetters of obtruding clay?
Ah, no!—She beckons me—for yet she lives!
Lives in yon regions of unfading joy!
She points the fair reward that virtue gives;
—Which chance, nor change, nor ages can
destroy.

Let Folly animate this transient scene
With every bloom that fancy can supply!
Reflection bends not on a point so mean;
Nor courts this moment, since the next we
die.

The dearest objects hasten to decay:
(An awful lesson to the pensive mind!)
Too soon my Charlotte's beauties pass'd away:
Nor left, but in my heart, a *wreck behind!*

*To his Excellency the Lord Viscount Townshend,
Lord Lieutenant-General, and General-Governor of Ireland, &c. By Dr. Clancy.*

My Lord,

A Muse that once attention drew
From * Stanhope, Swift, and Montef-
quieu;

But now to deep oblivion doom'd,
And in the midst of life intomb'd;
Oppress'd by fate, and wreck'd by time,
Attempts to soften into rhyme.

Tho' dismal night's perpetual shade
Spreads her dark curtain o'er my head;
Rous'd by the sound, I hear your name,
The nation's universal theme;
And every tongue's loud accents show
What blessings from your wisdom flow;
Whose worth and guardian care excel
All that old Rome's long annals tell.

Some tuneful bard, whose happier days
By fortune's favours glide in ease,
Should sing, how both Minervas spread
The laurel-wreath on Townshend's head;
And paint him in his curious page,
At once the *hero* and the *sage*.
Like Mars, in battle wield the sword;
Like Nestor grace the council-board;
Like Moses, bear the sacred wand,
Deriv'd from heav'n to bless the land.

Thro' the rough form which horror wears,
Thro' pointed darts, and brandish'd spears,
Blind Homer's muse could force her way,
And find where Ammon's offspring lay!
There, on his couch, the martial story
Inflam'd him with the thirst of glory.

But how shall my weak Clio venture
To think her rugged form should enter;
Where courtly elegance is plac'd,
And nice discernment forms the taste:
Where Townshend, by Apollo taught,
Can strictly judge each line and thought.

As Cupid from her lover bears
The wishful sigh to Chloe's ears;
And tinges with persuasive art
The billet-doux that wins the heart.—

So Pallas is that heav'nly guest,
Who rules the motions of your breast;
Brings all your innate worth to light
Which cheers the heart, and charms the sight;
And can with equal power infuse
Soft pity for an outcast *mouse*.

Durrow, in Ireland, March 20, 1768.

THE POWER of BEAUTY:

Upon seeing LAURA at Court.

FICTION and Truth have both an instance
given,

To prove the force of female charms;
For them *one* disobey'd the will of heaven,
Another set the world in arms!
Of all the bliss plan'd for the human race
An apple was the fatal bane:
O had they seen sweet Laura's lovely face,
They both had done the same again.
Spite of th'impending woes that threat man-
kind

What mortal could her charms withstand?
Paris to her the apple had resign'd,
And Adam ta'en it from her hand.

SPRING: A new SONG and CHORUS.

Performed at Ranelagh,

*By Mrs. Arne, Mrs. Barthelemon, Mr.
Champness, Mr. Raworth, &c.*

THE birds sweetly carrol, *Spring* leads
up the year,
And trips it away with the light-footed hours:
In spite of black *Winter* that scowls in the rear,
She wakes as she passes her blossoms and
flow'rs.

CHOR. Then smile with the season.

Ye children of reason,
Her blessings let nature impart,
Of sorrow beware,
The *Winter* is care,

But joy is the *Spring* of the heart.

While nature thus scatters her fragrance
around,
Inchants with her Music the forest and grove;
Embroiders with daisies the green velvet
ground, { love,

And brings forth the season of rapture and
Smile, smile with the season, &c.

New-life should flow briskly and dance in the
veins, [tree;
As it shoots thro' the fibres of plant and of
The warmth of kind nature has broke *Win-
ter's* chains,

And bids all creation be happy and free!

Then smile with the season, &c.

As a frost, wicked frost, may the blossoms de-
stroy,

Lay waste in a night the fair hopes of the day;
So the heart may be nipp'd, and be dead to all
joy;

To guilt-brighted bosoms, 'tis *Winter* in May.
Then smile with the season, &c.

Ye

* Earl of Chesterfield.

Ye daughters of Britain, let Nature's own
hand [to the eyes;
Spread the rose on the cheek, give the glance
In the gay round of pleasures let prudence
command,

Nor think it too low, *to be merry and wise.*

Then smile with the season, &c.

When spring is too forward, 'tis nipp'd in the
bloom,

The bud and the blossom is blighted, and dies;
So youth in her beauty may meet the same
doom,

Then be not too forward—*be merry and wise.*

Then smile with the season, &c.

ODE on a Prospect of ALMACK'S Af-
sembly Room.

YE spacious rooms, ye folding doors,

Eternal foes to rest,

Where grateful pleasure still adores

Her Almack's much lov'd taste:

Ah! happy mansions, sweet resorts

Of Britain's matchless fair,

Where many a thoughtless mis' disports

A stranger yet to care.

I feel the gales that from ye come,

Afford a soft and sweet perfume:

Say, Mr. Rose *, for thou hast seen

Full many a sprightly race,

Obedient to thy violin,

The paths of pleasure trace,

Who foremost now delight to shine

With pliant arms, and grace divine!

The captive lover which enthral?

How the coquette exerts her art

To warm some Macaroni heart,

Yet flirts in vain with all?

Some bold adventurers despise

The joys that homely misses prize,

And unknown dances † dare decry,

Still as they dance they look behind,

Admiring crowds with pleasure find,

And snatch an envied joy:

Alas! regardless of their doom,

No grief their mind affects:

They neither dread old age to come,

Nor see their own defects.

Nor one throughout the happy place

Is conscious of an ugly face;

Yet see on ev'ry bench around

What numbers of them may be found,

Ridiculous, unseemly sights:

Ah! tell them that in spite of dress

They still are preys to ugliness;

Ah! tell them they are frights.

Beauty in this begins to fade,

(Here nature's been uncivil)

And these the fell small pox has made

As ugly as the devil.

The endless nose, projecting chin,

The mouth from ear to ear,

The shape deform'd, and yellow skin,

Are all assembled here.

But, lo! in charms of youthful bloom,

A heav'nly troop is seen,

Fair beauty's daughters deck the room,

More lovely than their queen.

To each their joys, tho' diff'rent ways

To admiration prone,

The handsome pleas'd with others praise,

The ugly with their own:

And wherefore should they know their fate,

Since sorrow never comes too late,

And should destroy their paradise;—

No more; where ignorance is bliss,

'Tis folly to be wise.

*A genuine Copy of the Letter which was deli-
vered by Mr. Wilkes's Servant at the
Queen's Palace, March 4*

A LETTER to the KING,

“SIRE,

I Beg thus to throw myself at your majesty's
feet, and to supplicate that mercy and
clemency, which shine with such lustre a-
mong your many princely virtues.

Some former ministers, whom your ma-
jesty, in condescension to the wishes of your
people, thought proper to remove, employed
every wicked and deceitful art to oppress your
subject, and to revenge their own personal
cause on me, whom they imagined to be the
principal author of bringing to the public
view their ignorance, insufficiency, and trea-
chery to your majesty and to the nation.

I have been the innocent, but unhappy
victim of their revenge. I was forced by
their injustice and violence into an exile,
which I have never ceased for several years to
consider as the most cruel oppression, because
I no longer could be under the benign pro-
tection of your majesty, in the land of li-
berty.

With a heart full of zeal for the service of
your majesty, and my country, I implore,
Sire, your clemency. My only hopes of par-
don are founded in the great goodness and be-
nevolence of your majesty, and every day of
freedom you may be graciously pleased to per-
mit me the enjoyment of in my dear native
land, shall give proofs of my zeal and attach-
ment to your service.

I am, SIRE,

Your majesty's most obedient,

And dutiful subject,

JOHN WILKES.”

To the PRINTER, &c.

Sir,

Oxford, March 26.

SOME injurious misrepresentations of the
late proceedings at St. E—H—, having appeared in the public papers, it is
hoped the following impartial account will
be published in justice to the university:
(See p. 125.)

The V. P. of the H—ll having brought a
complaint to the V. C. as visitor of the H—
by

• The filler.

† Collisions.

by office, that several improper persons had been admitted there of late, whose principles and conduct gave just ground of offence; the V. C. whose prudence, moderation, and candour, are above all praise, consulted with the heads of houses at a full meeting, and was unanimously advised to take cognizance of the affair, which appeared of a very alarming and dangerous nature. A public visitation was accordingly held by the V. C. assisted at his request by three heads of houses, and the senior professor, as his assessors; when after a fair and open examination, the charge, which was delivered in upon oath, was proved by evidence and by the confession of the parties against six members of the said H. who were expelled in conformity to the statutes, with the unanimous concurrence of all the assessors, and the entire approbation of the university in general.

And first, it was proved, that all these persons had either held or frequented illicit conventicles, where some of them, though not in orders, had preached, expounded, and prayed extempore, and where these offices of religion were usually performed by others of the lowest station and abilities; and particularly, that they often met at a conventicle held at a private house within the university, where a staymaker, and a woman, the mistresses of the house, officiated and taught.

Secondly, That some of them had been bred up to and exercised the lowest trades and occupations; that one had been a weaver, and kept a tap-house, another a barber, and a third a draper, and were all wholly illiterate and incapable of performing the statutable exercises of the university; and much more incapable of being qualified for holy orders, for which they were designed, (and into which some of them had already endeavoured to intrude) being maintained for that purpose at the charge of persons suspected of enthusiasm.

Thirdly, that these persons were attached to the sect called methodists, and held their doctrines, viz, "That faith without works is sufficient for salvation; that there is no necessity of good works; that the immediate impulse of the spirit is to be waited for; that once a child of God and always a child of God;" and the like. And that some of them had endeavoured to insinuate these doctrines into others, whom they encouraged to neglect the advice and authority of their parents and friends, in adherence to these opinions.

Fourthly, it appeared also in the course of the examination, that one of these persons, some time before his entrance into the university, had presumed to officiate as a clergyman in a chapel belonging to a parish church, and had, in defiance of his father's authority and admonitions, connected himself with methodists, and had been discarded by his father for such disobedience; which circumstances were indeed taken notice of in the

sentence of expulsion, but not made the ground of it, as has been falsely asserted.

Fifthly, It was also proved, that some of these persons had behaved very irreverently and disrespectfully to their tutor, and instead of disposing themselves to profit by his instructions, had industriously sought to cavil with and vex him.

It is now submitted to the public, whether those whose office it is to attend to the education of youth in this place, and to prevent their receiving wrong impressions in so essential a point as religion, have not acted consistently with their duty, in making use of the authority vested in them by the statutes to remove such obnoxious persons, and to stop the growth of enthusiasm and extirpate as far as in them lies, principles subversive of all true religion and morality?

What the motives were which induced the P. of the H. to admit such persons upon recommendations highly suspicious, is left to his own breast to determine. The sober-minded part of mankind will scarcely think that his conduct can escape some sort of censure, much less deserve the encomiums that have been lavished upon it.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

MAXIMS. *By a Gentleman.*

TO exaggerate one's estate, in man or woman, is in general wrong, foolish, vain, and, under many circumstances, wicked, and unjust.

It is wrong with respect to others, because it is a deception which every gentleman (particularly if he is blessed with a fortune) should be incapable of.

With respect to ourselves it is foolish, because it in general deceives one's self, by creating in the mind an imaginary wealth, which driving people to real expences, hurries them into such inconveniences as makes life troublesome and a burthen to them; for if they don't live up to that ideal fortune, which they vainly and stilly have constituted to make the world believe they are possessed of, and of course run into debt, they pass for near and covetous, an imputation no person likes to be charged with; and this may have occasioned many to have hurt and injured their fortunes beyond reparation.

It is not only wrong with respect to others, but in it's tendency wicked and unjust; in consequence of a false reputation a man gets into tradesmen's books for debts he knows he will never be able to pay (becoming thereby a cheat) and not only robs those people he deals with, but is indirectly the occasion of robbing others by necessitating those tradesmen, who are not over honest, to over charge those who do pay well, by way of counterbalance for those who do not.

The man then who knows the neat produce of his fortune, and convinces the world by his prudent management of it that he does

does know it, will be sure to meet with respect be his fortune ever so narrowly circumscribed; whereas the braving fool or knave, of perhaps ten times his income, will in the end be branded with the scorn and contempt of every one.

An impartial History of the late Prosecution against the Right Honourable the Lord BALTIMORE, for a Rape on SARAH WOODCOCK—and against ELIZABETH GRIFFENBURG and ANN HARVEY, for being Accessories to the Guilt imputed to his Lordship.

MISS WOODCOCK, the heroine of the following little narrative, was a milliner in King-street, Tower-hill, and lived with her father and her sister.—In December last, according to her own evidence, a gentleman came to her shop, in company with a female customer, bought an eighteen-penny ruff, and then went away: About a week afterwards he came and purchased nine yards of ribbon; and in the course of another week came again, with his coat extremely muddy on one side, saying, a coach had thrown him down, and desiring he might be permitted to sit a little, if he should not dirty the chair—Miss Woodcock told him, he would not hurt the chair; but observed, that it was very odd he did not see the coach; to which he replied, that he was thinking of her; and in a short time said, he should be glad of an opportunity of attending her to the play—Miss Woodcock answered, that she never went to a play, nor ever intended to go, from an opinion, that the exhibitions of the theatre were by no means innocent amusements.

The gentleman soon after retired, without saying any thing particular; but on Monday the 14th of December, at night, Mrs. Harvey came to Miss Woodcock's, and bespoke a pair of laced ruffles, desiring they might be ready the next day; and saying, that as she loved to encourage young beginners, she would recommend Miss Woodcock to a lady of her acquaintance who would be a very good customer. Miss Woodcock made the ruffles, and Mrs. Harvey accordingly called for them pursuant to her promise, and Miss Woodcock received an order to call upon her at her house, about some other articles, at four o'clock the succeeding (which was the Wednesday) evening: Mrs. Harvey's house was in a place called the Curtain-row, near Holloway Mount. The maid opened the door to Miss Woodcock at the time appointed, and introduced her to Mrs. Harvey, who behaved with great politeness, and immediately ordered tea, which Miss Woodcock would have willingly declined, could she have done it with civility; but in about a moment, a little man, of a Jewish appearance, whose name she has since found to be Isaac Isaacs,

came in, and paid a number of compliments to Mrs. Harvey, telling her, he was going to the play, and as he must have a coach, he would set her down at any place she might have an occasion to call at that evening; Mrs. Harvey instantly accepted the offer, and asked Miss Woodcock's company on a short visit to the lady whom she had promised our unsuspecting milliner as an excellent customer: Miss Woodcock made many apologies on account of her dress, which were entirely over-ruled by Mrs. Harvey; and at last the Jew and the two ladies stepped into the carriage, which was now waiting for them at the door, and which Miss Woodcock soon discovered to be much more elegant than the customary order of hacks. The coachman drove fast, and in half an hour they were set down at a very magnificent house. Here Mrs. Harvey introduced her to Dr. Griffenburg, Mrs. Griffenburg's husband, and after some general conversation, the gentleman came in, to her great surprise, who had been three times at her shop, and who was in fact no other than the identical Lord Baltimore, with whom she was shortly to have so remarkable a connexion: His Lordship, however, concealed his quality, and passed only for the steward of the lady who was to favour Miss Woodcock with her custom; he addressed her, nevertheless, with much civility, and ordered tea, of which she was with difficulty prevailed upon to drink a dish. When the tea things were removed, a heap of nick-nacks, such as purses, smelling bottles, tototums, and a ring, were brought in, which he said he had bought on purpose for her, but the peremptorily refused to accept them, and told Mrs. Harvey, she should be mighty glad to go home: Mrs. Harvey said, she should go presently; but the pretended steward insisted, that Miss Woodcock should first see the house; and when she repeated her desire of taking leave, declared she should not think of stirring till she had supped. On this he ordered supper, and Mrs. Griffenburg leaving the room, he took Miss Woodcock behind a window curtain, and attempted such liberties with her, as roused her utmost indignation: She was now determined not to stay a moment longer in the house, and made up to the room door, with a design of departing; but supper coming in, she was obliged to sit down by Lord Baltimore, though she absolutely refused either to eat or drink, and dashed a glass of syllybub out of his hand, which he was presenting to her with all the earnestness of the most pressing solicitation.

From the time the insult had been offered to her behind the curtain, till the conclusion of supper, Miss Woodcock tells us, she was in tears, though she had no idea of being detained all night; but when she saw no likelihood of his permitting her to return home, her anguish became so visible, that

It even offended Lord Baltimore, who said, she need not trouble herself about him, that he would not meddle with her, and resentfully quitted the room. On his departure, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Griffenburg, and Doctor Griffenburg, exerted all their rhetoric to reconcile her to her situation, and prevailed upon her to go to bed; their arguments, however, proved fruitless, and Miss Woodcock resolutely persisting in a declaration of never going to bed in that house, they told her, if she chose to sit up all night, they did not; and concluded with informing her, that she must at any rate go up stairs; accordingly they led her up to a room on the second floor, and again entreated she would go to bed; but finding her inexorable, they ceased their importunity, and the two women, Mrs. Harvey, and Mrs. Griffenburg, went to bed in the apartment to which they had brought her, and left her a victim to the poignancy of her own reflexions.—During the tedious interval of a long winter's night, our unfortunate milliner tells us, she was constantly in a flood of tears, bewailing her melancholy fate, and determining rather to die than to suffer the smallest diminution of honour. About eight o'clock in the morning, Hope seemed to visit her in the form of a young woman, passing under a window, out of which she was looking, and meditating the means of her escape; Miss Woodcock dropped her handkerchief to her, which, to use her own expression, *was as wet with tears as if dipped in water*; the young woman took it up, but the place from whence it was dropped being very high, she did not see the person who threw it, and was going on; Miss Woodcock on this called out, "Young woman, young woman," and was proceeding to tell her lamentable story, to the girl, who had now turned back, when the two women, Mrs. Harvey and Mrs. Griffenburg, jumped out of bed, pulled her away from the window, and in terms of abuse, demanded, how she could make such a piece of work; adding, that she had much reason to cry, indeed, when so much would be done for her, and wished that they had any prospect of being so extremely fortunate.

It would be endless to enter into a minute recapitulation of every thing Miss Woodcock informs the world she suffered at Baltimore-house in Southampton-row, from the time of her being first taken to it on the Wednesday evening, till her removal to his Lordship's country seat, near Epom, on the Monday following: It will be sufficient to acquaint the reader, that though she resisted the utmost force of threats and persuasions; though she scarcely tasted a morsel of any thing for four days, and was almost the whole time in a deluge of tears, that she was nevertheless so far intimidated as to write to her father, by Lord Baltimore's

direction, acquainting him, that she was in very safe and honourable hands, treated with the utmost tenderness, and advising him therefore, to be under no uneasiness on her account. With this letter another was sent from Lord Baltimore, but without any name subscribed, containing a bank note for two hundred pounds, and telling him, that he should see his daughter the day following, which was the second after her detention on the Wednesday, at the house of one Mr. Richard Smith, in Broad-street New Buildings: This promise, however, was not complied with; on the contrary, Miss Woodcock, the succeeding Monday, was carried from Southampton-row, in Lord Baltimore's post coach to his seat at Woodcote, near Epom, by his Lordship, in company with Mrs. Harvey, Doctor and Mrs. Griffenburg—where that night, notwithstanding all her tears and intreaties, which she tells us were numberless, and notwithstanding her frequent *pladings with God to take her out of time into eternity*, (Miss Woodcock is an independent, and this it seems is a favourite phrase of the religious so denominated) she was led to Lord Baltimore's bed by the two women, and there very speedily deprived of what she held infinitely more valuable than life, by his Lordship.

Miss Woodcock, to use her own words, finding that she had lost every thing that was dear to her but life, was now only solicitous to preserve that; and therefore determined to put on an affected cheerfulness, for these three reasons—that she might not be used ill—that she might not be sent abroad—and that she might have some opportunity of getting back to London, which was the only means she had of returning to the arms of her family. In consequence of this determination, Miss Woodcock readily assented to every thing immaterial, that is, as she herself explains it, to all innocent things, but gave into nothing wicked, such as card-playing, dancing, or musical entertainments, unless compelled, because she knew they were repugnant. She tells us, to the immediate word of God.

From Monday they continued at Woodcote till the Thursday evening, and then returned to town; but it does not appear that after the violence Miss Woodcock complains of on the Monday night, Lord Baltimore attempted a repetition of any criminal familiarities till the Thursday night, after their arrival at Southampton-row: Miss Woodcock, however, by pleading a natural excuse for her sex, was suffered to lie with Mrs. Harvey that night; but on the following, Lord Baltimore insisted on her sleeping with him; she in vain exerted the powerful rhetoric of tears, to be exempted from a compliance so detestable;—he continued inexorable; and she knowing (to use her own words) that they would use force,

if she did not comply, at last went to bed: the next day she was very ill; nevertheless, a mantuamaker took her measure for a gown, and some gaiters and petticoats were brought for her approbation; these, she says, were matters of great indifference to her, and she desired the buyers to choose just as they pleased. Nothing material happened till Sunday evening, when Miss Woodcock standing at one of the windows, that had a prospect to Hampstead, saw Mr. Davis, a young man who had courted her for some time, and whom she considered with a reciprocal affection.

Greatly agitated at his appearance, and trembling lest he should not see her, she was ready to sink, as she tells us, with the conflict between her hope and her apprehension; but seeing him go behind a wall near the Foundling Hospital, and peep two or three times, she was certain he knew her: He then took a book out of his pocket, and made a motion as if he desired her to write.—Upon this she waved her hand to him to come nearer, but he not seeming to understand that sign, she, regardless of all consequences, or to use her own word, *happened*, run into an adjoining room, where Lord Baltimore usually sat, and called out in a voice of agony to Mr. Davis, "I cannot come to you, I cannot come to you." Mr. Davis asked her, if she was well? But he asked the question, by asking how her father did?—Mr. Davis answered, "He is well, and we are all well,—how do you do?" After this, he enquired about Mrs. Harvey; Miss Woodcock said, she knew nothing of her.—He then enquired, if all was well with herself? She was ready to drop at the interrogatory, she informs us, and only saying, "Good-bye," shut down the window, being apprehensive somebody would discover her in this unexpected conversation.

It is necessary to tell the reader, that Mr. Davis's sudden appearance near Baltimore house, was not the effect of any fortunate accident, like the common run of interviews between distressed lovers in a romance; on the contrary, it was the result of strong suspicion, and diligent enquiry. When Miss Woodcock so suddenly disappeared, the most natural circumstance for her friends, was to discover Mrs. Harvey, who did not return to her house near Holway Mount, for some days. One Goff, however, whom they employed to watch for her, dogged her and a Jew from Mooregate, to the Buffalo tavern door, Bloomsbury; they were in a hackney coach, which set them down at the last-mentioned place, from thence they walked to Lord Baltimore's gate; Mrs. Harvey went in, and the Jew took a different course. On this information, Davis reconnoitred Baltimore house attentively, and had at last the satis-

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faction of seeing and conversing, as we have related, with his mistress.—But to return.

The next morning (Monday) after the interview between Mr. Davis and Miss Woodcock, Lord Baltimore came into a room where she was sitting, clapped her familiarly on the shoulder, and told her, she should certainly see her father in a few hours: She expressed great pleasure, she tells us, at this information, and *stept up stairs to put on her things*, as she terms it: Mrs. Griffenburg followed her, and said, her father was to be at her (Mrs. Griffenburg's) house in Dean-street, Soho. In a little time Mrs. Griffenburg, Miss Woodcock, and a little miss, set out for Dean-street, in a hackney coach;—but the reader should be informed, it was previously agreed that Miss Woodcock should tell her father, she was very willing to stay at Lord Baltimore's; and to say also, that she was in the character of a companion to the young lady who went with her in the coach.

On their arrival at Mrs. Griffenburg's, Miss Woodcock experienced a new mortification; her father, whom she expected to be there before her, was not come; nor, though she waited upwards of two hours, was there any sign of his appearance: About this time, however, Lord Baltimore, and Dr. Griffenburg came in, who informed her, that her father had taken Mrs. Harvey up, and put her in the Round-house: Miss Woodcock received great satisfaction from this circumstance, though she was afraid to shew it: She judiciously observed, that her friends would not discharge Mrs. Harvey, till she (Miss Woodcock) was set at liberty; and therefore advised that she might be permitted to see her father, assuring them that she could easily settle matters to her mind, and procure Mrs. Harvey's enlargement. In consequence of this assurance, she was suffered to write, and one Mr. Morris, a linnen-draper, undertook to deliver the letter to her father; Mr. Morris went in a coach with Lord Baltimore, Miss Woodcock, Dr. Griffenburg, the Doctor's niece, and a little girl, to the Crown and Magpye in Whitechappel; from thence he proceeded with his commission to Mr. Woodcock's, but was told he was not at home; and moreover informed, that the time of his return was uncertain. Mr. Morris on this came back with the letter to the Crown and Magpye, and Miss Woodcock wrote to Mr. Berry, the landlord of her house, desiring him to beg her father would make himself as easy as he could, for she would see him at ten o'clock next morning.

When matters were thus adjusted, Lord Baltimore and his company at the Crown and Magpye, ordered the carriage, and drove to Covent garden; at Bridges-street Mr. Morris got out, and went to Sir John Fielding's,

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Fielding's, to enquire for Mr. Woodcock; in a little time he returned, accompanied by one of Sir John's clerks, who brought a card to Miss Woodcock from his master, telling her, she should see her friends at his (Sir John's) house. This card Miss Woodcock put into Lord Baltimore's hand, who said she should not go: On which she told the clerk to acquaint her friends that she would be at Dr. Griffenburg's, and desired they might repair to her immediately. Miss Woodcock heard nothing of her friends that night; but messenger after messenger came to Dr. Griffenburg, to tell Lord Baltimore, that there was a great mob about his house in Southampton-row, and that some women had been crying there: This intelligence, Miss Woodcock says, terrified his Lordship to such a degree, that he was afraid to go home, through an apprehension that she would be taken from him out of the coach: She however told him, that they could not take her from him, unless she was willing; and added, that she would not go with any of Sir John Fielding's people. In some time after this they set out for Baltimore house. Miss Woodcock was all this time under violent fears of being either murdered, or sent out of the kingdom that night: She believed her conversation with Mr. Davis had been discovered, and imagined that Lord Baltimore would stop at no measures to be revenged. When she came therefore to Baltimore house, she raised herself in the coach to see if any of her friends were among the crowd. Lord Baltimore pulled her down, and ordered the coach to proceed, which it accordingly did; but several men, whom she took for Sir John Fielding's, endeavoured to force into the court-yard with the carriage, which Miss Woodcock seeing, when she stepped out of the carriage, she cried, "Let the men come in," on which his Lordship pulled her into the house. The next morning Mr. Watts, of whom she had heard the preceding night, came to Baltimore house, and after a conversation with Miss Woodcock, in which she told him she was there by her own free will, he served a writ of Habeas Corpus on Lord Baltimore: In consequence of this service, his Lordship conducted her to Lord Mansfield's, of whom, however, she had not the least idea, nor entertained any notion that he had power to deliver her. There she saw several of her friends; but being still fearful that Lord Baltimore's influence would prevail, and that nobleman having told her he should be undone if she did not stand by him in this extremity, and say she was willing to go back to him, she accordingly expressed her readiness to return with him, to Lord Mansfield; though she at the same time said, she had been carried to, and detained at Baltimore house, quite against her in-

clination: But the moment she saw her father and her sister alone, and was perfectly convinced Lord Mansfield had sufficient authority to set her at liberty, that moment, she acted in conformity to the real sentiments of her heart, and expressed her detestation of Lord Baltimore, listening readily to the advice of her friends, and gave the necessary information for a prosecution before Sir John Fielding. The rest is well known. Lord Baltimore and the two women who were indicted as accessories, gave bail to stand trial, which they accordingly did at Kingston, and after a hearing of almost twenty hours, the jury withdrew, and in about an hour and twenty minutes, acquitted the prisoners.

If we were to close our narrative in this place, we should be filled with astonishment to find any jury who could possibly acquit the prisoners; but in this case, as in every other, the question has two sides; and it is proved by a multitude of witnesses, that Miss Woodcock so far from being extremely wretched in the house of Lord Baltimore, was one of the merriest in every company. It is also proved, that instead of living constantly upon sighs and tears, she generally eat and drank as cheerfully as any body else; and even condescended to wear several articles which were furnished by his tradespeople: Indeed Miss Woodcock acknowledges this, but at the same time she says, she gave no directions about the make of these articles, but suffered Lord Baltimore's people to direct her as they pleased. The mantua maker, however, and the milliner, swear quite contrary circumstances; the latter particularly says, that she made some flannel petticoats for Miss Woodcock by her own directions; and what was something extraordinary, was directed to make them tie before; an instruction which the milliner took remarkable notice of, because she never had received such another order, in the whole course of her business: Besides this, she herself acknowledges, that she received thirteen guineas, on some occasion, from my Lord, without any reluctance, and even chose an article of her dress, merely because the colour was approved of by Lord Baltimore.

The most material evidences, however, on the part of Lord Baltimore, was Mr. Way, a gentleman of eminence, who happened to be at Lord Mansfield's when Lord Baltimore brought Miss Woodcock there, in consequence of the Habeas Corpus, and Robert Rose, a servant of Lord Mansfield. Mr. Way was particularly desired, as he swears, by Lord Mansfield, not to go out of the room, when Miss Woodcock came in, and his Lordship asked her, if *she was under any constraint from Lord Baltimore, or was confined by him?* To this she answered, *Not in the least,* and repeatedly affirmed

affirmed that *she had agreed to stay with him* : Lord Mansfield afterwards asked her, if she had not spoken to some person out of Lord Baltimore's window ? (alluding to Mr. Davis) she said, she had ; and assigned for a reason, that she wanted to inform her father *she was well* : In answer to this, Miss Woodcock says, she was intimidated into these declarations, from her ignorance of Lord Mansfield's being a magistrate, and from an imagination that Lord Baltimore would prove too powerful for all the efforts of her friends to procure her liberty. But Mr. Way says, that Lord Mansfield asked her, if she was not of age ; and added, if she was not, that *he would take her away from Lord Baltimore* ; whereupon she replied with a smile of positiveness, *I know you cannot do it, my Lord, as I am of age*. When this circumstance is considered ; when it is considered that Miss Woodcock saw several of her friends in Lord Mansfield's hall, interesting themselves to release her from *the prison of bell*, as she calls Lord Baltimore's house ; when it is recollected that she herself declares in going to Lord Mansfield's, that Lord Baltimore, in the most earnest terms of entreaty, requested *she would stand by him*, assuring her, he was *undone*, unless she said she cohabited with him *willingly* ; when all these things are recollected, and when it is moreover remembered that Miss Woodcock was thirty years of age, it must appear a little strange, that she should suppose Lord Baltimore was still able to detain her against her consent ; especially when she saw his Lordship even acting 'a secondary part, and when he was not so much as admitted to be present with her before Lord Mansfield : Yet supposing, for argument sake, that she did not know Lord Mansfield to be a magistrate, still she knew Sir John Fielding to be one ; and yet it does not appear, that at the time his clerk brought a card from his master, that she expressed the least willingness to go with him, though at that very time, she was in a coach in one of the most public streets in the metropolis, though a sufficient force could be instantly collected even from the populace to rescue her ; though she was trembling with a violent apprehension of either being murdered, or sent abroad, that very evening ; nevertheless, she calmly delivers Sir John Fielding's note to Lord Baltimore, and deliberately desires her friends to follow her to Dr. Griffenburg's. It is also very surprising, that in her interview with Mr. Davis from the window, she never once complained of ill usage ; nor, though particularly asked by him, if *all was well*, even hinted that she was detained against her consent ; on the contrary, when he urges this question, she shuts down the window, though surely if this was the case, it was the first circumstance of which she

naturally should, and indeed naturally would inform him. We see that the morning immediately after her detention at Lord Baltimore's, tho' confined in his house, and surrounded by his people, before the violation on her virtue was committed, she attempts every thing for her liberty, and drops her handkerchief to an accidental passenger, that her father may be acquainted with her melancholy situation ; yet when the robbery of her honour was perpetrated, when from that circumstance, her detestation of Lord Baltimore should be aggravated to the highest degree ; and when her father's distress must be increased in proportion to the length of her confinement, she will not tell the man whom she has approved of for a husband, that she is kept against her inclination ; will not satisfy his pressing enquiries on that subject, notwithstanding she has particularly called him to hear her lamentable tale ; and notwithstanding the very enlargement, about which she was so anxiously solicitous, depended most materially upon his knowledge of the fact : In reality, the opportunities which Miss Woodcock had of complaining, appear to be innumerable ; yet she never complains till she is delivered to her relations. She is fearful of rough words, though she wishes, and even begs to be deprived of her life ; nothing will prevail upon her to commit the execrable sin of playing a game at cards, though she goes to the spoiler's bed at command : And notwithstanding she thinks hypocrisy justifiable in trifling matters, she does not think of attempting to preserve herself from pollution, though the excuse, so applicable to her sex, had once been pleaded with the greatest success. But if these reasons are not sufficient to vindicate the Jury who acquitted Lord Baltimore, the evidence of Robert Rose, a servant of Lord Mansfield, is submitted to the consideration of the reader.

This witness positively swears, That he was present at a conversation at Lord Mansfield's between Miss Woodcock, her father, and her sister ; in this conversation he says. she desired them *not to be uneasy, as she was very well, and very happy—as Lord Baltimore had behaved very genteelly to her—and as she should be able to do something for them*. Lord Baltimore was not present at this. Miss Woodcock was now acquainted that Lord Mansfield had power to take her from Lord Baltimore, yet she expostulates with them about the inutility of going home with them ; observes that all her acquaintance will think her a strumpet ; and though they burst into tears, she discovers no such token of emotion in the presence of the witness ; on the contrary, it appears that they were together a considerable time before she agrees to quit Lord Baltimore ; nor does she dream of applying for justice to a

magistrate, till she is carried to Sir John Fielding's by her relations, and asked, if she does not feel a strong resentment against the ravisher? and interrogated with a tone of reflection upon her tergiversa, if she is not willing to commence a prosecution.

The same openness which obliged us to state Miss Woodcock's side of the question fully, obliged us to do equal justice to Lord Baltimore's, and we do not think we should treat him with sufficient candour unless we

were to inform our readers, that notwithstanding the indignation which Miss Woodcock and her father are fired with against Lord Baltimore, it does not appear that the one has yet returned the two hundred pounds which was sent to him, nor does it appear that the other has yet given back the gowns and petticoats, about which she expressed so much interference to the mantuamaker and the milliner.

AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW of NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

An Essay on the Principles of Government, and on the Nature of political, civil and religious Liberty. By Joseph Priestly, LL. D. F. R. S. 1 vol. 8vo. Doddsley.

This is an ingenious performance, and owes its rise, the judicious author acquaints us, to some remarks which he formerly wrote on Dr. Brown's proposal for a code of education—it is much to Dr. Priestly's honour that his performance is not contaminated with any malice, but breathes the generous spirit of good sense and real benevolence; his thoughts on civil and religious liberty are extremely worthy of attention at this critical period, and therefore we shall make an extract from that part of his work for the satisfaction of our readers—"The most important quest on (says the doctor) concerning the extent of civil government is, whether the civil magistrate ought to extend his authority to matters of religion; and the only method of deciding this important question, as it appears to me, is to have recourse at once to first principles, and the ultimate rule concerning every thing that respects a society; viz. whether such interference of the civil magistrate appears, from reason, or from fact, to be for the public good. And as all arguments *a priori* in matters of policy are apt to be fallacious, fact and experience seem to be our only safe guide. Now these, as far as our knowledge of history extends, declare clearly for no interference in this case, at all, or at least for as little as is possible. Those societies have ever enjoyed the most happiness, and have been, *ceteris paribus*, in the most flourishing state, where the civil magistrates have meddled the least with religion, and where they have the most closely confined their attention to what immediately affects the civil interests of their fellow citizen.

Civil and religious matters (taking the words in their usual acceptation) seem to be so distinct, that it can only be in very uncommon emergencies, where, for instance, religious quarrels among the members of the state rise very high, that the civil magistrate can have any call, or pretence for interfer-

ing with religion. -We know that infinite mischiefs have arisen from this interference; and we have yet seen no inconvenience to have arisen from the want, or the relaxation of it.

The fine country of Flanders, the most flourishing and opulent then in Europe, was absolutely ruined, past recovery, by the mad attempt of Philip the second, to introduce the popish inquisition into that country. France was greatly hurt by the revocation of the edict of Nantz; whereas England was a great gainer on both occasions, by granting an asylum for those persecuted industrious people; who repaid us for our kindness, by the introduction of many useful arts and manufactures, which were the foundation of our present commerce, riches, and power.

Pennsylvania flourished much more than New England, or than any other of the English settlements in North America, evidently in consequence of giving more liberty in matters of religion; at its first establishment. Holland has found its advantage in the indulgence she gives to a great variety of religious persuasions. England has also been much more flourishing and happy, since the establishment, as it may properly enough be styled, of the dissenting method of worship, by what is commonly called the *act of toleration*. And all the sensible part of Europe concur in thinking, both that the Polish dissenters have a right to all the privileges of other Polish citizens; and that it is much happier for that country that their claims are admitted; and none but interested bigots opposed their demands.

If we look a little farther off from home, let it be said, what inconvenience did Jenghis khan, Tamerlane, and other eastern conquerors ever find from leaving religion to its natural course in the countries they subdued, and from having Christians, Mahomedans, and a variety of Pagans under the same form of civil government? Are not both Christianity and Mohammedanism, in fact, established (the former at least fully tolerated) in Turkey; and what inconvenience worth mentioning, has ever arisen from it?

Pity

Pity it is then, that more and fairer experiments are not made; when, judging from what is past, the consequences of *unbounded liberty*, in matters of religion, promise to be so very favourable to the best interests of mankind.

I am aware, that the connexion between civil and religious affairs, will be urged for the necessity of some interference of the legislature with religion; and I do not deny the connexion. But as this connexion has always been found to be the greatest in barbarous nations, and imperfect governments, to which it lends an useful aid; it may be presumed, that the connexion is gradually growing less necessary; and that, in the present advanced state of human society, there is very little occasion for it. For my own part, I have no apprehension, but that, at this day, the laws might be obeyed very well without any ecclesiastical sanctions, enforced by the civil magistrate.

Not that I think religion will ever be a matter of indifference in civil society: that is impossible, if the word be understood in its greatest latitude, and by religion we mean that principle whereby men are influenced by the dread of evil, or the hope of reward from any unknown and invisible causes, whether the good or evil be expected to take place in this world or another, comprehending enthusiasm, superstition, and every species of false religion, as well as the true. Nor is such an event at all desirable; nay, the more just motives men have to the same good actions, the better; but religious motives may still operate in favour of the civil laws, without such a connection as has been formed between them in ecclesiastical establishments; and, I think, this end would be answered even better without that connexion.

In all the modes of religion, which subsist among mankind, however subversive of virtue they may be in theory, there is some *value* for good morals; so that, in fact, they enforce the more essential parts, at least, of that conduct, which the good order of society requires. Besides, it might be expected, that if all the modes of religion were equally protected by the civil magistrate, they would all vie with one another, which should best deserve that protection. This, however, is in fact, all the alliance that can take place between religion and civil policy, each enforcing the same conduct by different motives. Any other alliance between church and state is only the alliance of different sorts of worldly minded men, for their temporal emolument.

II. *A short History of Barbadoes, from its first Discovery and Settlement to the Year, 1767.* 1 vol. 8vo. Dodgess

This little tract answers its title extremely well, being indeed a short history of Barbadoes; it is, however, though a concise a sensible one, and is drawn up with an appa-

rent impartiality unusual in such publications.

III. *Precepts of Conjugal Happiness addressed to a Lady on her Marriage.* By John Langborne, D. D. 1s. 4to. Becket,

The worthy divine who has strung these precepts together might with equal propriety have called his performance a body of natural history, a treatise on the small pox, or a new Atlantis; for though we have read it with the utmost attention, not one precept can we discover which relates in the least to the matrimonial union, or gives a real advice how to advance its felicity;—as to the verification take the following passage, which has a nearer connexion to the title than any other in the piece

Shou'd ev'ning nature casual faults disclose;
Would not the breast, that harbours your
repose:

For ev'ry grief that breast from you shall
Is one link broken in the chain of love.

Soon with their objects other woes are passy;
But pains from those we love are pains that
last:

The faults or follies from reproach may fly,
Yet in its shade the tender passions die.

IV. *The Lyric Muse revived in Europe or a critical Display of the Opera in all its Revolutions,* 1 vol. 12mo. Davis and Reymers

This is a compilation from a variety of Italian, French, and other writers—but it is a compilation on which we apprehend, no extraordinary dependence can be had, because the compiler has borrowed some of his accounts from an English traveller who has lately been convicted of misrepresenting the people of Italy even to a pitiable extravagance. However as his history of the rise of the Italian opera in England, comes entirely within our own knowledge and may prove an agreeable entertainment to the connoisseurs we insert it here for the satisfaction of our readers.

“When the Italian opera began first to steal into England, which was not long after the erecting of the Hay-market theatre, in the year 1706, it appeared in as rude a disguise, and as unlike itself as possible, in a lame, hobbling translation, into our own language, with false quantities, or metre out of measure, to its original notes, sung by our own unskilful voices, with graces misapplied to almost every sentiment, and with action lifeless and unmeaning through every character.

The first Italian performer that made any distinguished figure in it, was Valentini, a truly sensible singer, at that time, but of a throat too weak, to sustain those melodious warblings, for which the fairer sex have since idolized his successors. However, this defect was so well supplied by his action, that his hearers bore with the absurdity of his singing his first part of Turnus in Camilla, all in Italian, while every other character was sung and recited to him in English.

However, the inclination of our people of quality

quality for foreign operas having reached the ears of Italy, the credit of their taste drew over from thence, without any more particular invitation, one of their capital singers, the famous Signor Cavallero Nicolini; after whose arrival, the first opera exhibited was *Pyrrhus*.

Subscriptions, at that time, were not extended, as of late, to the whole season, but were limited to the first six days only of a new opera*. The chief performers in *Pyrrhus*, were Nicolini, Valentini, and Mrs. Tofts; and for the inferior parts, the best that were to be then found.

Whatever praises may have been given to the most famous voices that have been heard since Nicolini; upon the whole, I cannot but come into the opinion that still prevails among several persons of condition, who are able to give a reason for their liking, that no singer, since his time, has so justly, and gracefully acquitted himself, in whatever character he appeared, as Nicolini.

At most, the difference between him, and the greatest favourite of the ladies, Farinelli, amounted but to this, that he might sometimes more exquisitely surprise us; but Nicolini (by pleasing the eye, as well as the ear) filled us with a more various and rational delight. Whether in this excellence he has since had any competitor, let us endeavour to judge from what the critical censor of Great Britain says of him in the *Tatler*, viz.

“Nicolini sets off the character he bears in an opera, by his action, as much as he does the words of it by his voice; every limb and figure contributes to the part he acts, inasmuch, that a deaf man might go along with him in the sense of it. There is scarce a beautiful posture, in an old statue, which he does not plant himself in, as the different circumstances of the story give occasion for it. He performs the most ordinary action, in a manner suitable to the greatness of his character, and shews the prince even in the giving of a letter, or dispatching of a message, &c.”

His voice, at the first time of being among us (for he made us a second visit when it was impaired) had all that strong clear sweetness of tone, so lately admired in Senesino; a blind man could scarcely have distinguished them; but in volubility of throat, the former had much the superiority. This so excellent performer's agreement, was for eight hundred guineas for the year, which is but an eighth part more than half the sum, that has since been given, to several that could never totally surpass him.

The consequence of which is, that the losses by operas for several seasons, to the end of the year 1738, were so great, that those gentlemen of quality, who last undertook the direction of them, found it ridiculous any longer to entertain the public at so

extravagant an expence, while no one particular person thought himself obliged by it.

Mrs. Tofts, who took her first grounds of music here in her own native country, before the Italian taste had so highly prevailed, was then not an adept in it: yet whatever defect the fashionably skilful might find in her manner, she had, in the general sense of her spectators, charms that few of the most learned fingers ever arrive at. The beauty of her fine proportioned figure, and exquisitely silver toned voice, with that peculiar rapid sweetness of her throat, were perfections not to be imitated by art or labour.

Valentini, though he was every way inferior to Nicolini; yet as he had the advantage of giving us our first impressions of a good opera singer, had still his admirers, and was of great service in being so skilful a second to his superior. Three such excellent performers at once, in the same kind of entertainment, England till this time, had never seen.

Senesino long flourished in universal esteem here; and the two celebrated opera heroines of Italy, Faustina and Cuzzoni, were so extravagantly admired in this country, as to cause most violent parties for the ascertaining which of the two deserved a preference.

Since the abovementioned famous vocal performers, the singer who has been the most universally admired by all ranks of spectators was the celebrated Manzoni, in the year 1764. From what he declared at his exhibiting on the first night, an opportunity presents itself of making a parallel of the behaviour of the Italian and English audiences, much to the advantage and honour of the latter.

In the character of *Ernio*, he was drawn in a triumphal car on the stage. The emotion in his features was visible to most of the spectators. When he descended from the car on the stage, his feet were observed to totter, on reflecting, no doubt, that he was going to take his trial before a rational, and attentive assembly, where a Nicolini, a Senesino, a Farinelli, had displayed their amazing talents. However the pre-encouraging plaudits of the spectators soon recovered him. He spoke—it was a general silence; he sang—it was all rapture and astonishment.

On coming off the stage he declared to those near him, that a treatment so polite, and so different from what he had been accustomed to in Italy, threw him into a greater confusion than he had ever known before. He grew upon the audience every act, and continued an object of the public admiration, through the whole season, nay was applauded with as much rapturous emotion on the last night as on the first.

A singer, like Guarducci, may be thought more adapted for the gentle pathetic, insinuating tenderness, or elegiac strains; but such

a com-

* See *Gibber's life*.

a commanding power, such an epic trumpet of voice as that of Manzoni, to inspire and amaze the human faculties, can be but rarely found, perhaps not twice in a century."

Animadversions on Mr. Baretti's Account of the Manners and Customs of Italy, &c. (See p. 157.)

AS Italy has been for many ages the school of the fine arts, and consequently much visited by all those who were desirous either to improve their taste, or gratify their curiosity, it is very surprising, that the accounts we have of the face of the country, and the disposition of its inhabitants, should be so very different, and even contradictory. On these, and many other points, I expected full information from Mr. Baretti's late publication, and am sorry to say, that I am greatly disappointed. The author seems more disposed to abuse and cavil with Mr. Sharp, than to give the reader that satisfaction which he might naturally expect from a native; and his too warm zeal for the honour of his country has hurried him into several very palpable contradictions, some of which I beg leave to point out to him thro' the channel of your Magazine.

Vol. I. p. 45. and in several other places, he treats Mr. Sharp very roughly, for intimating that assassinations are very frequent at Venice, and p. 54. asserts, that the common people in the different states of Italy are in general humble, courteous, and of a friendly disposition; yet p. 61. he says, their feelings are so quick, that even a disrespectful word, or glance, will make them fall upon one another with their knives, p. 62, 63, 73, they sometimes give a stab to a rival and even a mistress, and are of a very touchy temper. That the masters of coffee-houses will sometimes attack those very gentlemen whose liveries they have formerly wore. P. 69. The Italians are of a furious disposition, and not easily brought to justice. Vol. II. p. 51. The friars are very malevolent and disingenuous in their controversies. Vol. 2. p. 154. The people of Brescia are of a very quarrelsome disposition, and till very lately many of them made assassination their profession.

Vol. I. p. 101. Mr. Baretti censures Mr. Sharp for suspecting the behaviour of the married ladies and their cicisbeos. And p. 104. he asserts this custom to be entirely innocent, and founded on platonic principles, which are very universal in Italy. Yet p. 295. he says, that the Italians have such warmth of constitution, and quick sensibility, that it is not thought prudent to teach their young ladies music, as it might have a very bad effect on their morals. P. 261. That the present members of the Arcadian society are expert managers of a love intrigue. Vol. II. p. 17. The Venetian nuns have ruined their reputation by the wideness of their gates. P. 251. Their young men at church point at

and ogle the ladies. Which, with several other passages that might be specified, are very far from proving the *universality of platonic principles*. If this point wanted any further support than the author's concessions, I might instance a very ancient and indelicate species of insult which is still in vogue among the Italians. It is mentioned in the beginning of the 25th Canto of Dante's *Inferno*, and also by the ingenious author of *Sectanus's* satyrs, at the end of his second satyr, where the annotator observes, that this vulgar and illiberal custom, which is a common insult at Rome and other places, is by the Neapolitans converted into a polite and genteel compliment.

Vol. I. p. 116, 117. Mr. Baretti censures Mr. Sharp for accusing the Italians of superstition, and in order to shew that he can treat his Creator with as much freedom as he does Mr. Sharp, he boldly asserts, that their superstition will not give so much offence to God, as it has to Mr. Sharp. But p. 130, he says, their processions, &c. are in a great measure superstitious. P. 144. These festivals and raree-shews, Mr. Sharp, I grant it over and over again, are superstitious. Vol. II. p. 52. The friars are very superstitious in increasing the number of their saints, and that with them our Saviour is scarce superior to St. Francis and St. Dominic. Vol. I. p. 146, he says, superstition is no vice, where he confounds it with credulity, and defends it on political principles, which is changing the question.—Mr. Baretti takes great pains in various parts of his unconnected performance, to defend the Romish church, and throws out several hints against the reformation. But as it is his opinion, that the glory of God, and the credit of revelation, must be disregarded when put in competition with the humour of the people, and the interest of the dwarf states of Italy, I think there is no occasion to attempt a confutation of such principles.

Vol. I. p. 57. Mr. Baretti says, the Italians are no rioters, and hate confusion, that he never heard of any popular insurrections in Tuscany, and several other states of Italy. I suppose he has never read Machiavelli's History of Florence, but for fear he should evade this evidence, I will produce another, the validity of which he must acknowledge. In Mr. Baretti's account of the manners and customs of Italy, vol. II. p. 59, 60. he gives it as his opinion, "that domestic peace, the extinction of family animosities, and murder, is to be ascribed to the increase and influence of the friars, and not to the disposition of people, who would become tumultuous, if not kept in perpetual good humour by processions, church illuminations, and those other things, wittily termed raree-shews by the witty Mr. Sharp." To this might be added, what is said above, of the subject of assassinations.

Mr.

Mr. Baretti takes much pains to prove, that the Italians in general cultivate the sciences as much as any other nations in Europe, yet he says, vol. II. p. 121, that the Piedmontese are very illiterate and ignorant, and acknowledges, that he is a total stranger to the Neapolitans.

Mr. Baretti is a strong advocate for the great fertility and plenty of the Italian states, yet vol. II. p. 261, he says, "that the peasants in winter have plenty of nothing but firing, that they crowd into their stables with their cows and oxen, eat quantities of chestnuts, apples, dry peaches, cheese and polenta, but seldom taste wheat-bread, meat, or fish. In summer they fare better by the assistance of vegetables and catching birds." As a part of their summer employment is to enjoy a pure air and picturesque landscapes, no wonder they live so poorly in the winter.

Mr. Baretti has a very intrepid pen, which builds the boldest assertions on the slightest foundations; for having in the beginning of his work specified three or four words, the meaning of which he says Mr. Sharp did not understand, he begins his tenth chapter, p. 147, with saying, "I think it already proved, to the reader's satisfaction, that Mr. Sharp does not understand a word of Italian." By the same method of reasoning it might be


easily proved that Mr. Baretti does not understand a word of English.

As he has raked up the ashes of poor Roger Ascham, and declared war against every one that has presumed to say any thing to the discredit of those patterns of every excellence, the Italians, I think I shall oblige Mr. Baretti, by informing him, that he may find some more employment for his pen, if he will read Barclay's *Icon asinorum*, under the article Italy.

I shall beg leave to make but one observation more, which is, that in whatever light Mr. Sharp's profession may be looked upon in Italy, yet as he is in this country allowed to be a gentleman, it is certainly very impudent in Mr. Baretti to treat him so frequently on English ground with such illiberal language, which, however he informs us is not to be met with in Italy, except amongst the *canail*. That Mr. Sharp might make some mistakes on this subject is very probable and pardonable, but that Mr. Baretti should attempt to impose upon the public a heap of contradictions for a true account of his native country is unpardonable, and, if he cannot clear up the above articles, and several others, I think he ought to beg Mr. Sharp's pardon, and that of the public.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

MONDAY, March 28.

 HIS morning Sir William Beauchamp-Proctor, and Mr. Wilkes, two of the candidates for the county of Middlesex, set out for Brentford, where the election came on that morning for knights of the shire for the said county. Mr. Cooke, the other candidate, was confined with the gout. Mr. Wilkes went in a coach drawn by six long-tailed horses, and was attended by an amazing number of people to the place of election, which was held in the middle of Brentford Butts, a temporary booth being erected there for that purpose. The majority of hands appeared in favour of Sir William Beauchamp-Proctor and Mr. Wilkes, who were accordingly returned; but a poll being demanded in behalf of Mr. Cooke, the same came on immediately, and at five in the afternoon, Mr. Wilkes had polled six to one more than that gentleman. At nine o'clock the poll finally closed, when the numbers stood thus:

For John Wilkes, Esq; - - - 1300

Sir William Beauchamp Proctor 207

George Cooke, Esq; - - - 827

Accordingly George Cooke, Esq; and Mr. Wilkes, were declared duly elected.

The mob behaved in a very outrageous manner at Hyde-Park-Corner, where they pelted Mr. Cook, son of the city marshal, and knocked him from his horse, took off the wheels of one of the carriages, cut the harness, and broke the glasses to pieces; several other carriages were greatly damaged. The reason assigned for these proceedings is that a flag was carried before the procession of Mr. Wilkes's antagonists, on which was painted, "No Blasphemer." There has not been so great a desertion of inhabitants from London and Westminster, to ten miles distance, in one day, since the life-guardsmen's prophecy of the earthquake, which was to destroy both those cities in the year 1750.

In going there, however, some irregularities were committed. Besides the assault made upon Mr. Cooke, son to the city marshal, some other gentlemen, and more particularly the two old members were affronted by the populace.

At night likewise the rabble were very tumultuous, some persons, who had voted in favour of Mr. Wilkes, having put out light; the mob paraded the whole town from Epsom to West, obliging every body to illuminate and breaking the windows of such as would not do it immediately. The windows of the Mansion-House, in particular, were broken.

libel all to pieces, together with a large chandelier and some pier glasses, to the amount of many hundred pounds. They demolished also the windows of Lord Bute, Lord Egmont, Sir Sampson Gideon, Sir William Mayne, and many other gentlemen and tradesmen in most of the publick streets of both cities, London and Westminster. At one of the abovementioned gentlemen's houses, the mob were in a great measure incited to it, by the imprudence of a servant, who fired a pistol among them. At Charing-Cross, at the Duke of Northumberland's the mob also broke a few panes, but his grace had the address to get rid of them, by ordering up lights immediately into his windows, and opening the Ship ale-house, which soon drew them off to that side.

WEDNESDAY, 30.

At a court of common-council called on purpose to consider of the most proper and effectual means to prevent for the future, as well as to punish, all such as shall be found to have been guilty of the late riots and disturbances in this city, That court came to a resolution to prosecute with the utmost vigour all and every person who shall be convicted of having been active in the late riots, and to offer by advertisements a reward of fifty pounds for the discovery of every offender, to be paid on their conviction, and ordered the same to be inserted in every daily and evening paper, and a large number of the said resolution to be printed and posted up in the most public places of this city, and the liberties thereof. They also directed, that such prosecutions as should arise from their resolution should be referred to the committee appointed to direct their law proceedings. It was referred to the Mansion-House committee to order the immediate reparation of all such damages as the said house may have sustained by the late riots and tumults.

THURSDAY, 31.

A house was consumed by fire, in Stepney Square.

FRIDAY, April 8.

James Brownrigg and his son were discharged out of Newgate, on giving security for their good behaviour for seven years. (See last vol. p. 533.)

TUESDAY, 12.

Came on the election of a governor and deputy-governor of the Bank of England, for the year ensuing, when Matthew Clarmont, Esq; was chosen governor, and William Cooper, Esq; deputy-governor.

WEDNESDAY, 13.

The following twenty-four directors of the Bank, were elected for the year ensuing; Samuel Beathcroft, Charles Boehm, William Borden, Barth. Borton, Edward Darell, Peter Du Cane, William Ewer, John Fisher, Christopher Hake, jun. William Halhed, Robert Marsh, Richard Neave, George Peters, Tho. Plumer, James Sperling, Daniel April, 1768.

Booth, * Lyde Browne, * George Drake, Phil. De la Haize, * George Hayter, Benjamin Hopkins, Thomas Thomas, * Mark Weyland, Edward Payne, Esqrs.

Those marked * were never in the direction before.

About twelve o'clock, Mr. Wilkes made his appearance, before Lord Mansfield in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, where the council debated about two hours on the nature of his outlawry; but as he did not make his appearance by virtue of a capias ut legatum, the court determined nothing concerning him. He made the following speech to the court.

" My Lords,

According to the voluntary promise I made to the public, I now appear before this sovereign court of justice to submit myself in every thing to the laws of my country.

Two verdicts have been found against me, One is for the republication of the North Briton, No. 45, the other for the publication of a ludicrous poem.

As to the re-publication of that number of the North Briton, I cannot yet see that there is the smallest degree of guilt. I have often read and examined with care that famous paper. I know that it is in every part founded on the strongest evidence of facts. I find it full of duty and respect to the person of the king, although it arraigns, in the severest manner, the conduct of his majesty's then ministers, and brings very heavy charges home to them. I am persuaded they were well grounded, because every one of those ministers has since been removed. No one instance of falsehood has yet been pointed out in that pretended libel, nor was the word *false* in the information before this court. I am therefore perfectly easy under every imputation respecting a paper, in which truth has guided the pen of the writer, whoever he was, in every single line, and it is this circumstance which has drawn on me, as the supposed author, all the cruelties of ministerial vengeance.

As to the other charge against me for the publication of a poem, which has given just offence, I will assert that such an idea never entered my mind. I blush again at the recollection that it has been at any time and in any way brought to the public eye, and drawn from the obscurity in which it remained under my roof. Twelve copies of a small part of it had been printed in my house at my own private press; I had carefully locked them up, and I never gave one to the most intimate friend. Government, after the affair of the North Briton, bribed one of my servants to rob me of the copy, which was produced in the House of Peers, and afterwards before this honourable court. The nation was justly offended, but not with me for it was evident that I had not been guilty of the least offence to the public. I pray

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God to forgive, as I do, the jury who have found me guilty of publishing a poem I concealed with care, and which is not even yet published, if any precise meaning can be affixed to any word in our language.

But, my lords, neither of the two verdicts could have been found against me, if the records had not been materially altered without my consent, and, as I am informed, contrary to law. On the evening only before the two trials, — — — — caused the records to be altered — — — —, against the consent of my solicitor, and without my knowledge; for a dangerous illness, arising from an affair of honour, detained me at that time abroad. The alterations were of the utmost importance, and I was in consequence tried the very next day on two new charges, of which I could know nothing. I will venture to declare this proceeding unconstitutional. I am advised that it is — — —, and that it renders both the verdicts absolutely void.

I have stood forth, my lords, in support of the laws against the arbitrary acts of ministers. This court of justice, in a solemn appeal respecting *General Warrants*, shewed their sense of my conduct. I shall continue to reverence the wise and mild system of English laws, and this excellent constitution. I have been much misrepresented; but under every species of persecution, I will remain firm and friendly to the monarchy, dutiful and affectionate to the illustrious prince who wears the crown, and to the whole Brunswick line.

As to all nice, intricate points of law, I am sensible how narrow and circumscribed my ideas are; but I have experienced the deep knowledge, and great abilities of my counsel. With them I rest the legal part of my defence, submitting every point to the judgment of this honourable court, and to the laws of England."

When Mr. Wilkes had finished his speech Mr. Attorney General moved for his immediate commitment, on the outlawry. He was answered by Mr. Serjeant Glyn, Mr. Recorder of London, Mr. Mansfield, and Mr. Davenport, successively, who all moved the court for a writ of Error, which Mr. Attorney-General, on being applied to last Saturday, had refused to grant. They specified several particulars in which the process of the outlawry was erroneous, as sufficient grounds for the motion, and offered to give any bail for Mr. Wilkes's appearance. The court then proceeded to give their opinions *seriatim*. Lord Mansfield spoke long and forcibly on the impropriety of the procedure on both sides; observing, that the Attorney-General could not, with the least appearance of reason or of law, move for the commitment of a person who was not legally in court; nor had the council for the defendant any better plea for their motion in favour of a man who appeared *gratis* before them: He

added, that had Mr. Wilkes been brought hither by a writ of *capias ut legatum*, the motion might then have been made with propriety, and the court might have exerted, had they pleased, their discretionary power in accepting or refusing their bail. His lordship further expressed himself very happy in having an opportunity of explaining his sentiments publicly, before so large an audience, with regard to the charge brought against him by Mr. Wilkes, of granting an order for the amendment in the information against him, in substituting the word *tenor* instead of *purport*; declaring, repeatedly, that he thought himself bound in duty to grant it; that he conceived it to be the uniform practice of all the judges to grant such amendments; that he had himself frequently repeated the same practice in other causes, without the least objection being ever offered against it. The rest of the judges agreed with the chief justice in opinion, that as Mr. Wilkes was not legally before the court, no proceedings could be had upon his case; Mr. Justice Willes particularly remarking. "That the officers of the crown had no right to throw upon that court the business of committing Mr. Wilkes upon his *gratis* appearance, out of the common course of law, when they might have brought him before it legally by a writ of *Capias ut legatum*, which it would have been very easy to execute, since he has notoriously appeared in public for several weeks past; and, in that case, the Attorney General might have made his motion with propriety."

Two houses were destroyed by fire in Portman-square.

Came on, by ballot, the choice of directors of the East-India company, for the year ensuing; and on casting up of the numbers yesterday, they appeared to be, for each candidate, as follow:

HOUSE LIST.

Those marked * are in both lists.

* Benjamin Booth 599	* William James 562
Rich. Boscquet 433	* Robert Jones 579
H. Crabb Boulton 430	John Pardoe 394
* Cha. Chambers 497	* Frederic Pigou 611
* Joseph Creswicke 594	* John Purling 597
Sir G. Colbroke 397	Luke Scrafton 488
Sir J. Cockburn 419	* William Snell 615
Peregrine Cust 430	* John Stephenson 607
* E. H. Crutenden 611	* Edward Wheeler 601
* Pet. Du Cane, jun. 610	Daniel Wier 422
* John Harrison 605	* Geo. Wombwell 511
* Joseph Hurlock 559	* John Woodhouse 553
The following were in the proprietors, but not in the house list:	
Henry Fletcher 212	John Mattheux 210
Wm. G. Freeman 199	Richard Smith 198
Michael Impey 176	Laurence Sullivan 268
John Manship 322	Richard Warner 207
[Henry Crabb-Boulton, Esq; was chosen chairman]	

chairman, and Sir George Colebroke, bart. deputy-chairman, the next day.]

THURSDAY, 14.

At the anniversary sermon and feast of the London hospital 2062 l. 9s. 1d. was collected.

FRIDAY, 15.

A desperate fray happened at Wapping among several gangs of coalheavers; many persons were wounded, and three or four houses almost destroyed.

SATURDAY, 16.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when John Sherridan, for a rape on the body of Mary Buckinshaw, Margaret Watts for robbing her mistress; James Sampson, for stealing bank notes to the amount of, 92; l. the property of Gen. Conway, and afterwards setting fire to his house; Joseph Webb, for burglary, and John Smith, for sheep stealing, received sentence of death; but Margaret Watts being found with child, was reprieved. Forty-eight were sentenced to be transported for seven years, one branded, and three whipped.

TUESDAY, 19.

A house was consumed by fire near Eckington, in Worcestershire.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

There was another great disturbance in Wapping amongst the coalheavers and others in that branch, when great numbers beset the house of Mr. Green, a publican, who defended the same all night, and a great many shot were fired on both sides, wherein three of the assailants were killed, and several dangerously wounded. The guards were sent for, and Mr. Green and one Gibbithorp being charged before justice Hodgson, with hissing William Weak and two others, were by the said guard conducted to Newgate.

THURSDAY, 21.

About two months since a girl, of about fifteen years of age, was seduced from her father's house, by an intimate acquaintance, as supposed; which giving great uneasiness, they advertised her, with a reward for recovering her, but without effect; at length a friend of the father's saw her parading with other loose girls at the house of one Mrs. — in Great Ayliffe street, Goo-man's-fields; of which the father being acquainted, went in the afternoon of this day and enquired for his daughter, whom the old woman at first denied knowing, but the neighbours insisting that such a girl was there the night before, and had been for two months past, she at last acknowledged such a person had taken lodgings there, and been treated with as much humanity as if she had been her own child; that she was gone out a walking (though seen at the window but a few minutes before) and that she did not know him to be the father; but was he, or was he not, he should not have her till she was sa-

tisfied to the utmost farthing of her demands: the father persuaded her to surrender herself quietly, or he would bring a peace officer with him; which he soon afterwards did, and upon the father's knocking at the door, and being refused admittance, he threatened to force the same: whereupon it was suddenly thrown open by her son, who with a bludgeon gave him such a violent blow over the eye as to force it almost out of its socket; upon which the old woman came up to him (half blinded and in great agony, as certainly must be) and battered him with her fists in such a manner over the same eye, that one corner string was quite broke; a surgeon was then sent for by the populace (by this time assembled) who did what was necessary, but pronounced the eye irrecoverably gone. Whilst this was doing, the woman, her son, and the lost sheep, with some other girls, made their escape backwards; whereupon the populace tore the front of the house to pieces, as also the wainscot within, and took all the furniture out of the house, and burnt it in the open street before the door; which threw some other infamous wretches of the neighbourhood into such a panic, that they thought it necessary to shut up their houses for the present. On the 22d at night a guard of one hundred soldiers were under arms, to prevent further mischief.

The following shocking affair happened at Bow, near Mile-end — Mr. Sayer, an eminent malt distiller at Bow, went early in the morning into his garden, and looking into the necessary house saw a man there, whom he questioned, asking what business he had there, and who he was? The man, who proved afterwards to be a lunatic, not making a satisfactory reply, Mr. Sayer thought proper to secure him, which, with the assistance of his servants, he effected, and carried him before a magistrate, who committed him for the present to the parish workhouse, till he could be more safely taken care of. In this place he continued all day, and behaving to appearance in a reasonable manner, about ten at night he prevailed on the brade, and another person who were ordered to fit up with him, to take off his handcuffs, which being made for a woman, hurt his wrists and caused them to swell. He then asked what it was o'clock, and on being told near eleven, replied, "tis very well: at that time I shall begin my work." Accordingly when the clock struck eleven, he took up a chair, with which he endeavoured to knock down the two persons who were appointed to take care of him: one of whom however (the beadle) luckily got out, on which the madman immediately bolted the door, and with a cleaver, which happened unfortunately to be left in the room, it is supposed he knocked down the other, and severed the head from

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the body: After this he went up stairs, where he cut and mangled several persons who were in bed in the house. The master and mistress of the workhouse would most probably have shared the same fate, if they had not barricaded themselves in their room by placing chests of drawers, and other furniture, against the door, which he had near chopped to pieces when assistance came, who, with great difficulty, secured him, as they were obliged to make use of fire arms.—It is imagined, from the wounds he has received, being shot through one arm, and one of his hands being partly shot off, as well as the contusions on his head, that he cannot live.

Stat of the City Hospitals for 1767.

St. Bartholomew's.

Cured and discharged from this hospital	3804
Out-patients relieved with advice and medicines	3211
Truffs given by the hospital to	8
Buried this year	362
Remaining under cure	425
Out-patient	194

In all including out-patients 7994

St. Thomas's Hospital.

Cured and discharged from this hospital	6396
Buried this year	277
Remaining under cure	467
Out-patients	219

Total, including out-patients 7859

Christ's Hospital.

Children put forth apprentices, and discharged out of this hospital last year, twelve whereof were instructed in the mathematicks 144

Buried the last year 3

Remaining in this hospital 903

Bridewell Hospital.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and discharged 569

Maintained in several trades, &c. 60

Bethlem Hospital.

Admitted into this hospital 208

Cured 172

Buried 56

Remaining under cure 253

MONDAY, 25.

A large body of coalheavers assembled in a riotous manner in Wapping, went on board the colliers, and obliged those men who were at work to leave off, so that business is at a stand. A fray afterwards ensued between some of the lumpers servants and the above coalheavers, in which it is said, three men were killed and several wounded. A party of the guards was sent from the Tower to quell the rioters. They are most of them Irish, have formed themselves into several parties, go armed with cutlasses and pistols, and by means of catcalls can, in a short-time, assemble a vast number together.

WEDNESDAY, 27.

Came on in the court of King's Bench,

Westminster, before the hon. Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, the grand cause between the college of physicians and the licentiates, when, after a long hearing which lasted till near three o'clock, a verdict was given in favour of the former. (See last vol. p. 485, 523.)

About nine o'clock Mr. Wilkes was brought to Westminster-hall by virtue of a writ of *capias ullegatum*, but on account of the trial of the physicians, he did not come into the court of King's Bench till exactly four minutes before three o'clock in the afternoon: A writ of Error was allowed; after which it was argued, whether the said gentleman could be admitted to bail, when after several learned arguments and debates, which lasted till half past six o'clock, it was the opinion of the court that he could not; in consequence thereof he was committed to the King's Bench prison; to which place as Mr. Wilkes was going, from Westminster-hall, in an hackney coach, attended by Messrs. Stitches and Holloway, tipstaffs to the right hon. Lord Mansfield, the mob stopped the coach at the foot of Westminster Bridge, on the Middlesex side, took out the horses, and drew the coach along the Strand, Fleet-street, &c. to Spitalfields. When they came to Spital-square they obliged the two tipstaffs to get out, and let them go very quietly away; they then drew Mr. Wilkes to the Three Tuns tavern in Spitalfields, where, from a one pair of stairs window, he earnestly entreated them to retire; but they refused, saying they would watch him till the morning. Mr. Wilkes assured the tipstaffs, that as soon as the populace were dispersed, he would surrender to the King's Bench; which he did the same night.

A child has been killed by the fall of some old tenements, near Whitechapel.

The king's pardon, and a reward of 200 l. from the duke, are promised for the discovery of the person who sent a threatening letter to the Duchess of Northumberland.

The prince of Monaco is arrived in England, on a visit to the royal family. (See last vol. p. 534.)

On Sunday the 17th instant the gallery of Hound church, near Hamble, Hants, fell down in the time of divine service, when many of the congregation were assembled therein; by which accident several persons had the misfortune to have some of their bones broke, and others were very much bruised, but happily no life was lost. It was occasioned, we hear, by the main beam breaking short off.

At the assizes at Warwick, four malefactors received sentence of death; at Taunton, four, one of them for murdering his father, who was executed as usual; at Kingston, six, three of whom were reprieved; at Shrewsbury five; at Derby, Charles Pissante, for forgery; at Luncston, five, but all reprieved;

perished; at Stafford, eleven, seven of whom were relieved; at Lancaster, one, but relieved; and at Bury, seven. (See p. 165.)

A farmer's house, outhouses, and flock of grain, have been consumed by fire, at Feltham, near Hounslow-Heath.

A house of inoculation at Vaxley, near Peterborough, has been demolished by the populace.

Seven houses have been burnt down at Sandy-lane, Wilts.

The subjects for the prizes given annually by the representatives of the university of Cambridge, in parliament, are, this year,

For the Senior Bachelors:

Quid cause sint quare Genes Septentrionales homicidia alim compensaverunt pecunia; apud bodiermas autem leviora crimina morte & supplicio e crudelissimis puniuntur?

For the Middle Bachelors:

Utrum Societatis upper instituta ad promovendas artes & commercia magnos artifices & commercia effecerint?

The exercises are to be delivered in by the 30th of June next, in the usual manner.

"The destruction of Ninveh for its impurity—From the prophecies—is appointed for the subject of the poem for Mr. Seaton's prize, this present year."

A fine house at Lynn, in Norfolk, has been consumed by fire.

Mr. William Odgers, one of the officers of his majesty's customs at Pensance, in the execution of his office, in seizing and securing a large quantity of uncustomed goods some time ago, was most barbarously murdered by four tinnors belonging to the parish of Gwennop in Cornwall, who were assembled for the purpose of rescuing the said goods.

On the 27th, in the morning, a violent storm of thunder and lightning happened at Radwinter, near Saffron Walden, in Essex, which did great damage to the house of Mr. Baines, a farmer at that place. The fore-door was shattered to pieces, and all the windows in front, except one, broke entirely, scarcely a piece of glass or lead remaining to be seen. The chimneys were thrown down to the ridge of the house, and several single bricks scattered to a great distance. Several holes, likewise, appeared in the back of the chimney near the ground. Within the house, the lightning had a most uncommon effect; many of the doors were thrown off their hinges, and broke; a pair of bellows was tossed to the other side of the room, and shattered to pieces; the bell of the clock broke, and the works were greatly damaged. In the kitchen, a copper had two holes made in it, and all the pewter plates which stood against the wall had each a hole melted in them about the bigness of a sixpence. The main beam of the house was displaced, and had it been drawn a quarter of an inch

farther, one side of the house must have fallen down. The house suffered in many other places, and the furniture in general was greatly damaged.

A shepherd's cottage, on the 9th, was consumed by fire, at little Maffingham, Norfolk, with all his farming stock and utensils, &c.

Extra of a letter from Cocker-mouth, dated April, 23.

"This day the high sheriff of Cumberland made his return of members for the county. In the course of the poll 373 of the freeholders who tendered their votes for Mr. Curwen and Mr. Fletcher, and fifty-seven of the friends of Sir James Lowther and Mr. Senhouse, were rejected by the returning officer. After two or three days taken for deliberation, the sheriff proceeded this morning to further rejections, and struck out of the poll-book upwards of fifty of the voters for Mr. Curwen and Mr. Fletcher, and about one fourth part of that number from Sir James Lowther's and Mr. Senhouse's list. On the result of the whole the high sheriff found that the numbers were, for

Mr. Curwen	-	2139
Sir James Lowther,		1977
Mr. Fletcher,	-	1975
Mr. Senhouse,	-	1898

and he thereupon returned Mr. Curwen and Sir James Lowther. The greatest part of those who were rejected in prejudice of Mr. Curwen and Mr. Fletcher, were neighbours to the former of these gentlemen, and lived within his manors: the objection taken to them was, that the land tax assessments were not duly signed and sealed by the commissioners, though the voters were rated in the duplicate, and actually paid, and had for years paid the land tax; and it is very observable that the estate Mr. Curwen gave in as his qualification for knight of the shire was not sufficient, in the judgment of the sheriff, to entitle him to vote as a forty shillings a year freeholder, on account of the informality of the assessment.

A letter from Boston in New England, dated March 7, says, "You have long been acquainted (see last vol. p. 681,) with the patriotic resolves of the inhabitants of this town to discourage the importation of foreign manufactures; I have now to inform you, that our hon. house of representatives have shewn their approbation of our conduct therein, in a full assembly held on Friday last; when they came to the following resolutions, which were ordered to be immediately made public:

"Resolved, that this house will use their utmost endeavour, and enforce their endeavours by example, in suppressing extravagance, idleness, and vice, and promoting industry, economy, and good morals, in their respective towns.

And in order to prevent the unnecessary exportation

exportation of money, of which this province has of late been so much drained, it is further resolved, That this house will, by all prudent means, endeavour to discountenance the use of foreign superfluities, and to encourage the manufactures of this province."

The city and island of New-Orleans is now entirely taken possession of by the Spaniards.

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1. On the 10th of last month six Indian men and two women went to the house of Frederick Stump near the mouth of Middle-Creek, in the county of Cumberland in this province, where the said Stump, after disabling them by making them drunk, most inhumanly murdered them, and hid their bodies under the ice in the creek. On the next day, he went with a servant-lad to an Indian cabin, about fourteen miles up the said Creek, and there barbarously put to death an Indian woman, two girls, and a young child, then set fire to the cabin, and burnt the bodies to ashes. After committing these horrid murders, he freely confessed the whole to Mr. William Blyth, whose deposition, we hear, has been taken before the chief justice. The only reasons assigned by him for these atrocious violences, were, that he was afraid the six Indians intended to do him a mischief, and that he murdered the other four, lest they should inform the other Indians of the death of the six. Upon the whole he seemed to be under no apprehensions of punishment, and behaved as if he had done a meritorious action.

Philadelphia, Feb. 4. The following is an extract of a letter from Captain Patterson, lately in the provincial service (now lying at Juniata) dated from Carlisle, Jan. 23.

"The 21st instant, I marched a party of nineteen men to George Gabriel's house, at Pen's Creek's mouth, and made prisoners Frederick Stump, and John Ironcutter, who were suspected to have murdered ten Indians, near Fort Augusta; and I have this day delivered them to Mr. Holmes, at Carlisle Gaol.

Yesterday I sent a person to the Great Island, that understands the Indian language, with a talk. Myself and party were exposed to great dangers by the desperate resistance made by Stump, and his friends, who sided with him. The message I have sent to the Indians, I hope will not be deemed assuming any authority of my own, as you are very sensible I am no stranger to the Indians, and their customs.

I am, &c.

W. PATTERSON.

On Friday morning last a number of armed men, about 80 it is said, went to the gaol of Carlisle, which they entered by force, and carried off the above mentioned Frederick Stump, and John Ironcutter, notwithstanding the opposition and persuasions of the magistrates and others to the contrary.

This affair has greatly alarmed the government of Pennsylvania, who are taking every measure to prevent an Indian war. A war is also likely to break out between the Creeks, and the Chickesaws, and Choclaws.]

One Nat. Jones, a soldier in the 19th. regiment, now at Gibraltar has confessed, that in Aug. 1765, he murdered and robbed a woman near Yeovil, in Somersetshire, and afterwards threw her body into a marble-pit.

At Brunswick, 1241 were born in 1767, and 1022 were buried; at Chester, christened 351, married 143, buried 367; at Copenhagen, born 2951, Died 3361, married 909; at Durham, christened males, 77, females 72, married 65, buried 155; at Liverpoole, christened 1078, buried 02; married 472; at Newcastle upon Tyne, christened 762, buried 824; at Turin, born 2956, died 5980; at Whitby, christened 298, buried 177, married 55; at York, christened 472, married 157, buried 405.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 26.

Extract of a Letter from Fort St. George, in the East Indies, dated October 8, 1767.

"We have received from our camp the following account of the defeat of the joint forces of Nizam Ally and Hyder Ally, near Trinomallee, on the 26th of September last, by the company's forces, under the command of Colonel Smith."

From the field of battle at Errour near Trinomallee, Sept. 27, 1767.

"Yesterday evening, after several manœuvres on both sides, we brought the enemy to an action, and have effectually routed them. They endeavoured at first to turn a warm cannonade upon our left, and as we could not well come at their guns, on account of a morass in front, we were ordered to endeavour to turn their left round some hills which lay in our front. We did so, and presently brought them to an action, which after a very smart fire ended in their defeat. Our loss is small; the rapidity with which our troops advanced upon them, allowing them to do us little harm, every thing considered. We lay on the field all last night, and as soon as we could distinguish objects, we marched this morning in pursuit of them: They made a faint shew of resistance, but are gone entirely off, as it is thought through the Changama-Pais into the Baharah-Haul country.

We followed them till the strength and spirits of our army was quite exhausted, and obliged us to halt on the spot we are now encamped, which is about eight miles on the road to Changama from Trinomallee. Last night we seized nine of their guns, and are now in possession of about fifty pieces of their cannon, which they could not carry off in their precipitate retreat. Both our officers and men behaved with the greatest resolution. The enemy's loss must be great, but cannot be ascertained, as the moment a

man is killed or wounded, his companions carry him off. The prisoners inform us, that our cannon made great havock among them.

We learn since, that fourteen more pieces of the enemy's cannon have been found among the bushes.

Mrs. PRITCHARD'S FAREWELL EPI-LOGUE.

THE curtain drops—my mimic life is past,

That scene of *sleep and terror* was my last.

Could I in such a scene my exit make,

When ev'ry real feeling is awake?

Which beating here, superior to all art,

Bursts in full tides from a most grateful heart.

I now appear myself—distress'd, dismay'd,

More than in all the characters I've play'd;

In such passion, tears must seem to flow,

But I have that wish in that *passion* show.

Before I go, and this lov'd spot forsake,

What gratitude can give, my *wishes*, take;

Upon your heart may no affliction prey,

Which cannot by the stage be chas'd away;

And may the stage, to please each virtuous mind,

Grow ev'ry day more moral, more refin'd;

Refin'd from grossness, not by foreign skit;

Weed out the poison, but be English still.

To all my brethren whom I leave behind,

Still may your bounty, as to me be kind;

To me for many years, your favours flow'd,

Humbly receiv'd, on small desert bestow'd;

For which I feel—what cannot be express'd—

Words are too weak—my tears must speak the rest.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

COPENHAGEN, March 15. Yesterday being the first time of her majesty's appearing in public since her lying-in, it was observed as a day of Gala: The foreign ministers, nobility, &c. had the honour of paying their respects to her majesty upon the occasion; and in the evening there was a ball and supper at court. (See p. 119.)

Stockholm, March 29. This capital and its neighbourhood have suffered considerably by the late storm. Most of the houses at Lidköping in Westrogothia, were destroyed; the tower of the church was beat down; and eight persons have been found buried under the snow.

Warsaw, March 5. This day the Dyet held a formal session, which is the last, wherein every thing that the commissioners have agreed on, in their different deliberations, whether among themselves, or jointly with the Russian ambassador, have been approved and confirmed. (See p. 167.) It

was entered in the registers, that not only the general confederacy of the states, but also that of the dissidents, were entirely at an end. At the same time it was declared, that the treaty, which the grand commission had entered into with the ambassador of Russia, respecting both the dissidents and the state-affairs of the king, should have the force of a law, and be considered as a fundamental and perpetual constitution. The same day the deputies of the dissidents caused the act of the abolition of their confederacy to be registered in the Grod of Warsaw.

Warsaw, March 16. There is advice by several letters from Podolia, that a confederacy is forming there, that a marshal is to be elected, and that a number of peasants have been promised to be supplied with money and arms. This news has occasioned several conferences at court. (See p. 119.)

Warsaw, March 17. The general rendezvous of the new confederacy in Podolia, is at Bar. They have enlisted 5000 men, and declare they act for the defence of religion and liberty. An officer has been appointed to make a tour into those parts, to observe the state of the confederacy.

Warsaw, March 26. An express is arrived with advice, that the reconfederates of Podolia had formed a scheme to carry off the commander of the troops belonging to the Republic; but the latter having been informed of it, had retired into the fortress of Kamienieck, which he was obliged to do with so much precipitation, that all the Polish companies, consisting of two thousand men, were made prisoners. Immediately after this expedition, the reconfederates laid siege, with all their strength, to the fortress, the garrison of which is composed of only one regiment of artillery, and a few small detachments from the other regiments, without provisions or ammunition. It is reported that the place has surrendered.

The Russian army, commanded by general Kreschetnikow, is on its march towards Zamosk, which town is fifteen leagues from Bar, the head quarters of the confederates. This army is to form a line in the Palatinate of Cracovia, to observe the motions of the Podolian Confederates, and to prevent the neighbouring Palatines from entering into an association.

Vienna March 9. Inoculation has at last prevailed here. A young English student in physic, of the name of Houlston, who came here to attend the famous De Hven's lectures, has associated himself with a physician of this place; and with the leave, and under the protection of Baron Van Swieten, they have inoculated four children in the hospital, one of whom is already perfectly recovered; and it is now doubted but that this practice will be generally adopted, and attended

* The last scene in *Lady Macbeth*.

attended with the same success here, as it has been in other places.

Vienna, April 6. The Pope's Nuncio made his entry last Monday, and had his audiences yesterday, that he might be in public in order to be able to perform the marriage ceremony to-morrow. The archduke Ferdinand will be the king of Naples proxy. The Queen of Naples will set out a few hours after.

Yesterday the Neapolitan ambassador went to court with a great retinue, and had an audience of their Imperial majesties to demand her royal highness: after which she was betrothed with the usual ceremonies. This day her royal highness signed and swore to the act of renunciation of all pretensions to allodial, &c. and every claim whatever, in the form that has always been practised on these occasions.

Rome, March 12. We have advice from Milan, that cardinal Cravelli died there on the 29th ult. after three days illness, in his 70th year. He was born at Cremona in 1698, and was raised to the purple in 1759. Ten hats are now vacant.

Naples, Feb. 2. The effects of the expelled Jesuits are not thrown into the royal treasury, but are to be expended in charitable uses, under the king's inspection, who has appointed an administrator, with a salary of 10 Ducats per month, out of which the inferior officers under him are to be paid, (See p. 168.)

Naples, March 8. The government has issued an order, that no book, written by a Jesuit, shall be sold or kept in any booksellers shops. No books are exempted, not even those which relate to the mathematics.

Florence, March 1. Some letters inform us, that at the request of the king of the Two Sicilies, the Jesuits established in the island of Malta have been all arrested in one and the same night, by order of the grand master, and conducted on board some ships, to be transported to the ecclesiastical state.

Venice, March 30. We have just received advice from Rome, that 1800 Neapolitan troops have taken possession of Benevento, which place, though situate in the kingdom of Naples, belongs to the Pope, and therefore this proceeding of the king of Naples occasions various conjectures.

Madrid, March 16. We have received advice from Majorca, that in January last a report prevailed in that island, that a statue


of the Holy Virgin, which stands over the door of one of the houses from which the Jesuits were expelled, had been observed to join both her hands together, then to extend them again, and afterwards cross them over the breast; which they pretended to interpret as manifest signs of grief, on account of the expulsion of the Jesuits. This report gained credit among the populace to that degree, that they assembled together, and broke out in imprecations against the authors of the proscription of that society. The governor and the bishop made use of every possible means to calm the tumult, which at length they effected by exposing the statue of the Virgin to the people, and convincing them that it was only stone, and consequently incapable of motion. However, several persons were sent to prison on account of the riot: and the governor immediately sent a particular account of it to court.

Paris, April 4. Last Thursday night, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out at a nunnery in the Rue des Postes. Seven young ladies were in bed in the chamber where the flames first appeared, which were so rapid that only two of the ladies could be got out, and they much hurt, the rest perished in the fire.

Paris, April 8. It is assured, that the ambassadors from France, Spain, and Naples, at Rome, have received orders to join in demanding of the Pope to withdraw his brief concerning the duchy of Parma, and likewise a satisfaction for this insult; and it is presumed that his Holiness is disposed to come to an accommodation. (See p. 168.)

Brussels, March 22. Saturday there was a number of idle riotous people assembled themselves together, and by force carried away every thing that was brought into the public markets, declaring that they would rather be hanged than starved; but upon the guards being called, and a gallows immediately erected upon the Great Place, they soon dispersed; every thing is now in perfect quietness; and the government is taking every precaution to prevent the like disturbance for the future.

Hague, March 26. His serene highness the prince of Weilbourg and his children are perfectly recovered of the small-pox, under the care of the English inoculators, who have been called to Rotterdam by several of the principal inhabitants.

 The plate of the Communications between the three bridges, new roads, &c. must be deferred to our next, through the illness of the engraver.

The Marriages and Births, Deaths, Promotions Civil and Military, Bankrupts, Bills of Mortality, &c. for March and April, in our next, being now omitted for want of room.

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer*;

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WITH

A FINE PORTRAIT OF PASCAL PAOLI,

General of the CORSICANS,

As described by Mr. BOSWELL, and approved, as a striking Likeness, by that Gentleman. Engraved by MILLER.

Also a View of the Royal Palace of STRELITZ.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster Row; Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or stitched, or any single Month to complete Sets.

PRICES OF STOCKS, &c. in MAY, 1768.

	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S.S. Ann.	New S.S. Ann.	3 per C. relucd.	3 per C. consol.	3 1/2 per C. 1756	3 1/2 per C. 1758	4 per C. consol.	4 per C. 1763.	In. Bond prem.	Long Ann.	Lottery Tickets	Scip.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London
28	167	263		91	92	92	93	97 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	99 1/2	15 0	28	13 15 0	95 1/2	W. b. W.	rain
29	167	268		91	92	92	93		99 1/2	103 1/2	99 1/2	15 0	28	13 15 6	95 1/2	S. S. E.	rain
30		268			92	92	93				99 1/2	15 0	28	13 15 6	95 1/2	E. N. E.	rain
31	Sunday															E. N. E.	rain
32	167	269		92		92	93	98 1/2	98 1/2	104	99 1/2	15 0	28	13 15 0	95 1/2	E. N. E.	fair
33	166	268	110	92	93	92	93	98 1/2	98 1/2	104	99 1/2	14 0	28	13 15 0	95 1/2	N. b. E.	fine
34	166	269		92	92	92	93	98 1/2	98 1/2	103 1/2	99 1/2	15 0	28	13 14 6	95 1/2	N. E.	fine
35	166	269			92	92	93			100	99 1/2	15 0	28	13 13 6	95 1/2	S. W.	rain
36	Sunday															S. W.	windy
37	165	267		91	92	92	93	98 1/2	98 1/2	103 1/2		15 0		13 13 6	94	S. S. W.	rain
38	165	267	110	90	92	92	93	97 1/2	97 1/2	103 1/2		15 0	28	13 14 0	94	S. S. W.	rain
39	165	268				91	93	97 1/2	97 1/2	103 1/2	99 1/2	16 0	28	13 16 6	94	E.	fine
40	164	268		90	91	91	93	97 1/2	97 1/2	103 1/2	99 1/2	15 0	28	13 15 0	94	N. E.	fine
41	165	268			91	91	93			103 1/2	99 1/2	14 0	23	13 15 0	94	N. E.	fair
42	Sunday															W.	fair
43	195	268	110	91	92	92	93	97 1/2	97 1/2	103 1/2	99 1/2	12 0	28	13 14 6	94	S. W.	fine
44	196				92	92	93	97 1/2	97 1/2	103 1/2	99 1/2	14 0	28	13 14 6	95	S. W.	midl.
45	197		110	92		92	94	97 1/2	97 1/2	104	99 1/2	14 0	28	13 14 6	95	N.	mill.
46	166	269	111	91	92	92	94	98 1/2	98 1/2	104	100	15 0	28	13 14 6	95 1/2	E.	fine
47	166	269	111		92	92	94	98	98	104	100 1/2	15 0	28	13 15 0	95 1/2	N. E.	fine
48	Sunday													13 15 0	95 1/2	S. W.	cloudy
49															95 1/2	S. W.	fair
50	167	269	111		92	92	94			104				13 4 6	95 1/2	E. N. E.	rain
51	167	269	110		92	92	94	98 1/2	98 1/2	103 1/2		15 0		13 15 0	95 1/2	E. N. E.	rain
52	167	270			92	92	94			104	100 1/2	15 0	28	13 15 0	95 1/2	S.	cold
53	168		111	92		93	94	98 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	16 0		13 15 0	95 1/2	N. E.	fine
54							94									N. N. E.	fine

CHARLES CORBETT, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, STOCK-BROKER, who buys and sells in the Stocks by Commission, and transfers the Lottery Buisness as usual.

	Mark Lane Exchange	Bathings	Exetham.	Farnham.	Henley.	Worcester.	Derizes.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Monmouth.	London.
Wheat	45s. od. to 52s.	15l. to 16l. 0	5l. 8d. to 6s. 1d.	14l. 0s. to 15l. 13s. 0d.	42s. to 47s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 8s. 1d.	7s. 6d. to 8s. 1d.	7s. 6d. to 8s. 1d.	7s. 6d. to 8s. 1d.	7s. 6d. to 8s. 1d.	7s. 6d. to 8s. 1d.
Barley	20s. od. to 25s. 1s. to 24s.	3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d.	27s. to 28s. 1d.	28s. to 29s. 1d.	28s. to 29s. 1d.	28s. to 29s. 1d.	28s. to 29s. 1d.	28s. to 29s. 1d.	28s. to 29s. 1d.	28s. to 29s. 1d.	28s. to 29s. 1d.
Oats	12s. od. to 17s. 16s. to 17s.	16s. to 17s.	16s. to 17s.	16s. to 17s.	16s. to 17s.	16s. to 17s.	16s. to 17s.	16s. to 17s.	16s. to 17s.	16s. to 17s.	16s. to 17s.
Hay	per load 27s. to 52s.	4s. ad to 4s. 4d.	4s. ad to 4s. 4d.	4s. ad to 4s. 4d.	4s. ad to 4s. 4d.	4s. ad to 4s. 4d.	4s. ad to 4s. 4d.	4s. ad to 4s. 4d.	4s. ad to 4s. 4d.	4s. ad to 4s. 4d.	4s. ad to 4s. 4d.
Straw	from 14s. to 19s.	2s. ad to 2s. 6d.	2s. ad to 2s. 6d.	2s. ad to 2s. 6d.	2s. ad to 2s. 6d.	2s. ad to 2s. 6d.	2s. ad to 2s. 6d.	2s. ad to 2s. 6d.	2s. ad to 2s. 6d.	2s. ad to 2s. 6d.	2s. ad to 2s. 6d.
Coals	44s. per chald.										

T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE,

For M A Y, 1768.

✂ The CURATE, I. B. who wrote the account of his hardships, inserted in our Mag. for 1767, p. 601, is once more requested to call upon, or write to, Mr. Baldwin, who can inform him of somewhat that will alleviate his sufferings.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R, May 16, 1768.



YOU have repeatedly obliged me by giving a place in your very valuable collection to what I have sent you from time to time on the important subject of capital punishments.

In my last (published, Nov. 1767) I took occasion to mention with pleasure the reprieve of no less than *six* criminals, being all that were tried and condemned for divers thefts and robberies at the Lent-affizes held that year for the county where I live. And I hoped I should have been able to say, that no less than *eight* convicted at the same affize this year, and condemned to dye, were permitted to live: but was disappointed. This indeed was the case of *five* of them. The other three, (young men and soldiers, their different ages about 19, 20, and 27) were executed the 2d instant for a *rape* (after a repeated respite) near the place where the fact was committed. I shall wave the mention of several things which have been suggested by way of alleviation, and urged in their behalf; and consider the crime of which they were found guilty, as very atrocious, and deserving a *severe punishment*. But at the same time hope I may be allowed to ask — could no punishment *sufficiently severe* be thought of, and their lives spared? In the reign of James the second, Mr. Tutchin who assisted the Duke of Monmouth, was sentenced to remain in prison seven years, and once every year to be whipped through all the towns in Dorsetshire, which would have amounted to a

whipping about once a fortnight. Mr. Tutchin petitions the king to grant him the favour to be hanged with the rest of his fellow prisoners. Perhaps those who were most desirous of the death of these young men might have been satisfied if a somewhat similar (less rigorous) sentence had been pronounced upon them. Might they not have been doomed to receive a certain number of lashes at fixed times, consistent with the preservation of life; and some visible, durable mark set upon them to perpetuate their infamy, and prevent their desertion; whether obliged to work on the roads, or continued as soldiers, in the service of their country? Might not something of this kind have been thought *sufficient* without taking away their lives? Could no punishment *upon earth* have been devised *terrible enough*? no proper *correction* without utter *destruction*, nor any better method of making them examples *to the world* than sending them *out of it*? Had they been continued in it, who knows but that their appearing penitence and their subsequent good conduct might have induced their superiors to mitigate the sentence? The worthy clergyman who often visited them, discoursed and prayed with them, and administered the sacrament to them, declared the satisfaction he had in observing the propriety of their behaviour under their unhappy circumstances; the sense they seemed to have of their guilt — their expressions of penitential sorrow, &c. — Accordingly it is said they delivered to the sheriff at the place of execution an address (signed by all) to their fellow soldiers intimating their grief — self indignation — the alteration of their sentiments and views of things — giving them good advice and intreating them

G g 2

them to regard the words of dying men—to repent, &c.—that they may not be undone for ever. Thus they took their leave of the world. And now may it not be said,—if they might have lived, might they not have lived to some good purpose? Though sincere repentance and future amendment cannot be certainly inferred from such impressions in the near views of death and eternity; yet one may venture to say, it doth not seem probable that they would ever have repeated the offence, if they had been spared, or that their future vitious conduct would have proved them unworthy of the mercy shown them. Is there no reason then to wish they had lived? *lived* to suffer the punishment of their iniquity;—*lived* to be permanent examples and monuments of justice; and to be a warning to others:—*lived* to give proofs of the sincerity of their repentance; *lived* to make all the satisfaction in their power for the injury done;—*lived* to be useful members of the community and to make grateful acknowledgements and returns for the favor granted them?—But they are dead and gone, and will be soon forgotten, —much sooner than if they had *lived* to undergo such a punishment as, by repetition and duration, evidently tends to renew and fix those impressions, (attended with suitable resolutions and self-restraints) whereby the chief end of punishments is answered. Doth cool, unprejudiced reason tell us that these three young men were by no means *fit to live*; that the injury done would admit of no other reparation than their *perdition*; that it was absolutely necessary they should be cut off, *all cut off* in the prime of life, *life* which they had devoted to the service of the publick, and had resolved to venture (when called to it) in defence of the rights and liberties of their country?—The generality of your readers, Sir, I hope, will not answer this in the affirmative.

I beg leave humbly to ask one question more. Though it was a heinous crime for which they suffered, yet is there no crime to be mentioned equally so, which passes unpunished? *They*, heated with liquor, through a sudden, violent gust of unbridled lust, *forced* a woman.—Are there none (even of those called gentlemen) who, not by the same sort of force, but with diabolical dissimulation and cruelty, *deliberately* contrive and accomplish the ruin of the innocent and unwary, seducing and drawing them to — by promises of marriage; and when they have gained their point, inhumanly abandoning them with their offspring; leaving them to mourn and languish under the bitter reflection on their too easy credulity and confidence in the perfidious wretch who has deprived them of their virtue and honour, the favour and affection of parents and friends and perhaps the means of subsistence? Are there no instances of this? None who, thus given up to contempt, to poverty, to complicated miseries in life, have been prompted to wish for death as their last relief? And are not those who are chargeable with such black guilt justly deserving as severe a punishment as the three young men lately executed? And yet they continue their licentious practices with impunity, wiping their mouth as if they had done no iniquity. I might on this occasion mention the liberties lately taken by a certain L—d as meriting no milder a fate than the young men aforesaid—but perhaps I have said too much already. Though I hope, nothing that can be deemed justly offensive; and that, therefore you will please to insert this in your next, and thus add to the obligations which are thankfully acknowledged by, Sir,

Your humble servant,
PHILANTHROPOS.

JUSTICE and GENEROSITY; Or, the remarkable History of Sir WILBRAHAM WENTWORTH.

THERE is a particular injustice amongst mankind which, though glaring, has hitherto been unnoticed, and which so far from being censured is never thought culpable in the practisers — This injustice is the custom which

people have of possessing property without scruple, which their ancestors have acquired by dishonesty; a man will readily acknowledge that his father's wealth resulted from the oppression of the unfortunate, but he will not refund a sin-

gle shilling to the lawful owners when it descends into his own hands;—on the contrary, though he is convinced it is in equity the actual right of another, he thinks he may retain it without the least shadow of reproach, and the world is so extremely polite that while it perhaps execrates the memory of the first spoiler, it compliments the latter with the reputation of unquestionable probity—to elucidate this position clearly and to let my readers see in what manner people should act, when they are made the heirs of ill gotten fortunes shall be the business of the following little narrative.

Sir John Wentworth was a younger brother of family, who by the death of an uncle in Oxfordshire became possessed of a title, but of nothing else; the baronet, whom he succeeded in honour had it in his power to bequeath every foot of his estate, as he thought proper, and as he never entertained any cordial affection for Sir John, he left it to a more distant relation. This was rather an unfortunate circumstance for Sir John, whose finances were not in a very flourishing situation—however as his person was handsome, his address elegant, and his education finished, he did not quite despair of obtaining a fortune somewhat suitable to his rank—Nor was our baronet's expectations altogether without reason—to the qualities we have already described Sir John, added a deep dissimulation, and a fascinating plausibility—he knew mankind well, and was inclined upon every occasion to profit by the weakness or generosity of his acquaintance, nor was an opportunity long wanting to gratify his avarice—a young widow who had been left in the possession of a large estate by the last will of a doating husband, saw Sir John by accident at Bath, liked, and married him; as love is seldom accompanied by prudence, she would by no means lock up her fortune from the man she had honoured with her person.—'Tis true she had a daughter by her former husband; but what of that? She was in love with her present,—and we generally believe those people are really worthy of our regard, whom we eagerly wish to deserve it:—Besides this, Miss Milmour her daughter had ten thousand pounds settled on her by her father's will, which Lady Wentworth thought a very handsome provision; and it was so in reality, if her mother had not been her guardian,

and this guardian's fate entirely at the disposal of Sir John. It is unnecessary to dwell minutely upon particulars;—our baronet had married totally from interested motives, and as we have already observed he was not the most conscientious of mankind,—he was not therefore united two years to his lady till he got possession of Miss Milmour's fortune, and in less than two years after both the mother and the daughter were negligently left at a miserably old seat above two hundred miles from the capital, where Lady Wentworth after undergoing every species of mortification, and knowing that the man whom she loved to distraction publicly cohabited with another woman, died of a broken heart; leaving Miss Milmour wholly dependant on the generosity of a wretch whom she herself had found to be utterly divested not only of sentiment, but shame, and not only of gratitude but of honesty.

Miss Milmour's relations in this exigence took the young lady home, and having in vain applied to Sir John for her fortune, endeavoured to recover it by law; but unhappily justice is not always successful; the glorious uncertainty of the courts fatigued them for many years, and in the end totally deceived their expectations. This greatly cooled the affections of the young lady's friends, whose regard had for some time been gradually declining, from the unpromising appearance of affairs, and she was at last induced from motives of prudence as well as tenderness, to throw herself into the arms of a worthy young fellow who had a company in a marching regiment, and to whom she was rendered additionally dear, by the melancholy turn in her circumstances.

All this time it must be confessed the world made very free with Sir John Wentworth's character; they exclaimed at his inhumanity in the very moment they acknowledged his politeness, and though the law had pronounced in his favour, the decision by no means removed the reflections which were eternally thrown upon his character.—But though his name was frequently mentioned with abhorrence, his company was never avoided; and those who acknowledged the cruelty of his disposition, were the first to give him invitations, and though they could say nothing in favour of his principles, they were always ready to declare that he was infinitely agreeable: death

death, however, did not treat him so politely as the world did; it took him away in the midst of all his illgotten wealth, without a moment of previous intimation, and an apoplexy snatched away at a splendid assembly as very a wretch as ever was a disgrace to humanity.—

Sir John was succeeded by a son, who though untainted with his crimes, was not what a good man should reverence as an amiable character. He knew his father had robbed, (for justice authorizes no elegant palliation of terms) the poor Miss Milmour, now Mrs. Ormsby of her whole fortune, and was sensible, that this very Mrs. Ormsby with her husband and an infant daughter, were labouring under the greatest distresses; yet so far was he from restoring what she had been plundered of, that he thought it extremely generous to send them an occasional five guineas for temporary relief.—Nay, the world thought it extremely generous also, and Sir Charles was every where mentioned in consequence of this conduct as a man of the greatest benevolence.—His son Wilbraham however, the hero of this little story, had scarcely reached his twelfth year when he felt much compassion for Mrs. Ormsby; he would teize his papa to send the unhappy family something, frequently added his pocket money to the present, but unknown, when he knew the servant was sent to their house.—Yet notwithstanding this solicitude in their favour, he had never seen them;—his only spring of action was the natural rectitude of his heart, and he would often with Sir Charles would place them in some comfortable independency.—As he grew older, he felt more strongly for them, and secretly blushed at the cruelty of his grandfather;—but his studies, and the tour of Europe, in some measure diverted his attention from their necessities; and as his allowance from rather a severe and parsimonious father was pitifully slender, he could only secretly grieve at the lamentable state of their circumstances.—

Besides this, a circumstance happened while he was in Italy, which principally engrossed his heart.—In Sienna he had the misfortune of wounding a gentleman dangerously who grossly insulted him; and thought it necessary to fly to a neighbouring state as fast as possible, and to avoid the resentment of the gentle-

man's numerous relations who loudly threatened to revenge their friend, he changed his name, and lived for some time very privately.—Notwithstanding this cautiousness of conduct, an English family, then resident at the place of his retreat, quickly discovered that they had a countryman in town, and gave him an invitation to goodnaturedly importunate, that he embraced it with a double degree of satisfaction, because it rendered his safety more secure, and furnished him with an opportunity of spending many an hour very agreeably, which at this time hung uncommonly heavy upon his hands.—

[To be concluded in our next.]

Case of Captain Porteous.

ON Wednesday April 14, 1736, one Andrew Wilton, condemned for the robbery of a collector of the customs was executed at Edinburgh, attended by a numerous guard, to prevent a rescue, which was apprehended; but tho' nothing of that kind was attempted, Captain John Porteous, the commander of the city guard, on a parcel of boys throwing stones at the executioner as he was cutting him down, and as is usual at executions, fired among the people, and his guard followed his example, by which about twenty persons were unhappily killed or wounded. The captain and others, guilty of this rash and barbarous action, were thereupon committed to prison, as they had not the least order from the magistrates to fire, who were themselves in danger of being killed, a ball having grazed on the side of the window, up stairs, where they stood. For this fact he was tried, found guilty of wilful murder, and sentenced to death*. On Aug. 26, upon his petition † to the late queen Caroline, then regent, he was relieved for six weeks. This reprieve arrived at Edinburgh, on Sept. 2, and the execution was to have been on the 8th, which being bruited abroad amongst the populace, occasioned a most tragical catastrophe; for, on the 7th, a well-conducted party of men, or mob, entered, about ten at night, the city of Edinburgh, and seized all the fire-arms &c. belonging to the city guard, by surprize, locked the city gates, beat an alarm, burnt the door of the prison where Porteous was confined after endeavouring in vain to force it open, dragged

* See the whole trial in *Lond. Mag.* 1736, p. 498—508. † See ditto, p. 508 & seq.

dragged him from his apartment, and hanged him upon a sign post near the grass-market. After the execution was over, they left the arms and drums upon the place, where the next morning, they were found. During the tumult, parties of armed men, with drums, patrolled in the different streets, to prevent any surprize from the king's forces, quartered in the suburbs. The magistrates attempting to suppress the mob, were pelted with stones, and threatened with fire arms, if they did not retire. The boldness, secrecy, and success of this enterprize, made it generally believed that persons above the vulgar rank had a hand in it; and the rather, as the keeper declared they were persons in good dress, who took the prisoner out, tho' disguised with leather aprons, &c. For this tumultuous proceeding, however, the censure of parliament * fell upon the city and Lord Provost of Edinburgh; 1000*l.* fine was laid upon the former, and the latter, Alexander Wilson, Esq; was incapacitated from holding any office of magistracy, at Edinburgh, or elsewhere in Great Britain. Rewards were appointed for the discovery of any of the persons concerned in the murder of Porteous, and for punishing those who should knowingly conceal them: However, we do not remember any one was ever discovered or apprehended for the fact.

Extract from the Narrative just published by the honourable Commodore Byron.

IF many of those dissatisfied beings, who are continually repining under the dispensations of Providence, even while they possess the most comfortable necessaries of life, would take the trouble of perusing this very affecting and sensible narrative, they would find the lot of others, who are no less entitled to the peculiar care of the Deity than themselves, infinitely more severe, and learn to view their situation with gratitude, instead of considering it with regret.—The distressed which Commodore Byron has laboured under with his unfortunate companions are inconceivable—surrounded with death in a variety of its most horrid forms, for a course of many months, yet struggling with fortitude he has triumphed over all, and now speaks with pleasure of a thousand dangers, each of which singly, to many

a murmurer in affluence, would appear an insurmountable calamity.

As the commodore's distresses, however, are of the general nature with those of other adventurers on the sickle element of water, and consist of shipwreck, hunger, nakedness, want of habitation on a dreadful coast, among savages, and the continual expectation of death, we shall not take our extract from this melancholy part of his narrative, but from that in which he is happily restored to some glimmering of hope, and brought among people with some little vestiges of humanity, by a straggling party of Indians, who lived on the borders of Spanish America, and were subject to the government of his most catholic majesty.

Their arrival at the first hospitable village was at night—but the cacique, or "principal, who was with Mr. Byron and his friends, awaked all the inhabitants by the noise he made, and obliged one of them to open his door to us, and immediately to make a large fire; for the weather was very severe, this being the month of June, the depth of winter in this part of the world. The Indians now flocked thick about us, and seemed to have great compassion for us, as our cacique related to them what part he knew of our history. They knew not what countrymen we were, nor could our guide inform them; for he had often asked us if we were French, Dutch, or English, the only nations he had ever heard of besides Spaniards. We always answered we were from Grande Bretagne, which he could make nothing of; for we were afraid, if he knew us to be English, as he had heard that nation was at war with the Spaniards, he never would have conducted us to Chiloe.

These good-natured compassionate creatures seemed to vie with each other who should take the most care of us. They made a bed of sheep-skins close to the fire, for Capt. Cheep; and indeed, had it not been for the kind assistance he now met with, he could not have survived three days longer. Tho' it was now about midnight, they went out and killed a sheep, of which they made broth, and baked a large cake of barley-meal. Any body may imagine what a treat this was to wretches who had not tasted a bit of bread, or

any wholesome diet, for such a length of time. After we could eat no longer, we went to sleep about the fire, which the Indians took care to keep up. In the morning the women came from far and near, each bringing with her something. Almost every one had a pipkin in her hand, containing either fowls or mutton made into broth, potatoes, eggs, or other eatables. We fell to work as if we had eat nothing in the night, and employed ourselves so for the best part of the day. In the evening, the men filled our house, bringing with them some jars of a liquor they called chicha, made of barley-meal, and not very unlike our oat-ale in taste, which will intoxicate those who drink a sufficient quantity of it; for a little has no effect. As soon as the drink was out, a fresh supply of victuals was brought in; and in this manner we passed the whole time we remained with those hospitable Indians. They are a strong well made people, extremely well featured, both men and women, and vastly neat in their persons. The mens dress is called by them a puncho, which is a square piece of cloth, generally in stripes of different colours, with a slit in the middle of it wide enough to let their heads through, so that it hangs on their shoulders, half of it falling before, and the other behind them: Under this they wear a short kind of flannel shirt without sleeves or neck. They have wide-kneed breeches, something like the Dutch seamen, and on their legs a sort of knit buskins without any feet to them, but never any shoes. Their hair is always combed very smooth, and tied very tight up in a great bunch close to the neck; some wear a very neat hat of their own making, and others go without. The women wear a shift like the mens shirts, without sleeves; and over it a square piece of cloth, which they fasten before with a large silver pin, and a petticoat of different stripes: They take as much care of their hair as the men; and both have always a kind of fillet bound very tight about the forehead, and made fast behind: In short, these people are as cleanly as the several savage nations we had met with before were beastly. Upon our first coming here, they had dispatched a messenger to the Spanish corregidore at Castro, a town a considerable distance from hence, to inform him of our arrival. At the end of three days, this man returned with an order to the

chief caciques of these Indians we were amongst, to carry us directly to a certain place, where there would be a party of soldiers to receive us. These people now seemed to be under great concern for us, hearing by the messengers the preparations that were making to receive us; for they stand in vast dread of the Spanish soldiery. They were very desirous of knowing what countrymen we were. We told them we were English, and at that time at war with the Spaniards; upon which they appeared fonder of us than ever; and verily believe, if they durst, would conceal us amongst them, lest they should come to any harm. They are far from being in the Spanish interest, that they detest the very name of a Spaniard. And, indeed, I am not surprised at it; for they are kept under subjection, and such a laborious slavery, by mere dint of hard usage and punishments, that it appears to me most absurd thing in the world, that the Spaniards should rely upon these people for assistance upon any emergency.

From these kind people Mr. Byron and his companions were removed gradually nearer to Lima, and in some places treated with the greatest hospitality by the Spaniards.—One gentleman in particular, offering them two thousand dollars, six hundred of which they accepted, though he never had the expectation of being repaid. A physician likewise, who had married a lady of fortune in that part of the country, kept them with the greatest generosity at his house for two years, and a common Spanish soldier, who had a wife and six children, saved half his pay to support Mr. Byron, and one of his friends when in prison at another place, the which he was carried, before his execution for Europe. His adventures were many, and he arrived at last in England but so extremely low in cash that he was barely able to hire a horse, and came back from Dover without eating a morsel, defrauding even the turnpike men, he says, from an utter incapacity to pay them.

WE have given, this morning, a half-length of that great Peruvian chief PASCAL PAOLI, engraved by Miller, as described by Mr. Byron, and which that gentleman has approved as a striking likeness. A View of the Royal Palace of Seville, of which an account was given last.

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PASCAL PAOLI.

General of the Corsicans. as described by

M^r Boswell.

*State of the Controversy with the Author
of The Appeal, continued from p. 132.*

WITH respect to the unbegot-
ted layman of the church of
England, who in a civil and modest
manner proposed some queries relative
to the subject of the Appeal, I gave
him a distinct answer, but did not
think it necessary to pursue the debate
any farther, upon the occasion of his
second letter, as he seemed to decline
it, and rest satisfied with his present
sentiments, as a change might be at-
tended with disagreeable consequences,
viz. that he could not think Christ a
sufficient Saviour, unless he believed
in his divinity, i. e. supreme, or his
strict equality with his God and Fa-
ther, which is founded upon the no-
tion of God's justice requiring an infi-
nite satisfaction for the sin of mankind.
This theological opinion is inconsis-
tent with God's moral attributes, as
it leaves no room for the exercise of
his mercy; neither is it warranted by
any declarations in the word of God.
There we are frequently assured, that
the redemption purchased for us by
the merits of Christ proceeded entirely
from the mere grace and favour of the
One God and Father of all, who ap-
pointed this gracious dispensation to
give all rational encouragement to sin-
cere penitents consistently with a strict
regard to his righteous laws. The
merits of Christ are so far from afford-
ing any comfort to wilful sinners,
whilst they continue such without an
exemplary amendment, that they will
aggravate the guilt of such a state,
and consequently prove the terrible
means of increasing their punishment.
I would recommend to the unbegotten
Layman the scripture doctrine of the
redemption of man by Jesus Christ,
by the late Dr. Sykes, printed for
Millar, where he will find the most
precise and rational account of this
grand affair, founded upon scripture
and reason.

This gentleman draws a consequence
from my plain scripture account of
Christ's advancement to extraordinary
dignity and honour as a reward of
his amazing humiliation, that he must
have been in heaven before he came
into the world, of a rank inferior to
many of the angelic hosts, which, he
thinks incredible. *Ans.* If this conse-

May, 1768.

quence be rightly drawn, the censure
of it falls upon scripture itself, it be-
ing expressly declared by the sacred
writers that the highest dignity to
which Christ was advanced, viz. his
receiving worship from the angels, was
given him, because *he was slain*, Rev.
v. viii. 9, 10; to which, several other
passages might be added. But this
consequence is evidently fallacious.
Though the scripture has not parti-
cularly informed us what our Saviour's
rank was before he came into the
world, yet it may be justly inferred,
that he was superior to the highest an-
gels: and surely the humiliation of
such an extraordinary person, though
attended with a proportionable reward,
must have sufficient merits to qualify
him for the important work of our
salvation, this grand scheme depend-
ing entirely upon the will of God,
who appointed this gracious method,
in order to shew what a prodigious
value he sets upon innocence, virtue
and obedience, so that the glorious
person, who exhibited the brightest
example of consummate holiness, was
thought worthy to be the Saviour of
sinful mortals, and to receive adora-
tion from men and angels. *To him
that overcometh*, says our Lord in his
glorified state, *will I grant to sit with
me in my throne, even as I overcame,
and am set down with my Father in his
throne.* This is the important lesson
we should learn from our Saviour's
merits, without which all our most re-
fined speculations will be of no account.

As the unbegotten layman lays a
particular stress upon our Saviour's be-
ing called the Son of God, as if this
necessarily implied his having the same
metaphysical nature with his God and
Father, and so was incapable of any
exaltation; he is referred to my Defence
p. 68, 69, where all the senses, in
which our Saviour is called the Son
of God, are ascertained by scripture,
not one of which has any relation to
his having the same nature with the
Father.

As to the texts cited in this letter,
they have been frequently considered,
and undeniably shewn to be consistent
with the doctrine of one Supreme God
and the inferiority of Christ, and par-
ticularly in the Appeal and Defence,
to which this gentleman has given no
direct answer.

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But, though the unbigotted Layman is not yet convinced by my sincere endeavours for this useful purpose, yet he has my thanks and acknowledgments for the christian manner in which he writes; and likewise for the candid concession he has made, that our public creeds should be purely scriptural, as well in their terms as ideas, and wishes that the Athanasian creed was not used in our churches, as being unscriptural. I am inclined to believe, that every unbigotted Layman of the Church of England, who has examined this point, is of the same opinion, though he may think it possible to deduce the doctrine of it from scripture.

I would just mention another particular in this candid letter of the unbigotted Layman; in the beginning of it he fairly acknowledges, *that there are many things touched upon in my letter to him, and enlarged on in the Appeal, which are beyond his purpose, and which he leaves to the discussion of the learned.* In other terms he has professed that he has not answered my letter, or Appeal.

Upon the whole it plainly appears from this impartial review of the controversy, as it stands in your Magazine, that the Appeal still remains upon the strong foundation of scripture interpreted by common sense: And instead of returning the language of contempt with which Mr. A. B. treats the author of it, I would only recommend it to his serious thoughts, to be more careful for time to come how he advances such confident assertions, without having maturely weighed the whole case with an impartial judgment.

With respect to the remaining part of the letter of Mr. A. B. his animadversions upon the ingenious author of the Confessional shew little else but a disposition to find fault with slight inaccuracies, and which are below the notice of so able a writer. I would only observe with regard to the fact relating to the offence given to many congregations by the reading of the Athanasian Creed, that this is strictly true, it being no uncommon case for several to sit down, whilst the minister is reading this unscriptural and irrational creed: Even several of the common people who are Bereans, begin to express their dislike at the reading

of it. Neither is this inconsistent with the observation of the author of the Confessional, *that few of the common people form any ideas of the trinity: Few* in this passage must be taken in the comparative sense with respect to the whole body of the common people, of whom it cannot be expected that they should form any rational ideas of the Trinity, unless they are particularly instructed, as their attention upon this subject is generally confined to the Athanasian forms, established by public authority, the grand support of all religious errors and corruptions.

I cannot indeed reflect without a serious concern on the religious state of the common people with regard to their Almighty Creator, whom they may perpetually see by his glorious works, and the revelation of his will by Moses and the prophets, by Christ and his apostles. But as they are not generally disposed to exercise their rational faculties upon this important subject, they have been liable to gross impositions in almost all ages and countries. Established superstition and idolatry have too generally overclouded the brightest evidence of reason and the gospel itself, clearly pointing out one supreme God and Merciful Father of all rational creatures; so that mankind have groped in the dark, though surrounded with the glorious light of the works and word of God.

We have no occasion to have recourse to the heathen world to be informed of the abominable superstition and idolatry, to which the bulk of the common people have been, and still are devoted: The gross corruptions of popery in the kingdoms around us, will furnish us with instances of it. Let any one but read the account of the great eruption of Mount Vesuvius, the 19th of October, 1767, in a letter from the Hon. William Hamilton, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of our king, to the king of the two Sicilies, inserted in your Magazine, for the last month: And he will be presented with such a dismal scene of abominable superstition and gross palpable idolatry, as would seem incredible even in a popish country, if it had not been attested by this respectable authority. (See p. 104.) I suppose by the account that St. Januarius and Genanil-

to are the saint protectors of Naples established by law, an authority which sanctifies the vilest corruptions in religious matters.

'Tis matter of real concern to find grave divines of this protestant country employing this impious principle, viz. public authority, to defeat the truly christian proposals of the worthy author of the Confessional. I cannot help judging, that an attempt to remove the present burden of subscription in these days of light and free enquiry, deserves the thanks of all real protestants.

The case of Mr. Robertson a glorious confessor, of whom we have lately heard, though a private individual, demonstrates the necessity, the absolute necessity of pursuing the cause recommended not only by the Confessional, but several other treatises upon the same general plan, more especially the Free and Candid disquisitions. A church that by her subscriptions and offices excludes a person of Mr. Robertson's character from the public ministry, certainly wants a review. He seems by his excellent attempt to explain the Words, Reason, Substance, Person, &c. to have entered into the genuine spirit of christianity, and to have gained noble and exalted sentiments of the One God and Father of all, and the rational duties we owe to him, our fellow creatures and ourselves, free from human mixtures and corruptions: In a word, he has studied the scriptures to a very useful purpose, as he sees the religion of Christ in its original and beautiful simplicity; but above all, he has demonstrated his sincere attachment to the cause of truth and virtue by taking up the cross of Christ, and gloriously sacrificing his worldly interest, though pressed with a family unprovided for, to the favour of God and peace of conscience. I heartily wish it was in my power to do him any real service as a token of my cordial affection for this christian brother, whose person I never saw, nor ever held a correspondence with him, whose name I never knew till his honest and christian letter appeared in the Monthly Review, and your Magazine. I am, Sir,

Your constant reader

And very humble servant,

The Author of An Appeal.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Leigh, March 31, 1768.

THE promise of this piece on the great mortality of infants, made some months ago, was prevented being performed sooner from a family misfortune, the death of my spouse, last December, but which I now undertake again to perform.

Shocking it is surely to see in the annual bills of mortality, such vast number of babes hurried off this lower stage of life almost as soon as born; as if they came into the world only to look about them, and then die.

Thus we read above eight thousand die under two years of age, and above two thousand more between two and five, annually, in and about London only, and consequently above six times that number, every year, all over the nation. Nay, so great is the mortality of the human race in general, that some have calculated, that one half of mankind die before they arrive at the age of seventeen.

Let us try then, if we can by our advice, lessen this growing evil; first, by shewing the cause; and, secondly, by offering a remedy for the same.

Among many lesser, and accidental, the greater causes are these two: First, The several diseases these young and tender creatures are naturally subject to, for which I recommend such to the doctors. The second cause is, the great carelessness and cruelties of their unnatural nurses, the subject of this short dissertation.

To mention only the chief, as our bounds admit not of many; the first is, that barbarous and unnatural method of binding up their tender heads, bodies, and limbs, as soon as born, so opposite to their preceding state, when they lived at large, or they had never kicked their way into the world. For by bandages, rollers, &c. neither their bowels nor limbs have due growth and formation, nor can they act and exert themselves in that free and easy manner, it is plain, wise nature ever intended them. Hence so many become crooked, stunted, and consumptive, and have an ugly cast impressed upon their limbs they never afterwards outgrow. How would even brutes, with patience, endure such painful confinement?

H h 2

To

To remedy this sorrow, dress them only with a flannel waistcoat, without sleeves, to tie loosely behind with a short petticoat sewed thereto, and over all a loose gown. Let the fastening be with loops or strings, without pins, which often prick the infant, and cause shrieks, the cause of which the stupid nurse is seldom cunning enough to discover. In short, the dress should be so simple as to be slipped easily off and on, without teasing the babe to extreme crying, often the cause of ruptures. Nor should even its head be pressed by the hand, and then bound up, but let only a loose cap be worn, and leave nature to her own work, who needs no such over officious nurses to assist her therein; much less does she want swaths, stays, bandages, rollers, and such trumpery contrivances, that are most ridiculously, nay most cruelly, used to close up the head, and keep it in its place, and to compress and support the body, as if nature, exact and wise nature, had produced her chief and most excellent work, a human creature so carelessly unfinished, as to need those idle aids of nurses to render it perfect. How did it do before it was born, when it lay at liberty in its mother's belly? so let it be free after it has come forth into this wide world.

They should lie likewise in a loose flannel at nights, to defend their bodies from the air; be seldom or never rocked; nor kept too close nor hot; their bodies should be rubbed all over, head and all, gently, every morning with a warm cloth, or flesh brush, and be kept dry. This regimen should be continued 'till three years old.

5. The next cause of children's untimely death is the improper food they are generally crammed with: As thick water pap, butter, sugar, oil, panada, caudle, and such like indigestible stuff. These corrupt, breed wind, cause cholicks, and convulsions; of which last disease alone four or five thousand generally die yearly at London; whereas half their diet should be thin, light broths, with a little well baked bread, biscuit, or rice in it. In short, their diet cannot well be too thin. They should not be fed above four times in twenty-four hours, and never in the night, only give them a little milk and water. It is wrong to use them to so

bad a custom, as to feed them till they throw it up again; if not used to it, they will not expect it. Pap, as it is commonly made, is at best but a species of glew, fit to plaster the inside of the guts, and obstruct the lacteals; nor make them swallow their victuals while lying on their backs; it is an unnatural posture, and such as you would not like yourself; but they should be fed in a sitting posture, as before birth, that they may swallow their food the easier, and with a better gust. If costive, use *magnesia alba*, or crude tartar, freely in their victuals; if convulsed, give *sperma ceti* with some powder of aniseeds rubbed with white sugar candy, often.

3. Another cause of their surprizing mortality is the letting them lie asleep, or awake, sitting or running about, uncovered, or in their wet cloaths, so careless are some unthinking mothers and nurses, who pretend thus to bring them up hardy, as if quite void of common sense; whereas nothing can be more hurtful to health, as it stops perspiration, souls the blood, and causes agues and swelled spleens, and lays the foundation of certain and premature death; while they little consider the weighty duty, and the solemn account they must one day give of this their great charge and office. Surely the dumb beast is in such a case much better off than these pretty heirs of eternity: Out of sixteen children by such, and other wicked ways, I myself have lost all but five.

4. The 4th chief cause of the death of many innocent infants is that wicked custom of forcing opiates, especially discordium down their throats, to compel them to lie quiet, while the lazy nurse may sleep and forget them. This unlucky composition of the shops, by coming under the knowledge of nurses, has certainly done much more hurt than good. I am of Dr. James's opinion, it is a silly medicine at best, and it is a pity it is not expunged the dispensatory, that any further mischief from it might be thereby prevented. If opiates are needed, nothing stronger than julap of camphor, or a solution of *assa foetida* should be used. I lost one boy only by eight drops of liquid laudanum; the baker killed another with his allum bread, and the nurse murdered a daughter by setting her before

before dressed, unknown to us, on a wet marble hearth, as soon as taken out of bed every morning.

It is very wholesome to dip the babies, now and then, in a tub of water, abating the coldness thereof at first, by adding some hot, and so diminish the quantity of the warm water gradually, till at last it may be left quite out; by this and friction their solids will be so well strengthened, that they will run alone in a few months time.

Doubt not then, but by observing these few and easy rules, that the precious lives of many babies may be happily preserved, and the number of adults be daily augmented, to the increased population of these three nations. But custom is a tyrant, and therefore it will be difficult to prevail with many to follow these directions; nevertheless, as there are several good sensible mothers in the land I despair not, but they will be well pleased to be informed of their mistakes, and most readily correct their errors, and thereby render me a happy instrument in preserving many a child's life. Last of all, when about two years old inoculate them with the measles, and some time after for the small pox, allowing them no strong liquors of any kind till they are grown up to be youths.

Since life is so short and uncertain, how unjustly do we repine at the shortness of our own, to think ourselves wronged if we attain not to old age, whereas it appears by nice calculation, that one half of those that are born are dead within seventeen years, and that the thirtieth person dies yearly all over the world: So that instead of murmuring at what we call an untimely death, we ought to account it a blessing that we have survived, perhaps many years, that period of life, whereat the one half of the whole race of mankind does not arrive.

Since the case is so, how needful is marriage to keep up the race of mankind, the growth and increase of whom is not so much stunted by any thing in the nature of the species, as it is from arbitrary rules, and the cautious difficulty most people make to adventure on the state of matrimony, from the dull prospect of the trouble,

and charge of providing for a family of little ones, so that by computation there is but one woman in six, who breed yearly; whereas, if those others that could breed were all married, very likely, four of six would bring us a baby every year. For which reason to promote population, much wanted at this time (the wars having carried off many, and the dearth of provisions half starved many more) for the honour of the best of kings, whose strength and glory consists in the number of his subjects: I lately published my book on Generation, to put young men in mind of their duty lawfully to obey nature's call, and answer one of the great ends here of their creation: no laws should be made against that holy ordinance; all uncleanness should be punished; old batchelors taxed, and those who get more children than ordinary should be encouraged by a public assistance, to bring up their issue: As was done by the law of *Jus Trium Liberorum* of the Romans. The present care, and provision, for poor parish children is excellent, and pity it is that our soldiers, and other military men, to be rendered useful in a double capacity, are not induced to marry and beget a succession of such for their king, and country, by their little ones being brought up at the public charge, as the spurious breed charitably is in the Foundling hospital.

Your's

JOHN COOK.

To the Gentleman who signs Miso-Baskanos.

S I R,

IT has been often observed, that the worst cause produceth the greatest outcry; and, indeed, you begin with so much clamour, that every man of common sense and observation will, after reading a few lines of your letter, be apt to suspect you are in the wrong from one end of it to the other. For what but the being told ungrateful truths could excite such a tumult in your breast? Gladly should I be informed what excuse you can make for so much anger, and why it is criminal in me to take the same freedom with the Appeal and Confessional, which the authors of these books have taken with our liturgy, and the writings

writings of the *Irish champion* *. In the name of justice, what claim have these writers to an exemption from criticism? I have with some attention turned over the Appeal and Confessional, and cannot, for my life, discover any right their authors have to reverence from us, or perceive any reason which ought to induce a man, at their approach, to cry out

— *Hic quisquam veto faxit electum,*

Pinge duos angues. Pueri, sacer est locus, extra

Mejite—

In my letter, published in the Mag. for February last, I have asserted that *the Appeal hath been proved to be a paltry piece of impertinence, and its author a concealed weak man, and for the truth of these assertions I have appealed to every competent judge.* You, Sir, in your letter have asserted that the Appeal never has been, nor ever will be confuted. Alas! Sir, what can your opinion avail? I have appealed to competent judges; but I neither can nor will allow you to be a competent judge till you have proved yourself such. I am convinced by your letter that you have no judgment at all.

Moved by the hope of making the author of the Confessional a little humble, and of convincing him that he is not qualified for the work he would fain undertake, viz. the reformation of our liturgy, I have taken the liberty of laying before him a few of those inaccuracies with which his book abounds; and, in the first place, have remarked the following passage as a gross blunder. “When this was written, saith the author of the Confessional, I did not know of Dr. Macdonel’s answer to the Appeal, much less of the appellant’s replication;” upon which I told the author of the Confessional that it is to me inconceivable how he could know *much less* of one thing than of another thing of which he knew nothing.

You, Sir, have the assurance and ignorance to say this is very properly expressed, and, to prove the truth of what you say, produce some texts from scripture which you think similar. The first is from Sam. xxii, 15. For thy servant knew nothing of all this,

less or more. Alas, these words of Abimelech make nothing for you, they amount to no more than that he did not know any thing of all this, *less or more,* or, as we might at this day express it, *little or much.* So when Abigail found her husband drunk, she told him nothing *less or more,* until the morning light, i. e. she did not tell him anything, *little or much,* until the morning light.

Your last quotation from scripture requires another answer. In Is. xl. 17. all nations are said to be accounted *less than nothing* and vanity.

I answer first, that it seems an uncouth way of vindicating a modern phrase, by saying it resembles a literal translation from a dead language.

Secondly, The word *nothing* has in your quotation a very different sense to what it bears when used by me; in the passage quoted from scripture it signifies the absence or privation of all things. But when I tell the author of the Confessional that I cannot conceive how he can know *much less* of one thing than of another of which he knows nothing, my meaning is, that I cannot conceive how he can know much less of one thing than of another of which he is entirely ignorant.

Thirdly, the words, *knows nothing,* are not the words of the author of the Confessional, but mine. Be pleased therefore to vindicate the sentiment as it is expressed in the Confessional; or be pleased to shew how a man can know much less of one thing than of another of which he is utterly ignorant.

I answer lastly, that in your quotation from scripture the nations are said to be accounted *less than nothing,* they are not said to be accounted *much less* than nothing. From whence it is evident that the expression you attempt to justify, by *much* exceeds the oriental Hypocbole by you brought to justify it.

From what has been said it is, I trust sufficiently clear, that you, Sir, who *advise me to be a little better acquainted with the use of language, before I put on the baughty airs of a severe critic,* are yourself a perfect *Ignoramus.*

The next passage censured by me is this, viz. do not *prejudice them beforehand.* Here is, you confess, an inaccuracy; but an inaccuracy, say you,

* Dr. Macdonel, a learned Irish gentleman who answered the Confessional, and who is jeeringly called the Irish Champion by the facetious author of the Confessional. See *Confess.* p. 360, 2d edit.

of which a much more able pen than that of A. B. might have been guilty.

Although A. B. dares not, cannot boast of abilities which would qualify him for a reformer of our liturgy, he is nevertheless of opinion that he hitherto stands guiltless of so palpable an absurdity as this before us: And if at any time he should unhappily sink so low as to commit so gross a blunder, he hopes his friends will deem it a sure sign of impaired faculties, and for the future deprive him of the use of pens and paper.

I have in the next place charged the author of the Confessional with a contradiction, which contradiction is inserted in my letter, published in the *Mag.* for Feb. last *. You, sagacious Sir, have inserted in your letter, only one part of this contradiction, and then insultingly cry out, what, in the name of truth, is there in this that looks like a contradiction? After which you bid me, *if capable of conviction, blush, and fill with confusion.*

I will, Sir, give you a piece of information, and I expect you will thank me for it: it is this: there can be no contradiction without two assertions, the one of which must be contrary to the other. Mark well what I have said, and rivet it in your memory: You will then know something.

But, though you have given your readers a part only of the contradiction with which I have charged the author of the Confessional, you have, I suppose to make us some amends for the omission, given us a complete contradiction of your own.

You quote the following passage from the Confessional. "The disqui-

sitors have laid before you a great many particulars which, perhaps, give more open and immediate offence to the common people than the doctrines of the Trinity; *about which, I am apt to think, few of them form any ideas;*" soon after this you ask the following question: "Who but a writer of a *very bad mind* would have made the Confessional say that the common people are not much offended at the doctrines of the Trinity, and that few of them form any ideas about them?" Pray, good Sir, is not the same thing said in the passage by you quoted from the Confessional? Let the candid reader now determine who ought to blush and fill with confusion.

Your last paragraph consists of many bad words, and much good advice. You conclude it thus: "Let him not once presume to say the pen of the Confessional can have no other effect with men of judgment than to produce a smile—*ill-minded, abusive man*, look again over thine own infamous letter; repent, sin no more, lest a much heavier rebuke, even than this, does soon fall upon thee."

I will not any more say that the pen of the author of the Confessional can have no other effect with men of judgment, than to produce a smile: neither can I so say consistently with truth. Having lately heard that some men of judgment have by the said pen been made to laugh heartily.

To your menaces I bid defiance. The rancour of your heart is certainly very great, but it ceaseth to appear formidable when I consider the weakness of your head.

A. B.

* *The contradiction with which I have charged the author of the Confessional is this, viz. in p. 358 he tells us "the disquisitors have laid before you a great many particulars, which, perhaps, give more open and immediate offence to the common people than the doctrines of the Trinity; about which, he is apt to think few of them form any ideas; in the next page but one he tells us that "many of the congregations, where the Albanasian creed has been disused, if by accident an officiating stranger should read it to them in its course, have been known to express their surprize and dislike by very manifest tokens;" this I have said looks like a contradiction; it being incredible that men can by very manifest tokens express their immediate surprize and dislike at doctrines about which they do not form any ideas, and, consequently, at which they are not offended.*

N. B. If any man of sense will give himself the trouble to read over the above-mentioned pages, viz. p. 358, 359, 360, he cannot fail of finding inaccuracies, or rather blunders, beside those already pointed out. Believe me, *Miso-baskanos*, I cannot envy such writers.

For

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Mystery unfriendly to Religion.

IN an age of scepticism and enthusiasm, I am one of those who would gladly contribute, the utmost of my ability, to promote the rational profession of christianity. By some late publications, it should seem, that under a pretence of reviving the spirit of true religion, *mystery* is recommended with great solemnity, as the object of a most profound reverence and awe! nay, more than this, the *incomprehensible* is spoken of, as the object of faith; because said to be locked up in the impenetrable councils of uncreated wisdom! hence reason is commanded to stand aloof, and keep her distance. And the reconciling hush is thus pronounced, *secret things belong to God; but things that are revealed to us and to our children*. One would have thought this divine instruction should have clearly shewn to mankind, that none of those secret things have any thing to do with the religion of man: For if they had, they must have concerned both us and our children. Whatever belongs to the impenetrable councils of uncreated wisdom, is out of the reach of the human powers of conception; and therefore must be infinitely remote from his notice or attention.—This we surely may conclude fair reasoning; and what cannot admit of the least disputation.

But what shall be said to the extravagant absurdity of *mystics*, who, when they have thus professed the absolute unknowableness of the secret things of God, do yet presume to give us a detail of them? Among which, are a *Trinity of persons in Unity*, of *one undivided essence*; and an *hypostatical union*; the *divine and human natures essentially united in the person of Christ*. Either these things are, or are not of the secret things belonging to God: if they are of those impenetrable secrets, how came they to be known? If they are not of those secrets, but are revealed, why are they not to be examined and investigated by all to whom they are revealed? All the teachings of revelation belong to us, and to our children; and it must therefore be our

duty to know, what is the instruction which they afford us.

What has been called the *church*, has, in most past ages, made much noise about *substance* and *person*, as applicable to deity; and has formed creeds accordingly, and then demanded subscription. But it has never yet been shewn, that the New Testament says one word of a *Trinity in Unity*, or of an *hypostatical union*, or of a *sameness of substance*.—The utmost of mens ability in conjuring up these fanciful images, has been, to cite an interpolated verse in St. John's first epistle, of *three that bear record in heaven*. And though the interpolation has been proved beyond the power of confutation*, yet the mystic cites the spurious text, with as much confidence as if it was gospel!

The mystic will perhaps tell us, the mystery does not lye in these articles as they are in themselves, but in the *how* of them.

This would be very trifling, when we can defy him to point out to us the *how* of many of the articles of our faith, that are most plainly revealed; *e. g.* how it was that prophets of old were inspired? How it was that a virgin conceived and brought forth her first born son? As was the case with the mother of our Lord. Or even the *how* it is that God exists? *How* he creates, or preserves the worlds? But to tell us that there are mysteries which we are to reverence, of which the sacred scriptures make no mention; and concerning which as mystics report them, we cannot form any kind of conception; or from them make the least useful application, is such an unpardonable way of tantalizing the human mind, as language cannot express. —*Cui bono*? Is a question which demands a solution. What good end can be answered by any of these inconceivables and incomprehensibles? *e. g.* does it help the regular devotions of a mind, that when the precept commands, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart and soul, and mind and strength"—and when the blessed Jesus affirms, "there is none good but one God;" and always pays homage himself to that one God, as his God and Father: That we should

* See Emlyn's *tracts upon the passage*, which any common reader may consult.

should learn to fancy *three persons* in the Godhead of equal power and glory; and Jesus to be one of those persons? How is it that my mind can avoid the utmost confusion in its apprehensions of the object of homage? And how much confusion must fill a mind that contemplates DEITY as the infinite spirit, and yet must suppose this infinite spirit united personally to an human body, by what is called an hypostatical union? What useful purposes can this serve? or rather, what hurtful ones will it not necessarily produce? Shall I not, by such absurd idea, destroy all the ideas of the exemplariness of my Lord's behaviour, to whom, it was absolutely impossible that any temptation could have the least access; and who must be, in the most perfect sense, *impassible*.

The mysterious system of churchmen, has brought an indelible reproach upon the most gracious and useful revelation, that ever was made of the mind and will of God, and has sadly scandalized the divine teachings! the assent of the unbeliever is made to revolt, because in these cloudy interpretations of gospel-doctrines, he who said, *I am the light of the world*, is made the *darkness* of it! It should astonish an observer because of the absurdity, and would fill him with surprize, if it was not, that the church has, in all ages, been most generally employed in inventing, broaching, and propagating absurdity! the indefatigable labours of the present day, to write down the Confessional, and to bewitch the people with a fondness for mystery, is one of the worst symptoms of the sickly state of *religious liberty*; and of the vitious taste of the times, hankering after the onions and garlic of Egypt.

I will cite a paragraph from a spirited sensible writer—"the bulk of mankind, being educated in a reverence for established modes of thinking and acting, in consequence of their being established, will not hear of a reformation proceeding even so far as they could really wish, left, in time, it should go further than they could wish, and the end be worse than the beginning. And where there are great emoluments in a church, it is possessed of the strongest internal guard
May, 1768.

against all innovations whatsoever.— This makes the situation of sensible and conscientious men, in all establishments, truly deplorable. Before I had read that excellent work, intitled the Confessional, but much more since, it has grieved me to see the miserable shifts that such persons (whether in the church of England or of Scotland) are obliged to have recourse to, in order to gild the pill, which they must swallow or starve; and to observe their poor contrivances, to conceal the chains that gall them. But it grieves one no less, to see the rest of their brethren, hugging their chains and proud of them."

ANTI-MYSTICUS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

DOCTOR Taylor in his note on Rom. vi. 5. says "the word *συμψυγα* signifies such plants as grow the one upon and in the other deriving sap and nourishment from it, as mistletoe upon the oak or the cion upon the stock into which it is grafted. If (says he) I might take the liberty I should call them (*i. e.* Christ and his disciples) growers together."

The word *συμψυγα*; occurs only in this verse. By comparing it with the word *συμψυγα*; Luke viii. 7. the meaning of it is very plain. In this verse it evidently signifies any kind of grain that after it is sown springs or grows out of the ground. The likeness therefore between that and a plant growing out of the ground after it is planted, is very apparent, and shews the apostle took the expression not from grafting but planting. This farther appears from its kindred word *φυτεω* Math. xv. 13. In this verse it is very apparent the primary sense signifies only planting. This in the clearest and most particular manner is expressed Luke xvii. 6. "If ye had faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye might say unto this sycamore tree "Be thou plucked up by the root and be thou planted in the sea and it should obey you." In allusion to the practice of planting (especially in hot countries) the apostle Paul says 1 Cor. iii. 6, 7, 8. I have *φυτεω* planted and *αποδο*los watered; but God gave the *αυξανω* increase,

I j

* Dr. Priestley's *Essay on first Principles of Government*, p. 147, 148.

increase, *i. e.* made it grow. In this sense the word is used Math. vi. 28. Mark iv. 31. See also Math. xxi. 3. Mark xii. 1. Luke xiii. 6. xvii. 6, 28. xx. 9. Agreeable to the plain signification of the word in these texts are the words *φυω φυμι*, Luke viii. 6, 8. Heb. xii. 5.

To be buried with Christ in baptism—and to be planted together with him—seem in the verse under consideration synonymous expressions, like as—rising (with Christ in baptism) to newness of life—and being in the likeness of his resurrection.—In the latter expression, *i. e.* planted together, perhaps the apostle alluded to the likeness there is between the same sort of plants when fully grown.

That which will further shew the apostle borrowed the expression *συμφυμι* from planting only is this, that when he figuratively adopts that of grafting to his subject he makes use of the word *επιλειτουργω* instead of *συμφοτα* as Rom. xi. 17. 19. 23. 24. where only it occurs.

Upon the words—Buried with him (*i. e.* Christ) by baptism—the doctor says, “I question whether we can certainly from this place infer the outward mode of administering baptism. For, in the next verse, our being incorporated into Christ, by baptism, is also denoted by our being planted together in the likeness of his death. But neither Noah’s ark, nor these, give us the same idea of the outward form as burying.”

From these words, it is not wholly improbable that the doctor was led into the above interpretation of the word *συμφυμι* as less favourable to the mode of baptism by dipping, than that which has been above given of it. And though the author admits, that a burial does more completely represent the mode of baptism by dipping, yet he cannot but be of opinion it is very significantly represented by planting, *i. e.* putting the plants into the ground, and including their future growth—represents christians as growers together with Christ—with whom they have been planted together in baptism. I am, &c.

OUR correspondent is mistaken when he says the following letter, has never appeared in print; how-

ever, as it has not yet been in our Magazine, we shall oblige him and the rest of our purchasers by its insertion.

Letter from a much esteemed Nobleman to his Son, who was then in a public Character in another Kingdom.

I Have seldom or ever written to you concerning morality and religion. Your own reason, I am persuaded, has given you right notions of both, they speak best for themselves: but, if they wanted assistance, they have Mr. H. at hand both for precept and example. To your own reason and him I refer you for the *reality*; and shall here confine myself to the necessity, utility, and decency of scrupulously observing, the *appearances*, of both; when I say the *appearance* of religion, I mean not that you should take up a controversial cudgel against whoever attacks the sect to which you happen to belong. This would be both useless and unbecoming your age. But I mean that you should in no wise seem to *approve*, much less to *applaud*, or *encourage*, those licentious notions which strike at all religions equally, and which are the poor thread-bare topics of half wits and minute philosophers. Even they who are silly enough to laugh at their *jokes*, are still prudent enough to distrust and detest their *characters*, for, putting moral virtue, in the *biggest*, and religion in the *lowest* rank, religion must still be allowed to be at least a *collateral security* to virtue; and every prudent man will trust two securities rather than one. Whenever therefore you fall into the company of those pretended esprits forts, or of those thoughtless libertines, who laugh at all religion, to shew their wit, or disclaim it to complete their riot; let not a word of your’s intimate the least approbation. On the contrary, express your dislike by a silent gravity, but enter not upon the topic, and decline such an unprofitable, indecent controversy. Depend upon it every man is the worse regarded and the less trusted for being thought to have no religion; in spite of all the specious titles he may assume of *esprit fort*, *freethinker* or *moral philosopher*. And a wise Atheist, if such there can be, would pretend, for his own interest and character in the world

world, to have some religion. Your moral character must be not only pure, but unsuspected: A very little speck or blemish on it may be irretrievably prejudicial.

There are, indeed, in the world, wretches profligate enough to explode all notions of moral good and evil; to maintain that they are merely local, and depend entirely on the customs and fashions of different countries: There are still, if possible, more unaccountable wretches; I mean those who *propagate* such absurd and infamous notions without *believing* them themselves. These are the devil's hypocrites. Avoid, as much as possible, the company of such, who reflect a degree of infamy on all that converse with them. But as you may sometimes accidentally fall into such company, be very careful that no complaisance, no good humour, no warmth of festal mirth ever make you seem even to *acquiesce* in, much less to *applaud*, such infamous doctrines: Neither debate or enter into serious argumentation on a subject so much beneath it, but content yourself with telling these apostles that you know they are not serious, that you have a much better opinion of them than they seem to desire you to have; that you are fully persuaded they would not practise the doctrines they preach. —But, in the mean time, put your private mark upon them, and shun them ever afterwards. Nothing is so delicate as your moral character: Nothing which it is so much your interest to preserve pure; should you be suspected of injustice, malignity, perfidy, lying, &c. all the ingenuity and knowledge in the world will never procure you esteem. It is true, various circumstances, strangely concurring, have sometimes raised very bad men to high stations, but they have been raised like criminals to a pillory, where their persons and crimes being more conspicuous, are only the more detested, pelted and insulted. If affectation and ostentation are ever pardonable, it is with respect to morality, though even there I am far from advising you to a pharisaical pomp of virtue. But I must recommend to you a most scrupulous tenderness for your moral character, and the utmost care not to say, or do the least thing that

may ever so slightly taint it. Shew yourself on all occasions the *advocate*, the *friend*, but not the *bully* of virtue. Colonel Chartres, who, I believe, was one of the most notorious blasted rascals that ever lived, and who had, by all sorts of crimes, amassed immense wealth, was so much acquainted with the disadvantage of a bad character, that I heard him in his impudent, profligate manner, say that, “though he would not give one farthing for *virtue*, he would give 10000*l.* for a *character*; because he might get 100,000*l.* by it!” Whereas he was so blasted, that he had no longer an opportunity of cheating people. Is it possible an *honest man* can *neglect* what a *prudent* rogue would *purchase so dearly*?

There is one of the vices above mentioned into which people well educated, and in the main well principled, sometimes fall, through mistaken notions of skill, and self defence: I mean lying: Though it is inseparably attended with more loss and infamy than any other. The prudence and necessity of *often concealing* the truth, infensibly seduces people to *violate* it. It is the only art of a mean capacity, and the only refuge of mean spirits. *Concealing* the truth may often be *innocent*, but *lying* on any occasion is *foolish and infamous*. I will state you a case in your own department—suppose you are employed in a public character at a foreign court, and the minister of that court is absurd or impertinent enough to ask you, what your instructions are? Will you tell him a lie, which, as soon as discovered, as it certainly will be, must destroy your credit, blast your character, and render you useless there? No: Will you tell him the truth then, and betray your trust? certainly, no: But you will answer with firmness, that you are surprized at such a question, that you are persuaded he does not *expect* an answer to it, but that, at all events, he certainly will not *have* one, such an answer will give him confidence in you, and a good opinion of your veracity; of which opinion you may afterwards make very honest and fair advantage. But, if in negotiations you are once regarded as a liar and trickster, no confidence will be placed in you, nothing will be communicated to you,

and you will be in the situation of a criminal who has been burnt in the cheek, and who, from that mark, cannot afterwards get an honest livelihood if he would, but must continue a thief. Lord Bacon very justly distinguishes *simulation* from *dissimulation*, and allows the latter rather than the former; but still observes that they are the weaker sort of politicians who have recourse to either, a man who has real strength of mind wants neither of them; and certainly, says he, the ablest men that ever were have all had an openness and frankness of dealing, and a name of certainty and veracity: But then they were like horses well managed: for they could tell passing well when to stop or turn; and at such times, when they thought the case indeed required dissimulation, if then they used it, it came to pass that the former opinion spread abroad of their good faith and clearness of dealing made them almost invisible or undiscoverable.—(Bacon's Essay on Simulation and Dissimulation).—Some indulge themselves in a sort of lying, which they reckon innocent, and which indeed, in one respect, is so; for it hurts no one but themselves. This sort of lying is the contemptible offspring of vanity and folly. These people deal in the *marvellous*, they have seen some things that never existed, they pretend to have seen other things which may exist, but which they never saw, only they thought them *worth seeing*. Has any thing remarkable been done or said in any place, or company? They are immediately present and declare themselves eye, or ear, witnesses of it. They have done feats unattempted, or at least unperformed, by others, they are always the heroes of their own fables, and think that they thereby gain *consideration*, or at least *present attention*: Whereas in truth all they gain is *ridicule* and *contempt*; not without much *disrust*. For we readily suppose that he who will tell a lye from *idle vanity*, will hardly scruple to tell a greater for *interest*. Had I really seen any thing so very extraordinary as to be almost incredible, I would keep it to myself rather than, by telling it, give any one room to doubt, but for one minute, my veracity. Certainly the reputation of *chastity* is not

so necessary for a *woman*, as that of *veracity* is for a *man*: and with reason: For a woman may be virtuous (notwithstanding the common acceptance of the word implies otherwise) though not strictly *chaste*; but a man cannot be so, without strict *veracity*. The slips of a woman are sometimes frailties merely of the *bodily constitution*; but a lie in a man is a vice of the *mind* and *heart*. For God's sake! scrupulously guard the purity of your moral character: Keep it unblemished and it will be unsuspected. Calumny scarce ever attacks where there are no weak places; it *magnifies*, but seldom or ever *creates*. When I so earnestly recommend to you this purity of character, I no more expect, or indeed wish, you, at your age, to be a *Cato* than a *Clodius*. Be, and be reckoned, a man of pleasure as well as of business, enjoy your happy time of life: Shine in the pleasures and company of people of your age. This is all to be done without the least taint to the purity of your moral character: For those mistaken young fellows, who think to shine by immoral or impious licentiousness, shine only, from their stinking, like corrupted flesh, in the dark: Without this purity you can have no dignity of character, nor have you any chance of rising honourably in the world; you must be *respectable* to be *respected*. I have known people *flatter* away their character, without really *polluting* it; and, in consequence thereof, they have become innocently contemptible; their merit has been dimmed, their pretensions unregarded, all their views of promoting themselves defeated. Characters must be kept *bright* as well as *clean*; content not yourself with mediocrity. In purity of character and politeness of manners, labour, my son, to *excel* all, if you wish to *equal* any.

Adieu!

To the PRINTER, &c.

WHATEVER may have been the intention of the frequent insertions in the public papers of inflammatory paragraphs, respecting the present state of corn in this metropolis, a continuance of that practice cannot but tend to augment a distress; which seems unavoidably hastening upon this kingdom, and which might be

be in some measure prevented but for such ridiculous, such wicked endeavours, to stimulate the lower class of people to every act of violence. At a time like the present, in which a general and most remarkable want of corn obtains in most of the countries of the world, and particularly in that of Great Britain, to what good purpose can it be supposed the insertion of such abominable misrepresentations of truth can operate?

By these the public are almost daily assured, that large quantities of corn have arrived here; arrived indeed from such parts, as, in truth, are, and have been, during the present year, in still greater want of it than ourselves: From Spain, from Naples, from Florence, when those communities are perishing from the want of it; from Dantzic and Holland, at a time that those ports were frozen up, and their navigation rendered absolutely impracticable by the ice.

To tell a distressed people that the granaries are full of corn, whilst the most evident symptoms of famine are becoming daily conspicuous, is to engage their passions to counteract their truest interest, as to assert that the prices are kept up by art and management, is to advance the very reverse of truth. The real fact, Sir, is, that hardly any wheat is left in the granaries; and what is left became deposited there because it arrived heated, and could not be sold till properly cooled, and rendered fit for use. Every person that hath the least knowledge of the corn trade knows, that so exceedingly nice are the buyers of that grain, that unless impelled by the utmost want of the *perfectly fine sorts*, they will not touch, on any reasonable terms, that which appears to be *but in the smallest degree inferior*. Under such circumstances, an importer hath no other alternative but to house his corn, dispose of it for perhaps one half of its original cost, or throw it overboard. When a merchant finds himself thus liable to ruin on one hand, or on the other to be calumniated, to be execrated as a *border*, as the pest, the universal enemy of society; and this in return for venturing his fortune to alleviate the distresses of his fellow citizens, by fetching that supply of corn from foreign countries, which for wise

and good purposes it may have pleased God to withhold from the fertility of our own, what do you suppose, Sir, is likely to be the result of his reflections? The result is self-evident. He will avoid, as the greatest of all evils, any further engagements in an article that shall expose him to a situation so every way dreadful: And thus, by his discontinuing the importation, will the community be left exposed to all the horrors of distress, augmented to a degree of extreme, to which perhaps there had been far less approach, had he not been intimidated by the villainous arts of those, who under pretence of pleasing the ears of the populace, excite their opposition to the only means that could have preserved them from one of the greatest of all distresses, even from the want of bread.

I forbear to point out the terrible mischiefs that may have already become inevitable, from this wanton and vile abuse of the public credulity, and cannot but hope that you will avoid to be the instrument of continuing a practice, which, in our present circumstances, seems big with every idea of desolation. A quiet and peaceable demeanor of the lower order of the people, and the uninterrupted freedom of our trade, are the only means of averting, in any degree, a distress, which, when all that can now be done, shall have been effected, I fear will, before the ensuing harvest is gathered, become very severely felt.

If you conceive this letter may be of use, you will immediately exhibit it to the view of the public, or otherwise dispose of it as you think proper.

May 9.

MERCATOR.

To the PRINTER, &c.

S I R, Bristol, April 1768.

THE paragraph in some of the news papers, that it is reported the French will send an army to support the Genoese in subduing the Corsicans, hath struck the trading part of this city with terror. We already feel the loss of trade by the French encroachments since the peace. If under pretence of helping the Genoese, they should render themselves masters of Corsica, we must be then totally cut out of the Mediterranean trade: That island commands the coast of Italy and Straits of Bonifacio, and with the Ports

Ports of Sicily, now in the hands of the family contract, totally locks up the passage to Turkey, and the East of Sicily. (See the map. p. 128.) The Corsicans are excellent corsairs; from them the very name is derived: They would furnish sailors, which the French navy want in time of war, and in time of peace. Corsica would give a great vent to many of their commodities, and their little vessels be of great use in conveying the French manufactures to the coast of Barbary, Italy, and the Levant. The Corsicans have timber, and other materials cheap, and therefore cheap freight. The inconvenience of letting that island fall to the French is great; but it may be said, how can we hinder them from helping their allies the Genoese? We answer, that by the treaty of peace the French are not to augment their dominions, and by the taking this island they do so.

But the Frenchified pensioner will say, they do not intend to take it, but only reduce the rebel-subjects of the Genoese to due subjection to their sovereign, the state of Genoa.—This is mere quibbling; Genoa itself is in subjection to France. Do not the kings of France, even from antient times, claim Genoa? Did not Genoa in the late war take a garrison from them? Let even the Frenchified pensioner himself lay his hand on his heart, and ask himself the question, if he thinks, on a new war's happening, the Genoese would not again favour the family contract? He must own, he cannot deny that they would. Nay, indeed, they dare not refuse a French garrison; but so far from refusing, they would beg one, as they did in the former war. It is therefore highly necessary to interfere in time; but your Bourbonite pensioner will cry aloud, that it is criminal to support rebels. In answer I say, I have not proposed to support rebels, but only to hinder the French from augmenting their too formidable monarchy with the island of Corsica, which would in its consequences enable France to drive our squadrons out of the Mediterranean seas.

But if I did propose the succouring the valiant Corsicans, I can justify that proposition. No Englishman can deny that sovereigns, as well as their subjects are bound by the laws.

On that maxim Queen Elizabeth acted when she assisted the Flemings and the Hollanders; and on the same the kings and parliaments of England acted when they, by continual support for near a century, at last enabled them to constitute the free state of the united provinces; which state helped us to support the balance of Europe, and maintain our own liberties from French slavery.

Did not Queen Elizabeth aid the city of La Rochelle, and the princes against the king of France?

Did not Gustavus of Sweden help the people of Dantzick against the then King of Poland? and Dantzick is under the Polish monarchy, but hath privileges. Gustavus, on the application of the Dantzickers, succoured them.

Did not our late king, and the house of Brandenburg, interfere in protecting the people of Thorn against their sovereign the king, and republic of Poland?

Did not the House of Austria support Saint Remo against these very Genoese, when they broke in upon their privileges?

The French cannot deny, that it is the usage of every sovereign power in Europe to interfere in support of the privileges of their neighbouring people. It is according to the law of nature and nations. If a neighbouring prince turns a limited into a despotic government, it affects all his neighbours; for a limited monarch cannot, by his ambition, do so much mischief to his neighbours as when rendered despotic. The privileges, and power of his people, will hinder his entering into offensive wars; but despotic tyrants can use the whole force of their people, to the destruction of their neighbours.

With what face can the French object to our assisting the Corsicans against the Genoese, who have broke through all their privileges, and all the laws of humanity; when their French kings assisted the Catallans against Philip and the people of Messina; and the people of Naples against their undoubted sovereigns the Kings of Spain? The French also assisted the Duke of Braganza to become King of Portugal. And have they not lately interfered and assisted the magistrates (whose term was expired) against the people

people of Geneva, who are the sovereigns? I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

An ENGLISH MERCHANT.

To the PRINTER, &c.

S I R,

OUR young noblemen and gentlemen are generally sent to the university, and after staying some time there, they are sent abroad to make a tour of Europe. Supposing that every one of them is become a scholar by his application to study, yet the nature of trade and commerce, the manufactures of various kinds, and the product of the different countries of the kingdom, are things which they are seldom or never taught to think of. They may possibly know the value of the estates they are born to, because they have been told so; but as they have never had any cause to enquire, and never been informed by what means, or in what manner it is produced, without doing any injustice to their understanding and capacity, I dare venture to say that few of them, at that age, can give any tolerable account.

In this manner they are sent abroad, ignorant of the laws, the trade, manufactures, and product of their own country. It is very improbable that those of another country shall become the subject of their inquiries, or that they shall be able to make any comparisons between those of other countries and their own. Another scene opens itself immediately to their view, and turns their attention another way. The first thing they apply themselves to, is to be naturalized as near as possible into the French dress, taste, and manners; not completely masters of their language, they are in a manner excluded from the best company; the gay and giddy become their companions, the ladies and plays their amusement, and their time is wasted in a round of pleasure and frivolous trifles.

They set out from Paris, they overrun great part of the kingdom, they see the towns, rivers, woods, and mountains as they pass, and they can, perhaps, tell the distance of one town from another, and the capital of every province. They run over Italy, Germany and the Low Countries, in the same manner; and supposing they have seen the curiosities, and been at

every different court, in those parts of Europe, yet the nature and spirit of their laws and government, the arts, manufactures, and product of those countries, are speculations which their age and diversions forbid, and they return home, Englishmen by name, but, in reality, neither French nor English.

That the enquiry of young people should reach no further than to those things which only employ and please the memory, is not in the least to be wondered at, because the multiplicity and variety of different objects which present themselves to their view, the different dress and behaviour of so many different people attract their attention, and take up great part of their time. The smooth and pleasing path of pleasure and amusement which every place affords, is infinitely more inviting to young minds, than speculations which lie hid, and must be harrowed up with time, patience, pains, and industry: Hence it comes to pass that they are neglected and forgot. But that men of age and maturity, who go so often to the south to mend their manners, their constitutions and fortunes, should not employ their time to better purpose, is much more amazing.

Among the number of books of travels which I see, few of them are worth reading, but as I am much better acquainted with every place, I lament the loss of time I spent in reading them, as it served to make me wonder how they could think of amusing the publick with such a heap of absurdities, and ridiculous nonsense. I knew a mighty doctor of the church, who set out with a design to let nothing escape his attention, and to make the grand tour at a cheaper rate than any had done before him; he examined all the markets at Paris with great pains, and knew the price of provisions exactly. He was like a lord at the tables of Intendants, and like a pedlar at the inns; he would never eat nor drink without making a sure bargain, nor would he employ even a shoemaker without being strongly recommended to him, the prices of things was his chief enquiry, yet he was ever imposed upon, and ever displeased. He knew whether the play-houses were most frequented on Sundays or Saturdays, he knew al-

so the degrees of heat and cold, and he brought home a budget of remarks to amuse a parcel of old women at a tea table.—Let me change the scene.

The Spaniards are not idle and indolent by nature, nor is their country poor and weak from a natural cause: Where there is a prospect of interest, Men of every nation will engage in the pursuit; but when all the avenues to interest are barred up, men dwindle into indolence and poverty. The cause of this arises from the nature of their government, and, for the same cause, that nation is unactive and impotent. Scotland labour'd long with the same disease; of late years industry and manufactures have spread themselves with surprising velocity; unhappily, taxes oppress them, like the curb of a mettled horse, which stops him in his full career. The constitution of England favoured industry and manufactures; no nation abounded with more, nor brought them to so great perfection: They are oppressed by misconduct, they languish and die. France struggled long with difficulties, it struggles with some still, the obstacles and prejudices are wearing off by degrees: The spirit of trade, the increase of their manufactures, the public works which shew themselves over all the kingdom, and the strict attention of the government to all these things, are manifest marks of a rising nation; they encourage the arts we neglect, they grow wise at our folly, and they grow strong as we decline.

Did our travellers employ their time in speculations of this kind, it would tend more to their honour and interest; could they learn to become less luxurious and extravagant by travelling, their attention would be turned to the good of the public as well as their own; these two would keep equal pace, and mutually walk together; the spirit of faction would cease, mens designs would center in one point, the loss of our manufactures, and depopulation would be prevented, prosperity, and peace would bless the land. But, when men bring home the vanity and luxury of France, and blend the follies of other nations with their own, their minds are wholly devoted to pleasure and interest; they are fired with ambition, the public good is neglected, the cement of unity is disjointed,

and tore to pieces; there seems to be no more harmony amongst us, but that of a giddy unthinking mob, bent upon mischief, who obey no laws, incapable of knowing their interest, devoted to destruction, and led to be slaves by each pretending patriot, whilst universal confusion threatens to scourge the kingdom for its folly and vice: May heaven avert it says C A T O.

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

S I R,

THE political disease seems to be near a crisis. I hope it will be cured by gentle remedies, and that we may maturely consider the cause as well as the effect. True valour is always attended with generosity. Illegal outrages are dangerous: But they are lessons of instruction. We have an important business on our hands, the more familiar the means by which it is accomplished, probably the more happy for us. I hope the storm will be laid by a few gentle words, and proper deeds, of general mercy. But it seems necessary to maintain authority and peace, to give arms as well as voice to law, for unless there is the ability to dictate, in a manner agreeable to lawful authority, and with vigour, as well as an inclination to consider the genius of the people, and overlook some real trespasses, I cannot suppress my apprehensions, that the foundations of iniquity will never be in any sense eradicated.

That many of the people labour under a real distress on account of the high price of the necessaries of life is manifest beyond contradiction; but it must be considered that distress and grievance have two very different significations; and it is no less obvious, that those who have the most virtue will the most easily submit to the dispensations of providence.

So far as the evil is at present curable, it must relate in a considerable degree to a voluptuous or immoderate consumption. This by the acquisition of wealth, and the force of example, has been communicated from the affluent to the indigent, so that it is hard to say, which of them, in their respective stations, are most in fault, or which of them will most effectually correct themselves, in such a manner, that the produce of the earth may be sufficient to answer the true ends of life.

If it is true that we have in one year's time imported a million value of corn, or whatever the amount may be, it must be equally true that we are drained of so much of our riches.

To go to the root of the calamitous part of our circumstances in this nation, we must consider our education, particularly of the highest and lowest classes of the people, and make it more consistent with the true ends of government, the order of divine providence, and the productions of the earth. We must not live so much upon the stretch of every finew of wealth and property. As to the produce of labour, properly distinguished, the laborious think it a part of their charter to spend it, and they must have their will; but let them remember that it generally is so.

In the mean time let us all learn to honour government as the source of our happiness, and consequently to deliver it from the dangerous situation of such an enormous public debt. If this operates as if the right, the power, and the authority, were transferred from the hands to which it properly belongs, into those of individuals, what can be the issue? But it is not this only: We talk of our laws as the guardians of our liberty, and they are properly so when duly executed; but can they guard it, if our customs and manners do not co-operate? Laws with respect to government are what the soul is to the body; they animate the frame, give it energy and rationality: But customs and manners are with respect to laws, what the body is to the soul, and a poor unfortunate soul it is, if the body be struck with a palsy, tortured with the stone or cholick, or burn in the extremity of a raging fever.

These are not times for recriminations, so much as for looking forward with a right understanding of our situation, and a determined resolution to submit to every measure which appears to be best calculated for the common welfare, and, in every ambiguous proposition, to determine on that side which shall tend most to the ease and contentment of the lower classes. At the same time let the reins of government be in general held tighter, that we may really enjoy liberty, less exposed to insolence from the lower, and more secure with regard to the over-

May, 1768.

weight of opulence, and examples of prodigality on the part of the higher classes. Let us ease our national incumbrances.

We must be more virtuous, in order not to talk of liberty but to be really free. Whether a nation groans under a monarchical government unlimited, and the reverse of ours; or whether it struggles under a democratical tyranny, or trembles under the confusion which anarchy introduces; it is not the names of things, but their essence and substance, and what men feel and enjoy, when their reason is awake, and their passions calm.

On every great occasion every one who deserves the name of a man, his mind should expand itself in proportion to the greatness of the occasion. There can be no doubt of our ability to subdue much greater events than these which a few days past have furnished.

The word liberty has been vilely abused for a long time past. Let us alter the phrase a little and call it *virtue* or *virtuous liberty*, and try if this expedient will awaken what is great and noble in the human heart, and worthy the venerable name of British patriotism; whilst it confounds and abashes those who, under the name of liberty, violate all decency and order.

The thoughtless part of mankind, particularly the indigent, seem not to know that a certain portion of misery is the lot of human nature: They know not what is passing in the palaces of the great, nor are they acquainted with the corroding cares which imbitter the cup of the voluptuous.

Industry derives its chief source from indigence: Whilst the peculiar benignity, which our parochial laws affords the poor, is oftentimes the secret cause of their improvidence.

Let us all consider that we are only born to die, except that virtue is our supreme felicity; and that the short span of life is given us as a trial of our truth and constancy, and humble obedience to the God that made us. Some power of consideration remains amongst us: We are not become tygers nor lions; and if we were, we should not devour our own species. Let us consider that life and death are things indifferent; but as they lead on

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to victory over the world, and obtain the glorious immortality promised to the true lovers of virtue and liberty.

I have only to add, that if we are yet to be tried, and are not become a devoted people; if we will have a full licence of saying what we please, of whom we please, and of teaching the people every thing they should not, as well as every thing they should learn; let every publisher of a news-paper or pamphlet be obliged to give up the name of his author either to the public in general, or to an officer appointed by authority of the laws. If they say nothing they are ashamed of, why should they conceal their names? and if this should prove some detriment to the cause of liberty, in one view, will it not be attended with advantages, to the very existence of the people with regard to their civil and religious rights? Shall we be undone for fear of being undone? If we go so often to the precipice of liberty, we shall surely tumble head-long into slavery! Are not the people continually amused and deceived with sophistry and falsehood; and under a notion of entertaining them with nectar, do we not present them with a poisoned cup, and drive them into madness?

Writers of the first erudition, as well as the illiterate, point out the necessity of some mode of regulating the press by the freedom which they have taken with the other people's names, to a degree that must be highly offensive to all honest, judicious and considerate men. I say this from the deepest conviction of my heart, not to open avenues to slavery; but wishing, if providence hath so determined, to end my life in defending the minutest part, where inroads are so often made on real and substantial liberty; and whereby I see the safety of my fellow subjects, and the glory of my country, endangered to a degree more frightful to my apprehensions, than any evil which can possibly arise from so salutary a regulation. I say it from observation on the gradations of defamation, and the insolence of the profligate and abandoned, particularly for these six or seven years past, in which we have seen such volumes of indigested conceits, and many misrepresentations so abominably gross, that no free constitution can stand up under such treat-

ment; nor any people, prepossessed as we generally are, avoid the contagious effects, or submit to any order or any discipline.

Indeed, sir, I fear the pretended means of supporting our freedom will, in the issue, prove a mortal stab to our liberty. How can liberty stand without virtue? or how can a daring people be virtuous who are led on by so many arts and contrivances to believe things the most monstrous and incredible, and under the tutelage of their learned instructors to trample on the most sacred regards, and untie all the bands of government?

Your's,

May 12.

J. H.

Dublin, April 23.

THE following message from his excellency the lord lieutenant, has been laid before the honourable house of commons.

"TOWNSHEND.

"Gentlemen,

"I am commanded by his majesty to inform you, that the public service of his majesty's kingdoms requiring that some part of the troops kept on the establishment of Ireland should be employed towards the necessary defence of his majesty's garrisons and plantations abroad; and that, as it may be expedient that a number of troops, not less than 12000 men, commissioned and non-commissioned officers included, should be kept within this kingdom, for the better defence of the same, exclusive of such regiments on this establishment, as are or may be employed in his majesty's said garrisons and plantations; his majesty thinks it necessary that his army, on this establishment, should be augmented to 15235 men in the whole, of which number it is his majesty's intention that as far as is consistent with such a defence as the safety of both kingdoms, in case of any sudden or extraordinary emergency, may require, a number of troops not less than 12000 men, commissioned and non-commissioned officers included, shall be kept within this kingdom, for the better defence of the same. And his majesty having the firmest reliance on the known loyalty and affection of his faithful commons, cannot entertain the least doubt but they will cheerfully

fully concur in providing for a measure calculated to maintain the honour and dignity of his crown; to promote the publick service; and to add strength to his army in this kingdom, which has hitherto been so much weakened by frequent draughting.

I have ordered a plan and estimate of the charge which will be incurred by this augmentation, formed with as much precision as possible, to be laid before you; and you may be assured, that particular care shall be taken that this service shall be performed with the utmost oconomy; and that, of the sums which shall be granted, no greater part shall be raised than shall appear to be absolutely necessary for the purpose.

Political intelligence Extraordinary.

APPPLICATION having been made, in a neighbouring kingdom, for an augmentation of the troops on that establishment, this caused an enquiry there, how the money heretofore granted for the payment of the troops had been expended, when it appearing, that, for the two last years, the annual charge of the military in that kingdom had been very considerably increased, notwithstanding the number of effective men to be supported was the same, and that there had even been a considerable deficiency in the number of effective men in those two years; warm debates ensued, and many chief officers, considering themselves as no longer members for life, were on the side opposite to government; whereby the bill for the augmentation was rejected, the first day, by a majority of one; the second, by a majority of four.

One thing very remarkable appeared also in the report of the committee, which was published on this occasion, viz. that in the year 1700 there were *twenty-five regiments only* of cavalry and infantry upon the establishment, which contained nevertheless twelve thousand men; but that the present establishment, though containing no greater number of men, consists of *forty-two regiments*, which exceeds the establishment of 1700 by *seventeen regiments*, and is more by *six regiments*, than was ever before kept up in that kingdom in time of peace. This is

the first fruit derived from octennial parliaments in that kingdom, which it is hoped may be deemed an additional argument, both there and here, for abridging even that term. The whole of the money sunk on this occasion cannot well be estimated.

Description of Mr. Hamilton's ornamental Park, at Cobham in Surry. From the Six Weeks Tour, &c. (See p. 193.)

PASSING from the house, and a few winding shrubberies, which are parted from the park by net-work, and in which the green-house is situated; we were conducted through the park to another inclosed plantation, which has an agreeable walk, commanding a pretty valley, through a winding row of fir trees, and at the summit of a bank, which is planted with vines; the produce of which last vintage, was three half hogheads of wine. This walk leads to the Gothic temple; an open building, which looks immediately upon a large piece of water, with a handsome bridge thrown over an arm of it: As the temple is upon a rising ground, and looks down upon the water, the beauty of the scene is greatly increased. In point of lightness, few buildings exceed this temple. From thence we wind through a fresh walk, near another part of the water, cross a bridge, formed, to appearance, of rocks and fossils; and turning down, to the right, find that this bridge is the covering of a most beautiful grotto, as well as the water; for immediately under it, is a large incrustation of fossils; and spar hanging every where like icicles from the ceiling has a most pleasing effect. On each side the water is a small path, parted from the stream by marine fossils: nothing can have a more elegant effect than the ceiling of this grotto, (in which is stuck, with great taste, a profusion of spar) hanging over the water, as if of a kindred, but congealed nature. From this grotto, the walk leads, on the side of the water, to a ruined arch, in a just taste: The tessellated pavements; the mosaic'd ceiling; and the basso and alto reliefs, which are let into the wall, are all in an exceeding good taste, in decay; the symptoms of which are excellently imitated; with
woods

weeds growing from the ruined parts, and all the other marks of antiquity. Through the arch, the river appears winding in a proper manner; that is, dark and gloomy, around a rough piece of grass, which has a consistent appearance. But what hurt me very much, was the contradiction of emotions, raised by the scene behind; which was totally different from that of the ruin; elegant and agreeable; a smooth water, and sloping banks, closely shaven, with a little island in it, are all *agreeable* objects; and by no means affect the spectator in unison with the ruin of *Grecian* architecture, and the gloomy objects around.

The cascade, which is the next object that appears, is, though trifling, in a very just taste. The water gushes in five or six streams, out of tufts of weeds, growing in the rock; really in the very taste of nature; over it bends the trunk of an old oak, from side to side, which has an exceeding good effect; and the trees rising to a great height above all, finishes the scene very completely. This cascade is fed by a wheel, which lifts the water from the river, which falling in the cascade, keeps up the lake already mentioned. From hence we proceeded through a piece of wild ground, over-run with bracken and rubbish, through a scoop or hollow, bounded by high firs on each side; and in which the tower (another ornamental building) appears with a very pleasing effect, to other darker walks, quite closed, which lead to the hermitage; we entered into a small room, nearly dark; and on the opening of a door out of it into the hermit's parlour, another room. The windows present a very beautiful scene, for you look immediately down upon the river, winding round some cultivated fields, with a very good prospect bounding the whole. But I would observe, that this landscape being of nearly the same nature with many of those at Persfield, figured poorly on comparison; for the depth of the descent, is not near equal to those vast ones of Mr. Morris's, which circumstance takes greatly from the picturesque appearance; and the river is too narrow, and not seen distinctly enough; the wood which grows on its banks, and the breaks

under the hermitage window, almost hide it; nor are the fields overlooked, half so distinct and beautiful, as those in the valley at Persfield; but notwithstanding this comparison, the view will appear exceedingly beautiful, to those who never saw Persfield, and pretty to those who have; the coming upon it, by suddenly opening the door between the hermit's rooms, is contrived with more taste than Mr. Morris's.

The tower is the next building. From it is seen a very fine prospect; St. Paul's cathedral and Windsor castle, being two among many other objects seen from it; but the temple of Bacchus next seen, is infinitely beyond it. It consists of one handsome room, elegantly stuccoed; with a portico of Corinthian pillars, in an elegant and beautiful taste: in niches, under the portico, are four copies in plaster, from celebrated statues; the Venus de Medicis, and Venus with fine haunches, making two and both good. Around the room, are antique *Roman* statues, on handsome pedestals, and in the middle a colossal one, of Bacchus. From hence another winding walk leads you out of the park.

On the whole, Mr. Hamilton's, though by no means equal in the sublime, to the amazing objects at Persfield, yet is certainly a very beautiful place, and particularly complete, in respect of buildings, in which the other is deficient; nor does Persfield, in point of beauty of water, by any means equal it: In a word, Cobham is the range of beauty; but Persfield, superiorly sublime. The latter is as much wanting in lively and agreeable buildings, as the former is in the sublime, and unornamented touches of nature.

Description of Wanstead house, from the same.

IN my way back to the great Essex road, I stopped and viewed Wanstead house, the seat of the Earl Tiltney, which is a very magnificent palace. It is built of Portland stone, with a very grand portico in the center, supported by large Corinthian pillars; under which is the landing place, from a double stair-case, which leads to the grand hall. This room is fifty-three feet

¶ See page 133.

feet long, by forty five broad; the ornaments consist chiefly of two large antique statues, on marble pedestals, Livia and Domitian; and three large pictures by Casali, Coriolanus, Porfenna, and Pompey taking leave of his family. These pieces are not in that master's best manner; the colours are too tawdry; nor is the beauty and delicacy of the female figures equal to many I have seen by that painter. The door-cases of this room are plain, but little carved; but in a good style. The chimney-piece heavy.

From the hall, we were conducted to the left, into a dining-room of twenty-seven feet square; out of that into a drawing-room of the same dimensions; from that into a bed-chamber of twenty-four by twenty, and through that into two light closets: These rooms form the front line to the left of the hall. There is nothing remarkable in their furniture; but I observed, among other modern pictures, that of a Turkish lady, which pleased me. You will excuse me giving you my criticism; I am no connoisseur in paintings, and may be so Gothic as to praise a piece by a modern artist, when an antient one hangs by it.

The suite of apartments, to the right of the hall, consists of first, A dining-room, twenty-five square; then a drawing room, thirty by twenty-five. The chimney-piece in this room is elegant, an eagle taking up a snake, in white marble, is let into the center of it. The next is a bed-chamber, twenty-five by twenty-two; and out of that we entered the ball-room, which runs the whole breadth of the house, and connects the front line of apartments with the back suite. This room is seventy-five by twenty-seven; very elegantly fitted up with gilded ornaments of all kinds. But I should remark, that the gilding being all on brown, is by no means set off with such lustre and brilliancy, as that at Holkam,

From the ball-room, turning to the back suite, we entered another state bed-chamber, twenty-seven by twenty-two. From that into a dressing-room, twenty-seven by twenty-five; then into an antichamber, forty by twenty-seven; the chimney-piece white

marble and elegant; marble tables fine. Next came the saloon, thirty square; chimney-piece white marble and pretty; then another dining-room forty by twenty-seven, ornamented by three large pictures, by Casali: Alexander directing Apelles to paint Campaspe, who is sitting naked in a chair, is beautiful, the naked well coloured, and the whole figure enticing; but there is a strange swelling in her thigh. The next piece is the contenance of Scipio; a poor one; the lady is by no means tempting, nor has Scipio any thing the least characteristic in his countenance. Sophonisba taking poison, is the third; she is an insipid figure, and takes the poison, as she would pluck a rose; but without any of that noble heroism of soul, which speaks a contempt of the fear of death. The colours in all these pieces are too glaring. From this room we entered a drawing one, twenty-seven square; then another bed-chamber, twenty-seven by twenty-one; very elegantly hung with crimson velvet; bed the same, and lined with an Indian satin, white, trailed with coloured flowers. Lastly, a dressing-room, twenty-six by eighteen; ornaments, richly gilt. The suite of rooms on either side, is, in the whole, 160 feet.

Under the hall is a very noble arcade; out of which is a common dining parlour, forty by thirty-five; out of which we entered a breakfast-room, thirty by twenty-five; elegant indeed. Prints pasted on a buff (pale yellow coloured) paper, with engraved borders; and all disposed in a manner which displays great taste. The prints are of the very best masters, and the ornaments elegant.—I cannot help preferring the taste of this room to Lady Townshend's dressing-room above mentioned *.

Wanstead, upon the whole, is one of the noblest houses in England. The magnificence of having four state bed-chambers, with complete apartments to them; and the ball-room are superior to any thing of the kind in Houghton, Holkam, Blenheim, or Wilton: But each of those houses are superior to this in other particulars; and to form a complete palace, something must be taken from all. In respect of elegance of architecture, What

* See page 89.

What a building would it be, were the wings added according to the first design!

Extract from Thicknesse's useful Hints to those who make the Tour of France.

"AS the king hunts three times a week in his forest near this town during the whole winter, I was desirous of partaking of that diversion, which I could not with propriety do, till I had been presented to him; for he always asks who strangers are? and I did not chuse to put myself in the way of a *brag*, and a *Je ne se pas*; I therefore took the liberty to apply, by letter, (assigning my reasons) to his excellency the earl of Rochford, the present ambassador to this court, to present me to the king, who soon after gave me notice to attend at Versailles for that purpose. And, at the same time, I was honoured with an invitation from the countess of Rochford, to dine with her there, it being the day on which her excellency was to have her first audience of the queen, and the royal family of France. This was one instance of the pleasant and captivating manner in which their excellencies confer honor and favours; for it not only gave me an opportunity of seeing that whole ceremony of the first audience of an ambassador from my own country, but gave me an opportunity of seeing a table, where no expence or art was spared, to render it as magnificent as possible; but of which I shall speak hereafter, lest I forget to tell you an anecdote of the famous Alderman Parsons, who you know resided many years in France, and who, mounted on a very fine English gelding, *à la mode d'Anglois*, joined the king at one of these hunts. His black cap, buckskin breeches, &c. soon attracted the notice of the king who inquiring who he was? a wag-gish nobleman replied, *Il est un chevalier de Malta*! Is he! said the king (not understanding the pun upon an English word) then where is his cross? The alderman, however, was not only permitted to hunt, but the king took so much notice of him, and his *horse*, that he soon after sent him the *horie* as a present; and the king, in return, gave him leave to import, *duty free*, whatever quantity of Eng-

lish porter he pleased into the city of Paris. A most generous return! for it is inconceivable what a profit must arise from such an indulgence. A French *bourgeois*, however rich, not even the *fermiers généraux*, are ever permitted to hunt with the king. After I had been presented, I constantly partook of that diversion; and though the king neither admired me nor my horse, I unavoidably sometimes fell so much in his way, as to experience a look and manner, which his good-nature and good breeding could not conceal; for he has naturally some dislike to an Englishman. I misinformed you as to the king and nobility riding with pistols, &c. upon these occasions; it is only the huntmen and guards who are so armed. What is singular is, that the principal huntman is a gentleman of fortune, who rides with the horn over his shoulder, and sounds the sight, the death, &c. &c. and is dressed in the same uniform as the king. Dress, even in the field, is attended to here; for I was told, with great civility, but a very serious countenance, that my black waistcoat was a great impropriety at a hunt, though it was during the second mourning for the dauphin. You must not, however, think hunting in France is like the same diversion in England; for it is quite another thing, as you seldom see either the dogs or the chase, or seldom ride hard. When the stag or wild boar is killed, there is a particular ceremony performed. The foot is cut off by the huntman, and given to the king, and the stags heads are all blanchied, and carried to Versailles, where many of them are to be seen, wrote upon by the king's own hand, *when and where killed*! But to return from the field to the court. When the countess of Rochford came to the door of the queen's apartment, her excellency was received by a lady of the bedchamber, and was by her conducted to the queen, who received the ambassador, standing. A stool was placed opposite the queen, whereon her ladyship, during her short audience sat; and just as she was going to retire two doors were thrown suddenly open and an audible voice called out, *I Roy*! When the king appeared, under a pretence of visiting the queen; b

in fact this was a studied piece of address, that the ambassadefs might be presented to him at the same time, as it would certainly be very awkward, and indeed very absurd, for an ambassadef to visit the king upon such an occasion. *Monsieur le Dauphin*, and his brother the *compte de Provence*, made use of the same address, and visited their mother, *madame la Dauphin*, during the time the ambassadefs had audience of her. Upon this occasion a great number of Englishmen of very high rank attended the ambassadefs, among whom was the new created duke of Northumberland, whose elegant dress, richly adorned with jewels, made no small addition to the cavalcade, and the whole ceremony was conducted in all respects, with suitable dignity to the occasion. After the ceremony, which must have proved very fatiguing to the ambassadefs, by the severity of the weather, and the great distance of the several apartments of the royal family from each other, a most noble and sumptuous entertainment was provided in the palace, for the ambassadefs and her company. To give you a description of the dinner is more than I am able; but the table at which I dined (for I found afterwards there was another) was illuminated with upwards of sixty wax lights, and the dessert was inconceivably magnificent. I had the honour to sit between an archbishop of France and an Irish earl*, and was well entertained in all respects. There is a great deal of wine drank in all France during dinner, but none after. The climate, the wine, the fruit, and the ease and good breeding of the first people of France, are indeed very powerful arguments in favour of the country; but on the other hand, the dirt and poverty of the numerous poor (and they are very numerous) renders it very inferior to England in that respect. Champaign is seldom brought to elegant tables in France; they spare it to us Britons; out of *politeness*, and a conviction that it is not *wholesome* for themselves. In my next I shall endeavour to satisfy you in other articles you desire to know; mean while,

I am ever yours."

* *Lord Mansfield*.

P. S. I cannot omit informing you, that the dinner was brought to the table by a regiment of *whiskered* Swiss soldiers! while a great number of idle servants stood behind the chairs of their ladies and masters with their hats on; and what was still more extraordinary, I saw four boys (which, upon inquiry, I found were assistants in the kitchen) stand directly opposite to the ambassadefs and the dutchess D'Choiseul, with night-caps on their heads, which no time could have rendered more filthy, and their aprons and other apparel equally obnoxious; but this was an instance of the ease and freedom, for which the kingdom of France is celebrated: indeed it is such an *etio* of magnificence, elegance, riches, and poverty, that disagreeable and disgusting objects do not seem to strike the eyes and minds of the natives of France, as it does those of other nations. Were the poor day-labourers and *vigenerous* capable, by their labour and industry, to keep themselves, their families, and their little habitations, in the same neat, simple manner that the industrious part of the poor of England do, France would be the most delightful country in the world, either to pass through, or to reside in; but the extreme poverty of the poor, and the poor day-labourers in particular, renders their villages, nay even their great towns, very filthy. The *fermiers generaux* oppress them beyond conception, and they toil from morning till night, exposed to the inclemency of all weathers, and yet live a much more wretched life than any of the African slaves, in our colonies, or in their own. But their lively disposition bears them through all with cheerfulness, and they consider they are getting their own bread, while they are in fact toiling for wretches, who deserve not the name of men. The luxury in which the *fermiers generaux* live in France is scarce credible! the poverty and dirt of the poor is equally as offensive. That good king Henry the Fourth of France had used to say, he would wish to govern so, that every one of his meanest subjects might have a *poullard* in his pot on a Sunday."

POETICAL ESSAYS.

EDWIN and ANGELINA. *A Ballad.*
By Dr. Goldsmith.

TURN, gentle hermit of the dale,
And guide my lonely way,
To where yon taper cheers the vale,
With hospitable ray.

For here, forsorn and lost I tread,
With fainting steps and slow;
Where wilds immeasurably spread,
Seem lengthening as I go."

"Forbear, my son, the hermit cries,
To tempt the dangerous gloom;
For yonder faithless phantom flies
To lure thee to thy doom.

Here to the houseless child of want,
My door is open still;
And tho' my portion is but scant,
I give it with good will.

Then turn to-night, and freely share
Whate'er my cell bestows;
My rushy couch, and frugal fare,
My blessing and repose.

No flocks that range the valley free,
To slaughter I condemn:
Taught by that power that pities me,
I learn to pity them.

But from the mountain's grassy side,
A guiltless feast I bring;
A scrip with herbs and fruits supply'd,
And water from the spring.

Then, pilgrim, turn, thy cares forgo;
All earth-born cares are wrong:
Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."

Soft as the dew from heav'n descends,
His gentle accents fell:
The modest stranger lowly bends,
And follows to the cell.

Far in a wilderness obscure
The lonely mansion lay,
A refuge for the neighbouring poor,
And strangers led astray.

No stores beneath its humble thatch
Requir'd a master's care!
The wicket opening with a latch,
Receiv'd the harmless pair.

And now when busy crowds retire
To take their evening rest,
The hermit trimm'd his little fire,
And cheer'd his pensive guest;

And spread his vegetable store,
And gayly prest, and smil'd,
And skill'd in legendary lore,
The lingering hours beguil'd.

Around in sympathetic mirth
Its tricks the kitten tries,
The cricket chirrup in the hearth;
The crackling faggot flies.

But nothing could a charm impart
To sooth the stranger's woe;
For grief was heavy at his heart,
And tears began to flow.

His rising cares the hermit spy'd,
With answering care oppress:
"And whence, unhappy youth, he cry'd,
The sorrows of thy breast?"

From better habitations spurn'd,
Reluctant dost thou rove;
Or grieve for friendship unreturn'd,
Or unregarded love?

Alas! the joys that fortune brings,
Are trifling and decay;
And those who prize the paltry things,
More trifling still than they.

And what is friendship but a name,
A charm that lulls to sleep,
A shade that follows wealth or fame,
But leaves the wretch to weep?

And love is still an emptier sound,
The modern fair one's jest,
On earth unseen, or only found
To warm the turtle's nest.

For shame, fond youth, thy sorrows hush,
And spurn the sex," he said:
But, while he spoke, a rising blush
His love-lorn guest betray'd.

Surpris'd he sees new beauties rise
Swift mantling to the view,
Like colours o'er the morning skies,
As bright, as transient too.

The bashful look, the rising blush,
Alternate spread alarms,
The lovely stranger stands confest
A maid in all her charms.

"And, ah, forgive a stranger rude,
A wretch forsorn, she cry'd,
Whose feet unhallow'd thus intrude
Where heav'n and you reside.

But let a maid thy pity share,
Whom love has taught to stray:
Who seeks for rest, but finds despair
Companion of her way.

My father liv'd beside the Tyne,
A wealthy lord was he;
And all his wealth was mark'd as mine,
He had but only me.

To win me from his tender arms,
Unnumber'd suitors came;
Who prais'd me for imputed charms,
And felt or feign'd a flame.

Each hour a mercenary crowd
With richest proffers strove:
Among the rest young Edwin bow'd,
But never talk'd of love.

In humble, simplest habit clad,
 "No wealth nor power had he;
 Wisdom and worth were all he had,
 But these were all to me.

The blossom opening to the day
 The dews of heaven refin'd,
 Could nought of purity display,
 To emulate his mind:

The dew, the blossom on the tree,
 With charms incessant shine;
 Their charms were his, but woe to me,
 Their constancy was mine!

For still I try'd each fickle art,
 Importunate and vain;
 And while his passion touch'd my heart,
 I triumph'd in his pain.

Till quite dejected with my scorn,
 He left me to my pride;
 And sought a solitude forlorn,
 In secret, where he died.

But mine the sorrow, mine the fault,
 And well my life shall pay,
 I'll seek the solitude he sought,
 And stretch me where he lay.—

And there forlorn, despairing, hid,
 I'll lay me down and die!

'Twas so for me that Edwin did,
 And so for him will I.

"Forbid it, heaven!" the hermit cry'd,
 And clasp'd her to his breast:
 The wondering fair-one turn'd to chide,
 'Twas Edwin's self that prest.

"Turn, Angelina, ever dear,
 My charmer, turn to see,
 Thy own, thy long lost Edwin here,
 Restor'd to love and thee!

Thus let me hold thee to my heart,
 And ev'ry care resign!"
 And shall we never, never part.
 My life,—my all that's mine?

"No, never, from this hour to part,
 We'll live and love so true:
 The sigh that rends thy constant heart,
 Shall break thy Edwin's too."

**THE OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE and EPI-
 LOGUE, spoken at the King's Theatre in the
 Haymarket, with the new Comedy of the
 INDISCREET LOVER, performed for
 the benefit of the Lying-in Hospital.**

PROLOGUE.

THE Roman bard was deem'd a glorious
 wight,
 Who taught to mingle profit with delight;
 But Britain's sons to nobler heights aspire,
 Whose pleasure's kindle at devotion's fire—
 Devotion did I say?—Nay! never start,
 The best religion is a feeling heart.
 To soothe the sorrows of disastrous love,
 And mis'ry's pangs from beauty's breast to
 move;
 May, 1768.

When anguish, fear, and poverty unite,
 To cheer the gloom, and chase each dreary
 spright;

To bid the tender infant rear its head,
 Nor pining want, nor chilling Boreas dread,
 Are actions worthy of a noble soul,
 And speed the British fame from Pole to Pole.

Let not the venal or the grave exclaim,
 "The sons of want should check each
 am'rous flame, [please
 "Nor should unportion'd virgins seek to
 "Their wanton fancies at th' expence of
 ease.

"Those pangs are voluntary which they bear,
 "Then why should we for their imprudence
 care?" [here—

Avaunt, ye wretches! but no such are
 Who ne'er for human mis'ry shed a tear.

Has not kind heav'n alike throughout our
 race, [grace,

Diffus'd each native charm, each blooming
 The rich and poor, are made alike to feel
 The power of beauty, and the pow'r of *flask*:
 Engrossing gold, can they not be content
 Would they engross each blessing heav'n has
 lent?

Happy the bard by this kind audience
 grac'd, [taste;

Whose joy is goodness, and whose judgment
 No envious hiss, no base malicious sneer,
 No snarling critic can our author fear:
 Secure of candour—he resigns his cause
 To *Kirke's* judgment, and *Good-nature's* laws.

EPILOGUE.

*Spoken by a Soldier and a Sailor, who, after
 the curtain is let down, come from each side of
 the stage, and meet in the middle.*

Soldier. **W**HAT honest Petavero!

Sailor. — Peter Prime!

Sold. Ha! where hast been, my boy, this
 tedious time? [blacks,

Sail. I've bin to trim the nabobs, fight the
 And cram with their rupees our empty sacks;
 But what hast thou been at, my heart or oak;
 What brought you here to see these acting
 folk?

Sold. Necessity—for faith to tell you true,
 This peace-time soldiers have enough to do
 To fill their empty bellies—bread's so dear,
 And then that cursed tax upon strong beer.
 But Moll supplies with oranges the pit,
 And I keep places—thus we pick a bit.
 There—don't you see your old acquaintance
 stand?

Her orange basket dangling in her hand.

Painting to a fruit girl.

Sail. Ay, So she does—I thought when I
 set sail [gate—

Her main-sheet seem'd to swell before the
 What came of that incumbrance?

Sol. Faith, my lad,
 'Twas very hard with me—and times were
 bad—

An empty belly, and an empty purse,
 And not a crofs for mawwar, or for nurse.

L 1 Though

Though when my country call'd, I've stood unmov'd,
In fields of death—to see the wife I lov'd,
Endanger'd and distress'd, in time of need,
Made my tears flow, and my poor heart to bleed.
Sail. Well thou'rt an honest fellow—shake
And with these dollars, mend the present flaw.

Giving money.

What ails my eyes?—Your story moves me so—
But rot this whining—and now let us know,
How got you out of this scrape?
Sol. *There! look around!*
As gen'rous worthies as e'r trod the ground.
These gents, and nobles, blessings on them fall,
Reliev'd their foldier, and preserv'd poor Moll.
Why, man, they've got a house in Brownlow-street,

Where, once a week, for this intent they meet;
And there they club their heads, and gold galore,
To drive distress from ev'ry poor man's door;
And while to serve our king abroad we roam,
They save our wives from misery at home.
This play you've seen, was all of their invention,

To raise supplies to serve their kind intention.
Sail. Aye, say you so?—'fore George—
wilt have a quid? *Giving his box.*
If I before had known it, I'd have slid
A guinea in the honest fellow's hand
That kept the door—the thing is nobly plann'd—

If thus it is they use their pow'r and wealth,
I'll fight their battles, and I'll drink their health;

Wherever danger calls, I'll be their man,
Let Don or Monsieur hurt them if they can.

EPITAPH on BONNEL THORNTON, Esq.

WHO'E'R thou art who see'st this honour'd shrine, [mine,
One moment pause—and add a tear to
A manly tear, to his fair mem'ry due,
Who felt such feelings as are known to few;
Whose wit (tho' keen) benevolence suppress'd,
Who never penn'd a satire, but in jest.

'Tis now, oh! death! thy poignant sting we own;

'Tis now, oh! grave! thy victory is shown!
For lo! herein full prematurely lie
The only parts of Thornton which could die.

J. B.

On the late BONNEL THORNTON, Esq;

THEN art thou gone, my Thornton;—
but forbear—

Vain every sigh, and impotent each tear!
Blest with the happiest skill the muse could give,

[live:
Thy name with Swift and Rabelais shall
So gay thy humour, and so arch thy wit,
None felt the wound, tho' palpable the hit.

* But when on death, alas! thou try'st thy art,

Death's repartee was throwing of his dart.

Seeing at the Exhibition in Spring Gardens,
the Portrait (by Mr. Hone) of Zamparini in
the Character of Cecchina.

WHY say that Zamparini's left our
isle?—

Yonder she stands!—observe her artful smile:
See! see! her rosy lips, whence Cupids fly
To catch the glances from her sparkling eye;
Fondly to gaze on her bewitching face,
And there, in fancy, countless beauties trace.

Painting! of imitative arts the queen,
What wonders are 'mid thy productions seen!
To life the fair here imagin'd seems to start,
Retread the stage, and sweetly touch the heart.

J. L.

To the PRINTER, &c.

S I R,

TO increase the number of employments
for women, the society for the encourage-
ment of arts, manufactures and com-
merce, kindly and judiciously bestow premiums
on such of the fair sex as excell in certain use-
ful branches of the polite arts.—Her majesty
Queen Charlotte, to promote a very curious
species of needle-work, executed in the
highest perfection by Mrs. Wright, graci-
ously satisfies her for the instruction and sup-
port of several young gentlewomen, daughters
of clergymen or officers.—The thought of
this rising, elegant institution, which 'tis
hoped may in time employ many; and the
sight of an extraordinary piece of needle-
work, gave occasion to the following lines.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

JOHN LOCKMAN.

ZEPHYRUS and FLORA. A DIALOGUE.

On seeing Flowers drawn and worked for
the Cradle of the Royal Infants, by Mrs.
Wright of Great Newport Street.

FLORA and Zephyrus, from Tempe's
vale

To Britain flew, in an auspicious gale:
Alighted at a palace * where were seen,
A new-born princess with her parent queen;
Whose virtues, tho' possess'd of them alone,
With justice might have led her to a throne.

The goddess then—choice flow'rs I'll now
prepare,

To decorate the cradle be my care.

Says Zephyrus, yon rare assemblage view,
Of flow'rets red, white, yellow, green and
blue. [fondly blend,

How bright those wreathes, where roses
And gay Anemones their lustre lend!
Where woodbines spread, and tulips proudly
glow,

In colours vivid as th' ætherial bow;

Where we fair lillies of the vale descry,

Immix'd with tho'e all lovely to the eye.—

Be

* Vide a late poem called the Battle of the Wigs. † St. James's.

Be these thy off'ring; these will feast the fight,
The cradle deck, and add to the delight.

These Flora, oft our senses will deceive,
Or doubts suggest of what we shou'd believe:
Well at such groups with pleasure you may
start,

[art;
Since what's thought nature here, is curious
(Happy as that by Moser's * pencil shown,
Whence flow'rets spring, which emulate your
own.)

All here is sweet deception to your eyes,
For WRIGHT's fam'd needle bid these chap-
lets rise.

To her M A J E S T Y.

Hence bid great queen! a manufacture
spring,
And thousands of thy sex thy praise shall sing.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

TH E underwritten letter I received from
a lady whose veracity I can depend on.
I am, Sir, Your obliged servant,

An Old Correspondent.

S I R,

A Poor woman near Hungerford, had laboured many years under a most inveterate cancer in her breast. A gentleman in that neighbourhood told her, if she would use *toads* as directed, they would cure her. Agreeable to his order she applied eight toads, tied up in muslin bags, to eight holes in her breast, which sucked amazingly.—The toads fastened eagerly like leeches.—When they had sucked themselves full, they dropped off in agonies, terrible to behold.—I do not hear they gave any pain, but, on the contrary, her pains abated, from the first application. She repeated this till she had demolished 120 toads. By which time the wounds were healed, and her breast was of the usual size. She has been well ever since.

The toads were applied every night. The better she grew, the longer they lived, and the longer they sucked. *The woman*, full of gratitude, went to a poor man at Lamborne, in Wiltshire, who had long gone double with a cancer in his back. Mr. H—y was there last week, and says, the man is absolutely cured. During the woman's attendance on him, she was sent for to a physician's wife at Calne, in the same county. But, to her honour be it mentioned, she would not leave the poor man till he was quite cured.—She is now with the physician's wife. I saw two letters, with every minute circumstance, wrote by doctor B's. lady who is at Mrs. — near Hungerford, and not far from the poor woman's parish. This lady constantly attended here till the cure was completed. This is a copy of a letter, from a lady whose ver-

city cannot be doubted. Names are needless.

I am, Sir, your obliged servant,

Dated Nov. 1767.

M. M.

P. S. The physician at Calne is earnestly requested to publish his lady's case. And the humane worthy gentleman who advised the poor woman to apply the toads, is desired to let us know whether they may be applied to a cancer, on the lip.

May 12, 1768.

A Line or two to Mr. M. M.

S I R,

I Live at present in the country as you do, and love reading, especially as I can neither hunt or shoot or have strength for it, and hope I have a desire to search after truth. I cannot think your arguments prove the sense you would fix on the text. *We are by nature children of wrath*—And I freely confess that article 19; or indeed any human articles whatever, is not of any authority with me.—I cannot think the instance, you give of juvenile days is in point, and what follows is certainly an instance of the goodness of God in implanting such a passion within us, and I would fain hope and believe it has tended to, and promoted the cause of piety and religion, far, very far more than that of vice, as indeed from it arises all the social and relative duties, as that of husband, wife, parent, child, &c.—And you must know, that marriage is a remedy for any inconvenience arising therefrom, at least I am very sure the New Testament teaches me so. You will allow, that food is the gift of God, given to supply the appetite of hunger, and in itself perfectly innocent, but how many make even it the instrument of sin by gluttony, &c. and the same may much more be said by drink. And shall we, because the good gifts of God are ill applied and abused, say that we are children of wrath, God forbid.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant, N. N.

P. S. I am not the same person as N. N. though by mere accident I took the same signature, who wrote the comment in this Mag. on Rom. viii. 19, which I think a very sensible piece, and for which I therefore desire to return him my thanks.—I do not suppose he means that even good Gentiles, but only the carnal man, was under the curse, as I think the apostle argues chap. i. from v. 18, and plainly chap. ii. 14. 15.

An Account of the Case of the People of Neuchâtel in Switzerland, in their Dispute with the King of Prussia their Sovereign.

FEW states, next to the English, enjoyed so much liberty as the little principality of Neuchâtel and Valengin in Switzerland, before their present disputes with their sovereign. A proof of this is their assigning in the year 1707, by their own authority, to the

* A celebrated pain'ress of flowers in water colours, a beautiful specimen of which is now seen at the exhibition in Spring-Gardens.

the King of Prussia, the right of succession to that sovereignty, after the decease of the Dutchess of Nemours, their last sovereign of the line of Longueville, when several princes* and states laid a claim to the succession; previous to the adjudging which, the people made the pretenders to the succession promise and swear the observation of nine general articles, confirming the privileges formerly granted to the people at several times by their sovereigns. These privileges having lately been somewhat infringed by an illegal act of authority of the king's governor, the people would not allow of it; and the king not chusing to recede, appealed to their neighbours and allies the Canton of Bern, who gave two sentences in his favour against the people of Neufchatel: these are the two sentences that the latter refused to submit to, till compelled, by the canton of Bern ordering a corps of 3000 men to march to the frontiers to enforce their sentences in case they were not accepted. The reasons of the Neufchate-lois for not submitting to the sentences were, their not acknowledging for their judge the state of Bern, who had no right to decide this affair, that right belonging to the sovereign tribunal of the principality of Neufchatel and Valangin, for the very reason that it was this same sovereign tribunal that named the King of Prussia to the succession of that principality.

Love of liberty is the motive of this letter: the same cause may, perhaps, occasion your hearing farther from me on this subject.

S. M.

To the PRINTER, &c.

I Now send you the extract I promised you of a letter from Neufchatel in Switzerland, dated the 2^d of April.

In my last I acquainted you that we expected here Mr. Derfchau, the king's minister and plenipotentiary together with Mr. Gaudot the advocate general, who was to be installed, lieutenant-governor, attorney-general, and receiver of the rents. They arrived last Sunday evening. The Sieur Gaudot would not go to the castle with Mr. Derfchau, who had invited him, but alighted at his house with an uncommon air of consequence, observed by a concourse of people present: As soon as he was in, a great number of boys stocked there and surrounded the house, when they began to call him by all the injurious names that he deserved: He attempted to silence them with threats, but one amongst them said to him, "You are the chief cause of our fathers being compelled by force to yield up their privileges, the loss of which will fall heaviest upon us: Our revenge is just, and we are resolved to exert all our powers to recover our liberty, which we will begin to do by extirpating you." That said, they provided stones, and broke all the windows in the house: A Prussian soldier sallied

out of it sword in hand, to intimidate them: They rushed upon him, knocked him down, broke his sword, and after a severe drubbing let him go. The Sieur Gaudot seeing that the affair began to take a serious turn, got arms ready, barricaded himself and vowed vengeance; upon which some women being come to the assistance of the boys, they continued besieging and throwing stones at the house till four o'clock in the morning, when they were relieved by another number of men and women; these made themselves masters of the lower part of the house, went into the cellar, drank a couple of glasses of wine each, broke to pieces casks, bottles, and all that was there, yet far from being drunk, they did all this with the greatest presence of mind, without noise, and as if they had been so many people at work. The magistracy sent one of their members to quiet them, who was told, that having let the right of police be taken from them, they had no authority there. A free company of grenadiers was next ordered under arms, to place guards about the besieged house: They took arms to guard the city, they said, but refused to go where they were ordered.—Mr. Derfchau, who had sent to quell the tumult, but to no purpose, asked of the magistrates if they would answer for the life of the Sieur Gaudot? They positively said they could not, having done all that was possible in that affair. He then offered to the people to send a coach for the Sieur Gaudot to carry him out of the country, with a promise that he should never return. A coachman could hardly be found that would go; at last one was prevailed upon, who had soon cause to repent, his coach having been overturned, though followed by the king's livery; but as soon as he asked to go back, the people helped him to get up his coach.

The lady of the Sieur Gaudot perceiving that no help could come to them, desired leave to go out of the house: She was answered, "Madam, that you may do in all safety; be not afraid, our vengeance does not reach you, and is only against your husband, who has been a traitor to his country." She accordingly retired without the least insult. Mr. Derfchau being uneasy, asked of the grenadiers if he ran no risk? They said no; they knew that what he had done was conformable to the orders of his master, and he had been sent for that purpose; that the Sieur Gaudot was the only object of their vengeance.

These were the transactions of the Monday; at night, the people afraid lest this hated man should at last escape, proceeded to break all the doors open; he then hid himself between two doors, where a joiner having discovered him, cried, "he is certainly here; but paid dear for his discovery, the Sieur Gaudot instantly shot him dead, and

* King George I. then elector of Hanover, was one.

and wounded two others, but was overpowered having received several shots, which put an end to his life.

He had with him his nephew, who saved himself by climbing up the chimney, leaving his boots behind, which hang there to this day.

As soon as this enemy of his country had fallen the children proclaimed it through all the streets, with many huzzas, and the cries of "liberty and our country for ever." The multitude wanted to drag his corpse to the gallows, but was prevented.—Every thing in the house was next broke, cut to pieces, and thrown out at the window, but nothing was stolen. His relations are very much at a loss what burial to give him: No workman would make his coffin, so great was the hatred he had brought on himself from the people. Mr. Derfchau has sent an account of the whole to the king, what the consequences will be nobody can tell yet. So far the letter from Neufchatel,

Now, Mr. Printer, pray allow me a little more room for a few reflections.

When men enjoy the sweetness of liberty, they are in possession of a happiness the more to be cherished as it is a gift from heaven; hence, if amongst those who aim at dignities, some are found who try to predominate over their fellow subjects, and who, in fact, use contrivances to attain that end, such monsters are odious to society, and it is to be wished for the sake of peace and happiness, that they be rooted out. This precisely has happened to the abovementioned ill fated man: ambition was his ruin; happy in a private station of life, which the emoluments of his profession and employ of advocate-general, enabled him to support, in a genteel and agreeable way, esteemed heretofore as a man of sense and talents, he was not satisfied, but wished for more. He saw with pleasure the broils that agitated his country so far as he expected, to make them subservient to his interested views. Accordingly, besides several hurtful practices and acts of ingratitude to his country, he wrote a book wherein he absurdly endeavored to bring to nought its liberty, and to prove most fallaciously that the sovereign had a right to take away all the privileges of the people. He succeeded that way even beyond his hopes; for soon after the publication of that book he was appointed to the first places in the state, but fate overtook him before he could enjoy them; the very day on which he was to be installed instead of the price of his

baseness, which he thought he was going to receive, he met with an untimely and violent death. What a difference between his narrow, corrupted mind, and the noble spirit of his own brother, a military veteran, who in an assembly of the people, to consider what was to be done in their critical situation, made a speech, filled with sentiments of liberty and patriotism, was for standing out to the last drop of blood in defence of their rights and privileges, and offered to be one of the foremost.

May 10, 1768.

S. M.

Instructions to Representatives to serve in Parliament, elected in the Year 1768.

*Ad Pænam pulchra Pro Libertate Vocabit—
Vendidit Hic Anro Patriam.— Virg.*

WE, a considerable part of your electors, as yet your free and independent, electors, do most earnestly recommend to you, our representatives in parliament, to enquire, and we do also desire and expect that you will

I. Enquire by whose advice it was, that a separate peace was concluded with France and Spain in 1762, by which a flagrant breach of national faith was committed, being in direct opposition to all treaties subsisting between our gallant ally the king of Prussia, and his late majesty of glorious memory, renewed and confirmed by his present majesty after his accession, in a treaty bearing date December 12, 1760, of the fourth article: of which the following is a translation.

"THE HIGH CONTRACTING POWERS moreover engage, viz. on the one side his BRITANNICK MAJESTY, as well KING as ELECTOR, and on the other part his PRUSSIAN MAJESTY, NOT TO CONCLUDE any treaty of peace, truce, or neutrality, or other convention or agreement whatsoever with the powers who have taken part in the present war, but IN CONCERT and by MUTUAL AGREEMENT and by comprehending each other by NAME."

Signed, Robert Henley, C. S.
Grawville, P.
Holler, Newcastle.
Holderneffe.
Hardwicke.
William Pitt.

A treaty of peace, was notwithstanding, entered into and concluded at Paris, between England, France and Spain, without the consent and mutual agreement of the king of Prussia*, and without comprehending him by name,

* "The French knew the negotiation of the peace was in the hands of Lord***, and that so far from supporting our great protestant ally, his lordship was determined to abandon him. The king of Prussia complained, that he was actually betrayed by the Scottish minister, and he spoke publicly of the offers made by his lordship to the late Czar, for dismembering his dominions."

"I heard Lord*** declare in a great assembly, that the dominions of the King of Prussia

name, in defiance of the above article of a most solemn treaty and engagement between his present majesty and the king of Prussia, and within less than two years from the date thereof; by which the honor and PUBLIC FAITH of the nation became a sacrifice to *evil counsellors and corrupt ministers*: And we do, therefore, request of you, our representatives, and do, hereby, call upon you to use your utmost endeavours to trace out, detect, and bring to *condign punishment* all such *evil counsellors, and corrupt ministers*, by whose *advice* the NATIONAL FAITH has been thus *ignominiously prostituted*, and *traiterously broke and forfeited*.

II. We desire and expect that you will enquire by whose *advice* it was, that after a GLORIOUS WAR, and a series of amazing conquests, carried on with uninterrupted success in every part of the globe, and beyond the example of former ages, the *most valuable* of those conquests, particularly, the RICH and important CITY and dependencies of the HAVANNA, and the fertile islands of GUADALUPE and MARTINICO were *ceded* to the enemy; and this at a time when our ambassador, it is said, was in actual treaty for one of them, and the cession but little litigated on the part of the ministers of France, when he received *positive orders* to sign the *preliminary articles* of the peace: And we also recommend and expect you will enquire by whose *advice* it was, that the MANILLA ransom-money still detained and with-held, in open breach of public honor, and public faith on the part of the crown of Spain, and in defiance of the sacred articles of capitulation, was not *insisted on*; but that just and national claim tamely and submissively *given up*, to the great discredit of this kingdom.

III. We desire and expect that you will enquire by whose *advice* it was that a STAMP-ACT was imposed upon the colonies: An act, according to the opinion of the greatest lawyer in this kingdom, publicly declared, "To be in it's very existence absolutely ILLEGAL; contrary to the fundamental laws of the constitution of ENGLAND: A constitution, whose foundation and center is LIBERTY; which sends liberty to every subject that is, or may happen to be, within any part of it's ample circumference: Taxation and representation are inseparable, they are coeval with, and essential to our happy constitution, and the colonies are not represented in the British parliament." The supreme power in the opinion of that consummate reasoner and politician Mr. LOCKE, "cannot take from any man, any part of his property without his own consent: And the colonies have a right to expect and look for protection and not chains from their mother-

country: We desire, therefore that you will enquire by whose *advice* it was, that our colonies were irritated by measures inconsistent with good policy, not to say, common equity, and those measures publicly avowed and defended by general maxims and arguments, which strike at the root of all public LIBERTY at home and abroad: A DISPENSING POWER contended for on one occasion, and on another, JURIS *precluded* from being judges of LAW as well as FACT, in cases where the liberty, the property, and even the LIFE of a fellow-subject depend upon their VERDICT: And also, by whose *advice*, and by what authority a POPISH BISHOP was sent to the protestant settlement of Canada.

IV. We desire and expect that you will enquire by what *authority* it was, that a representative of the people in parliament was seized in his own house, dragged out of his own house, and in defiance of the *habeas corpus act*, and *magna charta*, imprisoned in the Tower of London; and although for a *bailable* offence, no person suffered to come near him for three-days in order to bail him: All his papers the most *secret* of them rifled and carried away, under an *avowed* design of collecting evidence against him for a *supposed* libel; thereby obliging a *freeborn* Englishman to turn his own *accuser*, contrary to the *known laws* of the land. We also desire and expect, that you will use your utmost endeavours to find out by *whom* it was that a writ of Habeas Corpus, granted by a *chief justice* was eluded, and its authority disobeyed, in time of public peace and tranquillity; and the act of Habeas Corpus, that greatest and strongest bulwark of English liberty, broke down and trampled under foot; the powers of which were never known to be even *suspended*, but in times of public danger; of suspected conspiracies, open rebellion, or when a foreign enemy was in arms in the kingdom: the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, though by *authority* of parliament, is ever understood to be a suspension of the liberty of the subject. And we, therefore, desire and expect that you will enquire by whose *advice* it was, that private persons in office, armed with that iron engine of oppression, and bearing that *ignominious* badge of slavery a *general warrant*, were employed or set on and encouraged to dare to do that by *themselves*, which king, lords, and commons, the three estates of the realm can only do *together*.

V. We desire and recommend to you most earnestly, to use your utmost endeavours to promote a remedial bill in parliament for quieting the possession of the subject, and to prevent ministers under the crown from harassing the private subject with antiquated

Prussia were to be scrambled; for the most indecent, vulgar, and infamous expression for an ally of the crown of England, which any minister ever uttered."

London, St. James's Chronicle, May 3, 1768.

claims

claims, vexatious suits, and threats of confiscation, giving thereby a shock to the whole landed property throughout the kingdom, and other detestable proceedings inconsistent with the freedom of the British constitution, and the rights and privileges of the people: And that you will do your utmost to rescue private property from the violence, arbitrary encroachments, breach of faith, injustice, and tyranny of profligate and corrupt ministers.

VI. We request also, and recommend to you to enquire, how it comes to pass that the eldest sons of peers of Scotland, who are declared incapable to represent any borough or shire in that kingdom, should be permitted to represent any borough or shire in England: And why, when * all the commons of Scotland are, according to the act of union, represented by forty-five members in the British parliament, Scots commoners are permitted to represent English boroughs, and to have additional voices in parliament: And whether the permitting Scots commoners and eldest sons of peers of Scotland to sit in parliament for English boroughs, be not inconsistent with, and contradictory to, the true spirit of the act of union: And whether a single instance can be produced since that act took place, where any one English commoner was ever returned to parliament to represent a shire or borough in Scotland: We recommend to you in your enquiries to consider the true spirit of the act of Union: The lord's house took care to prevent any Northern irruptions upon the English nobility; the dukes of Hamilton and Queensberry are not at this day allowed to sit in their house, tho' actually created English dukes by the titles of Brandon and Dover. The wisdom of the lords gave this construction to the act of Union: They restrained and confined the North-British representatives in their house to the number fixed by the act of Union, the number sixteen. Is it not then extraordinary that the house of Commons should open a door which the other has shut? Or can it be supposed, with any degree of reason or propriety, that the framers of the act of Union could ever mean to bar access to natives of Scotland from becoming members of one part of the legislature beyond their limited number, and give them free admittance into the other? It never was, it never could be their intent; and if Scots commoners have not hitherto been expressly re-

strained from intruding upon the legislature of South-Britain beyond their stipulated number by the act of Union, it is time they should be so, or, in the process of a few years, a swarm may be brought in upon us that may be too strong for English representatives to turn out. Remember the speech of one of your predecessors, and imprint it in your hearts: "Mr. Speaker, I hear a lion roaring in the lobby; shall we shut the door, sir, against him, or shall we let him in, to see if we are able to turn him out again?" If the present Scotch commoners, already elected, are permitted to enjoy their seats in the ensuing parliament, the number will increase upon you in another; and in time, all the subjects of England will be taxed by a majority of Scotch members: Flagrant absurdity! Intolerable yoke! In this case, which is far from being impossible, and which even perhaps is nearer taking place than the generality of people may imagine, it is not a Portion of members of the Scotch parliament sent by deputation to the British house of commons, who sit there, but it is the Scotch parliament adjourned to England. For which important reasons, we most earnestly recommend to you to propose an enquiry into the true spirit of the act of union; and as far as in you lies, by all constitutional endeavours, to exclude Scotch commoners already elected, exceeding the number of forty-five, and not representing shires or boroughs in Scotland, from a seat or voice in the British parliament; and to promote a resolution of the house of Commons, whereby they may be declared incapable to sit in that house; and that the Speaker may be ordered to issue out his warrants to the clerk of the crown to make out new writs for the electing representatives in their room, according to former precedents †.

VII. We desire and expect, that you will use your utmost endeavours, by all constitutional measures in your power, that a law may pass for restoring triennial parliaments: Triennial parliaments were established soon after ‡ the glorious revolution took place, which saved this kingdom from impending, from inevitable destruction: They were established as the best security for the constitution against the arbitrary attempts of all wicked and designing ministers in futuro; frequent elections deprive them of that enormous influence and power they now have to corrupt the representatives of the people, and to secure a

* Article 22 of the Act of Union. "A writ shal be immediately issued, &c. For the summing the sixteen peers, and for electing forty-five members, by whom Scotland is to be represented in the parliament of Great-Britain."

† "December 6, 1708. The commons ordered their Speaker to issue out his warrants to the clerk of the crown to make out new writs for the electing commissioners for the shire of Aberdeen, in the room of William Lord Haado; and for the shire of Linlithgow, in the room of James lord Johnstown, who being eldest sons of peers of Scotland, were declared to be incapable to sit in that house." How much greater the impropriety for such commoners, or any Scots-Commoner whatever, to sit in that house for English shires or boroughs!

‡ December 22, 1694.

venal majority of members in the house of commons, which might prevent, or put a stop to, all enquiries into their public conduct. These constitutional triennial parliaments were first *unconstitutionally* laid aside in the year 1716, on a *state necessity*, and when the public was thought to be in *immediate danger*; a Scotch rebellion barely quashed, and in the infancy of a new succession to the throne: *Unconstitutionally* laid aside, because *the people had no choice of their representatives*; and surely nothing could be more, extravagantly absurd than that the *representatives of the people should choose themselves, vote themselves into their own seats, and sit like pawns in their own right*, at the same time deriving their authority from the *people*: A manifest contradiction in terms! No man constitutionally can continue himself in deputation for a longer term of years than he is *deputed for*: And the house of peers and the house of commons which continued that triennial Parliament of 1716 for seven years, might by the same authority have continued it for a term still longer, might have made it *perpetual*; and this would have been an *express and absolute subversion of the third estate of the realm*. The house of commons that did it was no house of commons of England, after the expiration of the *three years* for which they were elected: at that time they became a house merely of commons, or rather *uncommon* men, and, strictly speaking, were no longer a house of parliament, or composed the *third estate of the kingdom*.

The *usurpation of these septennial parliaments* (for so, perhaps, it might be called) has been continued ever since, though the same reasons, (*state necessities*) which *then* prevailed, are no more in being, and subsist no longer; but the same reasons for establishing short and triennial parliaments remain

still, and are equally in force *now* as at the *Revolution*. Septennial parliaments have a long time been complained of as a heavy national grievance, and can be agreeable to none but ill-designing ministers, and self-interested representatives of the people; the sooner therefore they are abolished, and triennial parliaments restored, the sooner may we expect the halcyon return of public virtue, to bless these kingdoms; the sooner may we expect to bruise the head of corruption, and to keep down all aspiring, arbitrary, over-bearing favourites, ever as dangerous as obnoxious to the community. Ministers and favourites have the means of corruption now in their hands, but these would be greatly diminished, "if not only the *sessions* of parliament, but the parliament *itself* were reduced to the *ancient and primitive* constitution and practice of *frequent and new* parliaments; for as a *good ministry* will neither practice or need corruption, so it cannot be any man's intent to provide for the security of a *bad one* &c."

For these reasons, and many others which could be added, being thoroughly convinced of the utility arising to the nation from *short* parliaments, and the great danger arising to the constitution from *long ones*; and as being also a means to curb the growth and prevent the spreading of corruption, and to repair the breaches made in the constitution by the innovation of a septennial parliament, and to remedy the disappointment so severely felt by the nation in 1722, when triennial parliaments were not, according to the universal expectation of the people, restored to them, and the constitutional rights and liberties of the commons of England thereby more firmly secured and established, on the basis † built for them by their great and glorious deliverer King William, to whom we

* Lord's protest in 1716.

"It is the fate of weak princes," says Lord Lyttelton, "to think that they are never so well served as by those of whose authority the people complain the most; and to make the public hatred a ground of their confidence; as if such persons, having no other strength or protection to depend upon, must belong more to them, and be more devotedly attached to their interest."

History of Henry the second.

† In the bill of rights passed February 13, 1688-9 is the following article or clause: Art. 13. "And that for redress of all grievances, and for the amending, strengthening and preserving of the laws, parliaments ought to be held frequently."

A parliament of a long continuance seemed to be very dangerous, either to the crown or to the nation: If the conjuncture and their proceedings gave them much credit, they might grow very uneasy to the crown, as happened in King Charles the first's time; or in another situation of affairs, they might be so practised upon by the court, that they might give all the money, and all the liberties of England up, when they were to have a large share of the money, and were to be made the instruments of tyranny; as it was in King Charles the second's time. It was, likewise, hoped, that frequent parliaments would put an end to the great expence candidates put themselves to in elections: And that it would oblige the members to behave themselves so well, both with respect to the public, and in their private deportment, as to recommend them to their electors at Three years end: Whereas, when a parliament was to sit many years, members covered with pri illeges were apt to take great liberties, forgot that they represented others, and took care only of themselves. So that it was thought that England would have a truer representative, when it was chosen anew every third year, than when it run on.

Bishop Burnet's hist. Vol. II.

owe

owe religion, law, and liberty : For these reasons we do most earnestly recommend to you, our representatives, and especially if you profess *revolution principles*, to use all constitutional means in your power, that a law may be passed, in the approaching session, for limiting the duration of this *present* and all *future* parliaments to THREE YEARS AT MOST.

VIII. We do also recommend to you, to promote an enquiry, by which the constitution *itself* may be examined into according to it's *first* principles, in order to correct such abuses as may have crept in through length of time, and to supply such defects as may be wanting, and to restore it as nearly as it can be done to it's *original* principles : And also, that the representative authority of this kingdom may be more *equally* settled.

IX. We recommend to you, and strictly charge you, carefully and impartially to enquire into the conduct of all such *returning officers*, of whose proceedings complaint shall at any time be made before the house ; and to do justice to the nation by bringing all such to *condign punishment*, who shall appear to have violated the right of *freeholders and legal voters*

at elections ; thereby invading the birth-right and privilege of the British subject, and flagrantly insulting the *constitution and liberty* of their country*.

We also recommend to you, to promote a bill for laying a duty of 10s. per hundred weight on sugar, which according to the best calculation made by a late great chancellor of the exchequer, (Mr. Legge) universally acknowledged to be the most able *financier* in Europe, will raise 500,000l. per annum ; And to repeal thereby the additional tax upon beer substituted in it's room in the year 1754, and which has ever since been levied with such peculiar cruelty and oppression upon the laborious *poor* of this great kingdom ; the poor, already distressed and almost famished by the high and extravagant prices of provisions and corn ; the reduction of which high and extravagant prices we also most earnestly recommend to your consideration in parliament ; and that you will use your utmost endeavours to give relief to the crying and very alarming necessities of the indigent and industrious part of the nation, your fellow-subjects, and many of them your *constituents and electors*.

* In the house of Commons of Ireland, in the Session of 1756, the present earl of Arran, (then Sir Arthur Gore) upon a petition before the house, complaining of *undue proceedings, and a false return* for the county of Wexford, made use of this remarkable expression in a debate " that the kingdom of Ireland had been scourged by sheriffs : and moved the house that, the *high sheriff* of Wexford, having acted in an arbitrary, illegal manner, be taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms attending the house, and be committed to Newgate ; which was agreed to by the house without a division.

AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW of NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS on the Religion, Law, Government and Manners of the Turks.
2 vols. 12mo. Nourie.

This is a sensible, entertaining performance, and as it contains many things which we do not remember to have seen so accurately handled in any account of the Turkish manners we shall give an extract from it, for the entertainment of our readers.

" The Turks are strong in their parental affections, and the children reciprocal in their obedience, submission, and filial duty : such education leads them to much seeming modesty with their superiors, and the young men to great veneration towards the old. Perhaps this, with their total, and very early separation from women, has infused that remarkable bashfulness in their behaviour towards them, and occasions that respect with which they treat the sex.

A man, meeting a woman in the streets, turns his head from her, as if it were forbidden to look on her : they seem to detest an impudent woman, shun and avoid her.

Any one, therefore, among the Christians,

who may have discussions or altercations with Turks, if he has a woman of spirit, a virago for his wife, sets her to rout and brow-beat them ; and by this means not unfrequently gains his point.

The highest disgrace and shame would attend a Turk who should rashly lift his hand against a woman ; all he can venture to do, is to treat her with harsh and contemptuous words, or to go off.

The sex lay such stress on this privilege, that they are frequently apt to intulge their passions to excess, to be most unreasonable in their claims, and violent and irregular in the pursuit of them. They will importune, tease, and insult a judge on the bench ; or even the Vizir at his divan : The officers of justice do not know how to resent their turbulence : and it is a general observation, that to get well rid of them, they often give them their cause.

A remarkable scene was acted by the women at the accession of sultan Mustafa.

His Vizir, Regib Mehemet Pasha, who, towards the end of the preceding, reign, had

found himself unstable in his post, and who expected daily by the internal intrigues of the Seraglio to be deposed, neglected to provide the necessary supply of corn and rice for the yearly consumption of the city though an essential part of his duty; the publick granaries were almost empty, and less rice than usual had been imported: however, contrary to his expectation, he found himself invested with full power by the new Sultan, and rendered absolute; but then it was too late in the season for him to introduce plenty. Bread mixed up with oats, barley, millet and sand, was dear and scarce; and rice hardly to be bought at any price.

In this distress, the men bore their want with passive and sullen discontent; but the women, impatient and daring, assembled in a considerable body, and with hammers, chisels, and files, attacked the magazines, where they pretended rice was in great quantities monopolized. No opposition could stop them and whilst the publick officers were perplexed what party to take, they broke open locks, bars, and bolts, entered the magazines, took with them such quantities as they could carry off, and went away unmolested.

None of these female rioters were ever punished, as far as we knew; and if you spoke to a grave Turk about them, he would tell you with a sneer, it was only a mutiny of turbulent women.

I have heard it averred by a person of great veracity, who had lived for some years in a Sultan's *Harem* of the blood-royal, that it was impossible for women to behave with more decency and modesty than the Turkish ladies did, and that they treated each other with the greatest politeness.

In families of the higher class, where education is more exalted, where reading of their own language, or the Arabian is probably cultivated; precepts of virtue and morality, of gentle demeanor and good breeding, chastity of manners, with whatever decorates the sex, and renders them amiable, may be inculcated.

But, in general, it is known that the women who are sold or presented to their great men, either for wives or concubines, have their price and value regulated not only according to the beauty or form of the person, but according to those acquired graces, and artificial allurements, which they have industriously been taught: these are always such as may conduce to raise and inflame the passions. Hence they teach them vocal and instrumental music; certain peculiar affectations in their gait; and often such dances as to a modest spectator would appear rather indecent.

Facts by which we can be thoroughly assured of the female characteristic in Turkey, are difficult to come at; accident may throw

them in our way: one fell in mine, which, if it did not seem to suggest too uncharitable and ungenerous a way of thinking, might lead us to judge of the whole: *Crimine ab uno disce omnes.*

The Harems of great men, that is all the ladies, and their attendants, are in the summer season frequently permitted to walk abroad an airing on foot, either in the fields on the borders of the Bosphorus, or other such public places: These parties generally consist of twenty or thirty, and sometimes of forty or fifty women, according to the opulence of the master; and they are always attended by the guardians of their chastity the Black Eunuchs.

It is common with the Franks or Christian foreigners to pass over to the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus for an evening's recreation. Two of them went thither as usual with ladies, attended by Janizaries and servants. As they were returning slowly, they heard a confused noise of female voices following them. Their curiosity prompted them to see, as well as hear: They turned short, and stopped. They found these voices proceeded from two Harems, composed of near forty women; Their faithful watchmen the Blacks attended on each side, guarding them, though at some distance. One of the spectators stood longer, and with more earnestness to contemplate their figure and behaviour. He thought they would rather avoid than approach him. He was mistaken. For on a sudden, he found himself seized by a seeming dapper brisk girl, followed by the whole band; who first accosting him with indelicate amorous expletives, and after with soothing and tender expressions, attempted to unravel the mystery of his whole dress.

The force of the conflict, and the army of females about him, left him but the single resource of laughter and struggles: he could not debarra himself from such numerous, determined assailants by threats nor intreaties; nor vanquish the vehemence of their curiosity, by representing the shame to which they exposed themselves, by a behaviour so grossly and so publickly indecent.

An old janizary attending him, stood at some distance, as it were in amaze. His Mahometan bashfulness would not permit him to advance towards women; nor would he have dared to lay his hands on them: all he ventured at in the fray, was to work up a stern countenance towards the Black Eunuchs, and with a Stentorian voice to exclaim against them and their wards, telling them they were the guardians of prostitutes, rather than of modest women; and urging them to exert themselves to free the man from such importunate violators.—All in vain.

A young man of the company, a foreigner, either envying the other, or prompted by compassion

passion at seeing his untoward situation, boldly advanced; and as he spoke more Turkish than the person engaged, began to expostulate with them, sometimes with a smile, and sometimes with a frown. Whether his countenance, his form, or his greater youth, were more attractive, they at once quitted hold of their first prey, flew on him with eager and inquisitive hands, and whilst he underwent the same treatment, gave the other time to reach his boat. The youth robust and active, disengaged himself after much struggling, and at length with difficulty saved himself by flight; happy not to have been quite stripped, and to have been able to join the company with decent covering.

II. *The History of England from the Revolution to the Accession of the Brunswick Line.* By John Wilkes, Esq; vol. 1. 4to. Almon.

What is here published of this much-expected work, though it is called *volume the first*, is nothing more than an introduction of thirty nine pages very loosely printed, but at the conclusion of it, we are informed that the reigns of King William, and Queen Anne, are in the press and will speedily be published; from the present specimen, however, if we may venture to form any judgment, it will be a matter of little consequence to the world whether they are published or not; the sample before us neither contains any thing extremely new, nor extremely masterly—it is a common place declamation on the tyranny of the Stuarts from the accession of the pedant James the First to the abdication of that arbitrary bigot his grandson, and is dedicated in the following words.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Middlesex, to Truth and to Liberty, this votive offering is made by John Wilkes.

"The variety with which we are necessarily obliged to furnish our readers, will not allow us to give any considerable extract from this performance, for their own sakes therefore, we hope they will be contented with the little which we can lay before them, especially as the chief recommendation of that little, though taken from the best place of the introduction, is the popularity of its author.

"Liberty was the direct, avowed principle of the English at the Revolution, as much as of the Romans at the expulsion of the whole family of the Tarquins. Tacitus says, "*libertatem et consulum Brutus instituit*" "Brutus established liberty and the consulship." The preservation of the laws and liberties of Great Britain was the letter as well as the spirit of every declaration made by the Prince of Orange. The families of Brutus and Naffau will be gratefully remembered by all posterity as the avengers of tyranny, and the protectors of the freedom of their nation, and of mankind. The first

Brutus drove out the Tarquins, and died gloriously in the field, fighting against the enemies of his country. The last Brutus delivered Rome from the tyranny of Cæsar, and gave liberty to his fellow citizens, but he could not give that public virtue, by which alone it can be preserved and secured. The first Naffau delivered his country from the intolerable yoke of Spain and the inquisition, when Phillip II endeavoured to enslave the Netherlands. He founced the free republic of the united provinces, and fell a victim in the cause of liberty. The last Naffau preserved the independency of his own country, generously risked every thing in defence of the liberties of England, settled a just and equal plan of freedom, and made three kingdoms happy under a mild and temperate government.

"From the Revolution the sovereign and the subject have continued firm to a free and well-tempered monarchy, built on the basis of public liberty. England has been an empire of mild and equal laws, Montesquieu observes, "*ily a une nation dans le monde, qui a pour objet direct de sa constitution la liberte politique.*" "There is a nation in the world, which has for the direct end of it's constitution political liberty." *Esprit des Loix*: book 11th, chapter 5th. This is now woven into every part of our constitution, and though we were at any particular crisis betrayed or sold to our princes, though in the infinite lapse of ages a venal parliament, or a profligate soldiery, might arise, who would bargain for our liberties, the people will not fail to resume their rights, and exercise themselves on a great emergency the power they only lend to their magistrates and governors. The conduct of the Romans was remarkable, and ought to be a warning to us. They expelled the Tarquins almost as unanimously as we did the Stuarts. They boasted of being the only free nation, yet at last became the slaves of one family from generation to generation, and if now and then a faint ray of freedom beamed forth, they soon sunk again into darkness. They had made the most monstrous grants to the sovereign, *sibi omnia licere et in omnes, that to him all was lawful, and against all*, yet when Nero grew a monster of tyranny, they ordered him to be punished *more majorem*, although it is difficult to conceive how after such a formal surrender of every thing, he could be guilty of any act of injustice or tyranny. Nature remonstrated at first against so shameful a grant, and afterwards commanded the resumption."

III. *The Fool of Quality or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland, in four Volumes*, vol. 3. By Mr. Brooke. Johnston.

If there is not much order preserved in the composition of this work, it at least contains much benevolence, and though it may offend

M m 2

the rigid rules of criticism by the continual episodes into which it is branching, it cannot but be serviceable to the interests of morality — on this account we recommend it to the protection of the public, and are certain it will be found greatly superior, notwithstanding its irregularity, to most of the numberless novels which have of late years issued from the press.

IV. *The new Clarissa: A true History, by Madame de Beaumont, 2 vols. 8vo.* Nourice.

Persons of an enthusiastic turn may possibly find entertainment in this performance, but we do not think it will be highly acceptable to those who entertain the most just and liberal ideas of morality.

V. *The Orphan Daughters a Moral Tale. By the Author of Emily Willis, 2 vols. 12mo.* Noble.

A fresh repast for the craving appetites of those soft soul'd young ladies who principally exist upon the romances of a circulating library.

VI. *Light Summer Reading for Ladies: Or, the History of Lady Lucy Fenton, 3 vols. 12mo.* Robinson and Roberts.

A very just title of this present work is indeed, Light Summer Reading for Ladies.

VII. *The visiting Day, 2 vols. 8vo.* Lowndes.

If our country was to be judged of, by the number of its novels, we should certainly be thought the most amorous nation in the world, but if our literary character was to be estimated by the general merit of these productions, (and the Visiting day is no better than the generality,) there is not a nation in the world which would be more heartily laughed at by every sensible foreigner.

VIII. *The point of Honour, 2 vols. 12mo.* Noble.

We are in reality not a little embarrassed to find new modes of pressing the same sentiments; there is such a constant similarity in the flimsy compositions of the circulating library that what we say of one production might with the utmost propriety stand as the character of fifty, and therefore we shall only say of the author at present under our consideration that he is as large a dealer in love and soft nonsense as the common run of his contemporaries.

IX. *The Adventures of Miss Lucy Watson 3 vols. 12mo.* Nicol.

Much love as usual, deep distress, and monstrous improbability.

X. *Medical Transactions, published by the College of Physicians in London, vol. 1 8vo.* Dooley.

In this performance the medical reader will meet with many useful discoveries made by gentlemen of the first eminence in the physical world, and it is unnecessary to say any thing farther in its recommendation.

XI. *An Answer to Mr. Horace Walpole's*

late Work, entitled Historic Doubts on the Reign and Life of King Richard the Third. by F. W. G. of the Middle Temple, 1 vol. 4to. White.

The author of this answer, if he is not a very able writer is at least a very civil one, and we may always be certain that a man is not wholly without merit who entertains a modest idea of his own abilities.

XII. *A Defence of my Uncle. Translated from the French of M. De Voltaire, 1 small vol. 8vo.* Bladen.

This is a strange, yet not unentertaining, Medley of Essays upon subjects extremely opposite; those, however, who are acquainted with the whimsies of Voltaire, will not be surprized at finding an agreeable composition of oddities.

XIII. *Some proposals towards preventing the Growth of Popery: Humbly addressed to his Diocesan by a Country Parson, 12. 8vo.* Baldwin.

This pamphlet is on a subject of real importance, but matters of religion in these days are much too inelegant for a circle of fashionable readers.

XIV. *The immediate necessity of building a Lazzaretti for a regular Quarantine after the Italian Manner, to avoid the Plagues &c. 38 pages 4to.* Murdoch.

This article too, like the foregoing, deserves to be seriously considered by the great, but we fear they are too much taken up with their own squabbles to pay a necessary attention to the business of the nation.

XV. *The new Foundling-Hospital for Wit being a Collection of several curious Pieces in Verse and Prose by Lord Chesterfield and other eminent persons, 1 vol. 12mo. no bookseller's name.*

The contents of this collection have been several times printed in various periodical publications, yet they are in general very far from deserving such a distinction, and reflect rather a discredit than an honour upon the present compiler.

XVI. *The importance of Faith to which is added a Sketch of the Almighty's proceedings with his Creature Man, Octavo, 3, Pages, Becket.*

This may possibly be a useful tract, to a reader of a religious cast, but we cannot promise that it will give those of a contrary turn any extraordinary satisfaction.

XVII. *The Upholsterer's Letter to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; now Lord Chatham: To which are prefixed some preliminary Remarks, 8vo. 31 pages.* Newbery.

A flippant composition of affected importance which probably never was read, but by some unfortunate reviewer, who is obliged to wade through the mire of the most intolerable publications.

XVIII. *The Triumph of Love and Beauty, or the History of Mr. Wallace and his Family, 2 vol. 12mo.* Robinson and Roberts.

Though

Though we omitted to put the present novel in the immediate catalogue of the romances which we have characterised, it is nevertheless too much of a piece with these productions to merit any particular observation.

XIX. *Reflections on Inland Navigations*, &c. 48 pages 8vo. Cadell.


Our inland navigations are of great importance to the happiness of this kingdom and scarcely any thing can be written on the

subject without meriting the notice of government.

XX. *An infallible Remedy for the high Prices of Provisions*, 4. pages 8vo. Bingley

We have had many political nostrums lately published to remove the distresses of the poor, but, notwithstanding the boasted infallibility of the present pamphleteer, we think him as little calculated to answer those desirable ends as any of his predecessors.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

 N April 18 and 29, a great mob assembled about the King's Bench, but no outrages were committed, till the last mentioned day, when, assisting Mr. Wilkes should be set at liberty, they pulled down the railing, &c. and made a bonfire of them before the prison: Twelve of the rioters were taken into custody and sent to prison. On the 30th the peace officers kept all quiet, without any military assistance. Soon after a guard of soldiers was sent to preserve the peace. On the 9th instant, at night, a number of people assembled about the Mansion-house, some of whom were seized. On that day the mob being more numerous about the King's Bench prison, several were secured. On the 10th there was a great riot, and the justices ordered the riot act to be read; but whilst it was reading, stones and brickbats being flung, the soldiers on duty received orders to fire, and a youth, the son of Mr. Allen, master of the Horse-shoe inn, in Blackman-street, whose curiosity had drawn him to the spot, was killed. He was, it seems a young man of an inoffensive character, and was pursued by some soldiers, to an outhouse of his father's and there slaughtered, in vain imploring mercy, and protesting he had been guilty of no offence. Six others were afterwards killed on the spot, and above fifteen wounded, some of which are since dead.

On the 11th the following proclamation was published:

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS it has been represented unto us, That divers dissolute and disorderly persons have, of late, frequently assembled themselves together in a riotous and unlawful manner, to the disturbance of the publick peace; and, particularly, that large bodies of seamen, consisting of several thousands, have assembled tumultuously upon the river Thames; and, under a pretence of the insufficiency of the wages allowed by the merchants and others, have, in the most daring manner, taken possession, by violence, of several outward-bound ships ready to sail, and, by unbending the sails, and striking the yards

and topmasts, have stopped them in the prosecution of their voyages; and that these acts of violence have been accompanied with threats of still greater outrages; which have spread terror and alarm among those the most likely to be immediately affected thereby: and it has been further represented to us, That some of the said dissolute and disorderly persons have audaciously attempted to deter and intimidate the civil magistrates from doing their duty. We having taken the same into our serious consideration, and being duly sensible of the mischievous consequences that may ensue from the continuance or repetition of such disorders, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy-council, to issue this our royal proclamation; hereby strictly requiring and commanding the lord-mayor, and other the justices of the peace of our city of London, and also the justices of the peace of our city and liberties of Westminster and borough of Southwark, and of our counties of Middlesex, Surry, and Kent, and all other our peace officers, That they do severally use their utmost endeavours, by every legal means in their power, effectually to prevent and suppress all riots, tumults, and unlawful assemblies; and to that end to put in due execution the laws and statutes now in force for preventing, suppressing, and punishing, the same; and that all our loving subjects be aiding and assisting therein: And we do further graciously declare, That the said magistrates and all others acting in obedience to this our command, may rely on our royal protection and support in so doing.

Given at our court at St. James's the 11th day of May, 1768, in the eighth year of our reign.

The same day the coroner's inquest on the body of young Allen was held, when they brought in a verdict of wilful murder against lieut. Murray, corporal M'Lauchlan, and MacLaine, a grenadier: Two of whom have since been admitted bail.

SATURDAY, 30.

Whitehall. It being his majesty's royal intention, that the parliament, which is summoned to meet on Tuesday the 10th day of May next, should then meet and sit: The
king

king has been pleased to direct a commission to pass the great seal, appointing and authorising his royal highness the duke of Gloucester, his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, Thomas lord archbishop of Canterbury, and other lords, to open and hold the said parliament on the said 10th day of May, being the day of the return of the writs of summons.

WEDNESDAY, May 4.

The convocations of Canterbury and York were prorogued to July 22.

SATURDAY, 7.

The sailors began to assemble in large bodies, forcibly unbent the topsails of several ships ready to sail, and declaring no ship should sail, unless their wages were raised by the merchants. On the 9th they assembled in Stepney-fields to the number of several thousands, and some articles of a petition to parliament were drawn up. On the 11th a large body went through the city to Westminster with the said petition; but means were used by some ship-masters and other gentlemen, to send them back somewhat pacified, nor have there any mischief been done by these useful but mistaken men; though for some time their refractoriness put a stop to all mercantile business.

At half an hour past ten o'clock, came on at Westminster-hall, before all the judges of the court of King's bench, a hearing respecting the illegality of Mr. Wilkes's outlawry. The case was opened by Mr. Sergeant Glyn, in favour of Mr. Wilkes, who was answered by Mr. Thurlow, and a reply made by Mr. Glyn; on which the judges were pleased to observe, that both the gentlemen had made use of very learned arguments, and quoted many precedents and cases which had at various times altered their opinions, and as they were desirous of maturely considering the several arguments made use of by the two learned council, their lordship's thought proper to appoint a further hearing the beginning of next term.

THURSDAY, 10.

Westminster. This day the new parliament met; and his majesty's commission, empowering Thomas archbishop of Canterbury, Charles lord Camden, chancellor of Great Britain, Charles earl Gower, president of his majesty's council, and several lords therein named, to open and hold the said parliament, was read in the presence of both houses. And the commons were directed to choose their speaker, and to present him tomorrow at twelve o'clock at noon, to the lords commissioners.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

James Sampson was executed at Tyburn, pursuant to his sentence, for robbing the library of the right hon. Henry Seymour Conway, of bank notes to the value of 500*l.* and afterwards setting it on fire, by piling up a

number of papers round a lighted candle, which he placed on the table near the chimney. It appeared on the trial, that all General Conway's servants had lived with him a considerable time, and behaved well, so that he could not suspect any of them; and the reason of suspecting the real person, was a peculiarity of character written on the 500*l.* note, which a young man had changed the same morning at the Bank. The clerks of the Bank were therefore desired to call on Mr. Sampson, as on business, and, in Mr. Conway's presence, to give a signal, in case he was the person they had seen before; which signal being given, he was taken into custody, and confessed the crime. — He was introduced to general Conway, during the late war, as a draughtsman, and served under him in that capacity, while he was in Germany; since which the general had procured him a draughtsman's place in the tower. On account of the pavement being up in Holborn, he was carried by Smithfield to Cow-cross, through Turnmill-street, and so through the King's-road to Tyburn.

The hon. house of Commons presented Sir John Cust, Bart. as their speaker, to the lords commissioners in the house of Peers, who being approved of, they returned back, when he took the chair; after which they began to swear in the new members.

The lords commissioners observed in their speech to both houses of Parliament, that they were, by the king's command, to acquaint them, that his majesty had not called them together at this unusual season of the year in order to lay before them any matters of general business, but merely to give them an opportunity of dispatching certain parliamentary proceedings, which his majesty's desire of providing, at all events, for the welfare and security of his good subjects, made him wish to see completed as soon as possible, and with that dispatch which the publick convenience as well as their own required; that his majesty, at the same time, had commanded them to assure them of his perfect confidence in this parliament; and that he had the strongest reason to expect every thing from their advice and assistance, that loyalty, wisdom, and zeal for the public good, can dictate or suggest.

FRIDAY, 13.

The princess Louisa-Anne, sister of the king, third daughter of the late prince of Wales, died of a decline in the twentieth year of her age. [The next day the usual orders for mourning were issued from the lord Chamberlain, the earl Marshal, the War, and Admiralty offices, and a stop was put to all public diversions 'till her royal highness's interment.]

The following address of the houses of lords and commons, was presented to his majesty.

Most

Most gracious sovereign,

"We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our most hearty thanks for that gracious and paternal attention to the welfare of your people, which has induced your majesty, at this time, to interpose your own more immediate authority for putting an end to that dangerous disturbance of the public peace, those outrageous acts of violence to the prosperity of your majesty's subjects, and that most audacious defiance of the authority of the civil magistrates, which have of late prevailed to so alarming a degree in and near this great metropolis.

Your majesty's express command, signified by your royal proclamation, that all the laws, for preventing, suppressing, and punishing, all riots, tumults, and unlawful assemblies, be put into immediate execution; will, we hope, effectually prevent the continuance or repetition of these disorders.

But should any of your majesty's subjects continue so lost to all sense of their own true interest, as well as duty, as to go on to interrupt, by their lawless and desperate practices, that quiet and peaceable enjoyment of every right and privilege allotted to each individual among us by our excellent constitution, which it has ever been your majesty's first object and chief glory to secure and perpetuate to us all; permit us, your majesty's truly dutiful and grateful subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament assembled, to assure your majesty of our ready concurrence in every measure that may contribute to enable your majesty most effectually to maintain the public authority, and carry the laws into due execution; and of our determined resolution, most cheerfully and vigorously to support your majesty against every attempt to create difficulty or disturbance to your majesty's government.

Abley Couper, cler. parliamentor.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

My lords and gentlemen,

"I receive with great satisfaction this loyal, dutiful, and seasonable address of both houses of parliament. It is with the utmost concern, that I see this spirit of outrage and violence prevailing among different classes of my subjects. I am however convinced, that the vigorous exertion of lawful authority, which I will continue to enforce, joined to your support and assistance, will have the desired effect of restoring quiet and good order among my subjects."

SUNDAY, 15.

The remains of Mr. Allen, junr. shot in St. George's fields, were decently interred in Newington-church-yard, attended by near 50,000 people.

MONDAY, 16.

Being the last day of of term, Mr. Sergeant Glynn moved the court of King's-bench, Westminster, before Lord Mansfield and the rest of the judges, to admit Mr. Wilkes to bail 'till next term; and after hearing several learned arguments, the court was of opinion it could not be done.

SATURDAY, 21.

At about ten o'clock at night the corpse of her late royal highness the princess Louisa-Anne, after lying in state that day in the prince's chamber, was privately interred in the royal vault in king Henry the seventh's chapel.

The procession began between nine and ten from the prince's chamber to the abbey, where the body was received by the dean, who performed the funeral service.

The minute guns at the tower began firing about nine at night, and St. Paul's bell and those of most of the churches in London and Westminster tolled every minute, and continued 'till her royal highness's body was interred.

The supporters of the pall were, Lady Godolphin, Lady Boston, Lady Masham, and Lady Edgcombe. The Duchess of Manchester was chief mourner; and the Countesses of Litchfield, Plymouth, Coventry, Sussex, Harrington, Essex, Holderness, Scarborough, Oxford, and Pomfret, were assistants to the chief mourner.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when Thomas James Pangrifice, for sheep-stealing, Mary Hinde, for drowning an infant, James Bohannon, and William Johnson, for house breaking, received sentence of death. One to be transported for fourteen years, twenty-four for seven years, and one to be whipped. Green and Gibbathorp, were tried for murder (see p. 227.) and acquitted.

Westminster. This day, the lords being met, a message was sent to the honourable house of commons by sir Francis Molineux, gentleman usher of the black rod, acquainting them, that the lords, authorised by virtue of his majesty's commission, for declaring his royal assent to several acts agreed upon by both houses, do desire the immediate attendance of this honourable house in the house of peers, to hear the commission read; and the commons being come thither, the said commission, empowering the lord high chancellor of Great-Britain, the duke of Northumberland, Lord Weymouth, Lord Lovel and Holland, Lord Harwich, and several other lords therein mentioned, to declare and notify the royal assent to the said acts, was read accordingly, and the royal assent given to,

An act for further continuing certain laws to prohibit, for a limited time, the exportation

exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch; and also the extraction of low wines and spirits from wheat and wheat flour; for further allowing the importation of wheat, and wheat flour, barley, barley meal, and pulse, free of duty, into this kingdom, from any part of Europe; and for allowing the importation of oats, and oatmeal, rye, and rye-meal, into this kingdom, for a limited time, free of duty; and also for continuing such other laws as will expire before the beginning of the next session of parliament.

And to one private bill.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

In the morning a courier arrived express from the court of Brunswick to Carleton-house, and afterwards went to Richmond to their majesties, who brought the agreeable news of her royal highness the princess of Brunswick being safely delivered of another daughter; on hearing of which her royal highness the princess Dowager of Wales (who was at Kew) came to town to Carleton house, for the first time since the death of her late royal highness princess Louisa Anne.

Besides the riots and unlawful assemblies before mentioned, a body of sawyers rose on the 10th. and destroyed the saw-mill, lately erected at Limehouse, by Mr. Dingley; for the discovery of the perpetrators of which violence, a pardon and 200l. reward have been offered; also a pardon and the same reward for the apprehending such persons as were concerned in a riot and other detrimental acts at the house of Mr. Russel, distiller in the Borough of Southwark. The coalheavers on the same day assembled on Tower-hill, resolved not to work 'till their wages were advanced from 8d. to 1s. per chaldron. About four the next morning, they went to several wharfs, and obliged all the men to leave work and join them; stopped all the carts laden with coal, flower, or wood, and put all business at the wharfs at a stand: thus they continued to act for some days, when obtaining better terms of their masters they returned to work. The journeymen coopers, the journeymen tailors, and other handicrafts lately assembled upon the like occasion, but were prevailed upon to disperse peaceably.

On the 26th of April came on at Holyrood house Edinburgh, the election of sixteen peers for Scotland, when the dukes of Argyle, Athol, and Gordon; the earls of Marchmont, Morton, Abercorn, Loudon, Strathmore, Macbr, Bute, Eglington, Dunmore and Roseberry; the Viscount Irwin and Stormont, and Lord Cathcart, were elected. Roseberry and Irwin, are new ones.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

March 6. **M**atthew Tyrwhit, Esq; was married to Miss Blakeley,

— 12. Lady Diana Spencer, to the hon. Mr. Beauchamp.

April 14. John Radcliffe, Esq; Member for St. Alban's, to Lady Frances Howard, Sister of the Earl of Carlisle—17. Hon. Raby Vane, to Miss Sayer—19. Samuel Turner, Esq; to Miss Peggy Burton—20. William Pigot, Esq; to Miss Wolesley, of Wolesley, in Staffordshire—21. Tho. Glegg, Esq; to Miss Cholmley—23. Right hon. Earl of Kerry, to Mrs. Daly, Sister of the Countess of bowth.

Lately, Rev. Dr. Vane, to Miss Tempest—John Edwards, jun. Esq; to Miss Lloyd—Mr. Thomas Halley, to Miss Ann Bertram—James Mason, jun. Esq; to Miss Haywood—Mr. Samuel Turner, to Miss Peggy Barton, a 10,000l. fortune—Mr. Gravatt, Banker, to Miss Evans—George Peake, Esq; to Miss Ann Gage—William Hayter, Esq; to Miss Egerton—Isaac Piquenet, Esq; to Miss Le Merchant—Mr. Benfield to Miss Farrant—Earl of Rothes to Miss Jane Maitland, 2d daughter of Capt. Maitland of Soutra.

March 2. Mrs. Upton, of Woodstock-Greet, was delivered of a daughter—25. Lady Betty Gallini, of a son—25. Lady Garlies, of a son, named Geo. Stuart—27. Mrs. Guernier, of Bond-street, of a daughter—Countess of Buckingham, of a daughter—Lady Mont-Florence, of a son and heir—31. Lady of Sir Thomas Frankland, bart. of a daughter.

Lately, Lady Wake, of a son and heir—Lady of General Gage, of a son and daughter, at New York—Mrs. Payne-George, of a daughter—Duchess of Buccleugh, of a son and heir—Mrs. Thrale, of a daughter—Countess of Strathmore, of a daughter—Lady Betty Craven, of a son—Lady of the Bishop of St. David's, of a daughter—Mrs. Walwyn, of Bentinck-street, of a son and heir—Hon. Miss Eden, of a son.

DEATHS.

March 4. **M**ISS Wortley Montague, daughter of the Lord Ruthven—Lady Cathrine Wemyss, spouse of Lieut. Gen. Wemyss, of Edinburgh Castle—3. William Tyler, Esq; Deputy of Aldersgate Ward, a commissioner of lieutenantancy, &c.—Cholmley Deering, Esq; Uncle to Sir Edward Deering, bart.

To admit more of the list, which we have repeatedly promised, a considerable part of the Chronologer, with the Foreign Affairs are omitted 'till our next, when they will be completed; and the remainder of the list, to May 31, inserted.

Many excellent pieces from our correspondents are also deferred, for want of room; but due honour will be paid them hereafter.

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer*;

For JUNE, 1768.

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With a fine PORTRAIT OF
FREDERICK, LORD BALTIMORE,
 FROM
 AN ORIGINAL PAINTING;
 AND

The PLAN of the ROAD from LONDON to BERWICK, continued.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Paternoster Row;
 Of whom may be had, complete Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or
 stitched, or any single Month to complete Sets.

Bank Stock	India Stock	Son-Sea Stock	Old S.S. Ann.	New S.S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 p. C. confol.	3 1/2 per C 1756	3 1/2 per C 1758	4 per C. confol.	4 per C. 1761.	In. Bond prmm.	Long Ann.	Scrp.	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Deal.	Weather London
272 1/2	272 1/2		93	93	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	16 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 15 6	N. E.	fine
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273 1/2	273 1/2		93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	17 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 15 6	S. E.	fine
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278 1/2	278 1/2		92 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	99 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	16 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 16 0	N. W.	fair
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278 1/2	278 1/2		92 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	99 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	17 0	28 1/2	95 1/2	13 17 6	E.	rain

CHARLES CORBETT, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, Stock-Exchange, who buys and sells in the Stocks by Commission, and transacts the Lottery Business as usual.

Market Lane Exchange	Barnegtoke	Everham.	Farnham.	Henley.	Worcester.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Monmouth.	London.
Wheat 4ss. od. to 5ss.	15l. to 16l. 0	5s. 8d to 6s. ad	14l. 0s. to 15l.	13l on load	42s to 47 qr	56s to 64	qu 7s 06d buffel	7s 6d bu. 9½	7s bufl. to gal	Hay per load 27s to 52
Barley 20s. od. to 25s.	23s. to 24s.	3s. 5d to 3s. 6d	27s to 28s. od	28s to 28 qr	22s to 24	34s to 35	0 3d to 3 3d	0s od to 4s od	4s 2d to 4s 4d	Straw from 14s. to 19
Oats 11s. od. to 17s	16s to 18s	2s 6d to 3s. od	18s to 21s	16s od to 18	15s to 17	22s to 24	0 3d to 3s 6d	2s 6d to 0s od	2s 1d to 2s 0d	Coals 44s. per chald.
Beans 18s. to 26s. od.	24s to 26s	5s 0d to 0s. od.	8s to 30s	26s to 30 od	0s to 0s	32s to 54	3s 6d to 3 8d	0s to 0s od	0s 0d to 0s 0d	Hops 21. to 21. 6s

T H E LONDON MAGAZINE,

For J U N E, 1768.

MEMOIRS of the BALTIMORE FAMILY.

With a Head of the present Lord finely engraved.



THE original descent of this family of Calvert, is from an ancient and noble house of that surname in the earldom of Flanders, whence they were transplanted into the northern parts of England; of whom Leonard Calvert, Esq; was seated at Danbywiske in the county of York, and by Alicia, daughter to John Crossland of Crossland in that county, Esq; was father of Sir George Calvert, who became an eminent person in the reign of King James I. and raised his family to the honour it now enjoys.

He was born at Kiplin, near Richmond, in the North Riding of Yorkshire (at which place he expended much money in building) and after an education in grammar learning, became a commoner of Trinity college, Oxford, in Lent term 1593, being then in his 15th year, and 23d of February 1596, took the degree of A.B. as he did that of A.M. 30 August, 1605, the king being then entertained at Oxford; and afterwards leaving the college, he travelled beyond the seas for a time.---On his return, he was appointed 3 September, 1606, prothonotary and keeper of the writs, bills, files, records, and rolls, within the province of Connaught and county of Thomond, also clerk of the crown and peace, and clerk of the assizes and *nisi prius* throughout the same, for life; but he surrendered this office 1 April, 1626, to King Charles. And being esteemed a person of great knowledge and penetration in state affairs, his abilities recommended him to be chief clerk to Sir Robert Cecil, secretary of state; all which time, and June, 1-68.

for several years after, when Sir Robert was advanced to the office of Lord High Treasurer, he retained him, and made use of his prudence and fidelity in many weighty matters, procuring for him afterwards the post of one of the clerks of the privy-council.

On the 29th of September, 1617, he received the honour of knighthood from the king at Hampton-Court, and on the 15th of February, 1618, was appointed (and sworn the 17th) Sir Thomas Lake's successor, in the office of secretary of state to his majesty; who, having before used his help in many matters of moment, did oftener afterwards, to his great benefit and advantage, as he was better acquainted with state affairs, and more diligent in dispatching business, than his fellow secretary, Sir Robert Naunton; so that his majesty, 2 May, 1620, granted him 1000 l. a year, to be received from the customs, in addition to his salary, but he voluntarily resigned the office in 1624 on this occasion. Having changed his religion, he freely confessed to the king, that he was then become a Roman Catholick, so that he must either be wanting to his trust, or violate his conscience in discharging his office; which ingenuity of his so highly affected the king, that he continued him of the privy council all his reign, having in 1621 made him a large grant of lands in Ireland, and by letters patent, bearing date at Wellin. 16 Feb. 1624, advanced him to the peerage, by the title of baron Baltimore, being then member of parliament for the university of Oxford, soon after which he repaired into Ireland, to reside there for some time.

By his will, dated 14 April 1632, he left all his estates in England, Ireland, or elsewhere, to his son Cecil, whom he appointed executor, and desired his noble and ancient friends, the lord viscount Wentworth and the Lord Cottington, to be overseers, whom he

N n 2

humbly

humbly requests to have a care of his poor family, and to patronize and love it, as they had been pleased to do unto him, ever since their first acquaintance in court and elsewhere. He gives among his kindred at Kiplie in the north, the sum of 20*l.* to be disposed at the discretion of his executor, because he knew the parties.

He married Anne, daughter to George Mynne of Hertingfordbury in the county of Hertford, Esq; (who died 20 May, 1581, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Thomas Wroth of Durance in Enfield, Middlesex, knt. who died 14 August 1613) and departing this life in London 15 April, 1632, in the 53d year of his age, was buried in the chancel of St. Dunstan's church in the West, in Fleetstreet, having issue six sons and five daughters; viz. Cecil, his successor; Leonard, appointed 10 February, 1621, Prothonotary and keeper of the writs, &c. in Connaught and Thomond, in reversion, after his father's death, with the fee of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Irish, to be received out of the casualties of that province; but 1 April, 1626, he surrendered this office to the crown, and in 1633 was by his brother constituted the first governor of Maryland, jointly with Jeremy Hawley and Thomas Cornwallis, Esqrs. George; Francis, who died before his father; Henry; John, who died young; Anne, married to William Peaseley, Esq; Dorothy and Elizabeth, both died unmarried; Grace, married to Sir Robert Talbot of Cartown in the county of Kildare, Bart. and Hellen.

Lady Calvert, their mother, lies buried under a monument, on the north side of the chancel of Hertingfordbury church.

Cecil, the second Lord Baltimore, was present in the parliament, 4 November, 1634, and married Anne, third daughter to Thomas, Lord Arundel of Wardour, by his second wife Anne, daughter to Miles Philipson of Crooke in Westmoreland, Esq; which Lady dying in 1649, was buried in the chancel of Tisbury church, Wilts.

John, the third Lord Baltimore, succeeded his father, and was present in King James's Irish parliament of 1689,

but dying soon after, he left the honour to his son Charles, the fourth lord, who was outlawed for high treason in Ireland, notwithstanding he never was in the kingdom; which his lordship representing to King William, his majesty, by privy seal from Kensington, 25 January, 1691, ordered the outlawry to be reversed; and in the act, (to hinder the reversal of several outlawries and attainders, passed 9 Will.) it was provided, that nothing therein should extend to confirm his outlawry, for any crime committed by him since 5 November, 1688. --- His lordship was thrice married, and deceasing 21 February, 1714, aged eighty-five years, was buried the 26th in St. Pancras church, Middlesex, and succeeded by his only son.

Benedict-Leonard, the fifth Lord, who being in danger of losing his property in Maryland by the act, which requires all Roman-catholic heirs to profess the protestant religion, on forfeiture of their estates, did, 3 January, 1713, publicly renounce the errors of the church of Rome, and was admitted into the communion of the church of England, by the bishop of Hereford; after which he was chosen in the first parliament of King George I. member for Harwich in Essex. --- On 2 January, 1698, he married the Lady Charlotte Lee, eldest daughter to Edward-Henry, the first earl of Litchfield, by the Lady Charlotte Fitz-Roy his wife, natural daughter of King Charles II. by Barbara, duchess of Cleveland, and dying 16 April, 1715, was buried 2 May at Epsom in Surry, having issue by her, who died in London 20 July, 1731, four sons and three daughters.

Benedict-Leonard, born 20 September, 1700, was F. R. S. member of parliament for Harwich, and in December, 1726, constituted governor of Maryland, but finding himself in an ill state of health, he resigned that post to Samuel Ogle, Esq; and embarking for England, 18 May, 1752, died in the passage 1 June, and was buried in the sea.

Edward-Henry, born 31 August, 1701, was appointed, 12 February, 1728, commissary-general, and president of the council in Maryland, but

is dead, leaving a widow, who, 15 October 1741, was married to James Fitz-Gerald of the Middle-Temple, Esq;

Cecil, born in November 1702.

Daughter Charlotte, a twin with her brother Cecil, was married to Thomas Breerwood, and died in December, 1744.

Jane, born in November 1703.

Barbara, born 5 October, 1704, died an infant.

Charles, the sixth Lord Baltimore, was born 29 September, 1699, and 27 June, 1731, was appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber to his royal highness Frederick, prince of Wales, in which year, 10 December, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and returned to parliament in May, 1734, for St. Germans in Cornwall. In April, 1736, he was constituted warden of the Stannaries; in September, 1740, steward of the prince of Wales's manor of Kennington in Surry, belonging to the dukedom of Cornwall, and in October that year chosen a member of the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts.——In May 1741 and 1747 he was elected representative of the county of Surry in parliament; and 13 March, 1741, appointed one of the commissioners of the admiralty, which he resigned in April, 1745; and was made cofferer of the prince of Wales's household, and surveyor-general of the Duchy lands in Cornwall.

On 20 July, 1730, he married Mary, youngest daughter to Sir Theodore Janssen, of Wimbeldon in Surry, barr. merchant of London, director of the East-India and South-sea companies, and member of parliament 1 Geo. I. for Yarmouth (who died 22 September, 1748, by his wife Williamza, daughter to Sir Robert Henley of the Grange in Hampshire) by whom he had two sons, Frederick his heir; and —, born 21 January, 1737, who died young; and three daughters, of whom Frances-Dorothy died 5 March, 1736. And his lordship departing this life, 24 April, 1751, at his house near Erith in Kent, was succeeded by his only son,

Frederick, the seventh and present Lord Baltimore, proprietor and governor of Maryland, who was born 6 February, 1731, and after his return

from his travels, married 9 March, 1753, the lady Diana Egerton, youngest daughter of Scrope, duke of Bridgewater, by his second wife the Lady Rachael Russel, sister to John duke of Bedford.

Title. Frederick Calvert, Baron Baltimore of Baltimore in the county of Longford; so created 16 February, 1624, 22 Jac. I.

The HISTORY of Sir WILBRAHAM WENTWORTH, concluded from our Magazine of last Month.

THE good natured family which took so kind a notice of Mr. Harrington, for that was the name assumed by Mr. Wentworth, was Colonel Mortimer's.—It consisted of the colonel, his lady, Miss Mortimer their daughter, and Miss Dashwood a distant relation—the colonel and his lady were people of the first breeding, and, if any thing could equal the politeness of their behaviour, it was the benevolence of their hearts.—Miss Mortimer, though the apparent heiress of a large fortune, and extremely amiable in her person, was affable and condescending—she did not imagine that opulence gave her any claim to extraordinary respect, nor did she believe that a fine face could furnish her with a just title to be arrogant—on the contrary, she considered sweetness of temper to be one of the most essential ingredients in the composition of the female character, and strove rather to merit the good opinion of her friends, than to obtain their admiration—the charms of her person however, and the gentleness of her manners, were not the only accomplishments which distinguished her; she had a fine understanding admirably cultivated, and was mistress of a sprightliness so captivating, that, to make use of a strong metaphor, she pleased her acquaintance up to an actual pain of vivacity.

Mr. Harrington found great entertainment in the company of this amiable young lady, but the just sensibility which he felt for her merit could by no means render him unmindful to the attractions of Miss Dashwood. This young lady was no less formed for general esteem than her beautiful relation, and yet she was distinguished by very different accomplishments.

Miss

Miss Mortimer, for instance, was the very soul of cheerfulness, whereas a continual air of dejection sat on the features of Miss Dashwood—the first loved company and conversation, the latter was remarkably silent and fond of retirement—Miss Dashwood, however, was no way surpassed either in depth of sense, or dignity of sentiment by Miss Mortimer—and if her fair cousin's vivacity rendered her universally beloved, she possessed a voice which, to borrow an expression from Milton,

“ Could take pris'ner
The transc'd soul, and lap it in elysium.”

Upon the whole, if there was a sweetness in Miss Mortimer's face, that excited love, there was a majesty in Miss Dashwood's that commanded respect; and, if the endless good humour of the one gave every body pleasure, there was a softness in the melancholy air of the other which filled the whole soul with a tenderness unutterable—Not to trespass unnecessarily on the reader's patience, Mr. Harrington considered Miss Mortimer with esteem—Miss Dashwood he beheld with reverence—his different sensations for each increased with his acquaintance, and while the first imperceptibly engaged his friendship, the latter as imperceptibly took possession of his heart—Mr. Harrington was himself naturally grave, and he found a congenial something in Miss Dashwood which rivetted his inclination; desirous therefore of rendering himself agreeable to a lady, on whom his felicity immediately depended, he doubled his assiduities to please her, and did not despair of obtaining his father's consent could he but happily make her propitious to his wishes—Satisfied of this, he went so far as to open the secret of his passion to Colonel Mortimer, and the two ladies, requesting their influence with Miss Dashwood, and declaring he must be miserable for ever unless she condescended to approve his addresses.—Colonel Mortimer was a man of great prudence, though he was a man of great honour—and could not enter warmly into the interests of a man in such an affair with whole fortune and connexions he was wholly unacquainted—he believed Mr. Harrington to

be a person of condition, he found him amiable in his person, enlarged in his mind, and finished in his education—but still a marriage with his relation, a relation too immediately under his protection, was a business of importance in which compliments were entirely out of the case; he accordingly declined to assist Mr. Harrington's views at that time, but politely hinted that he should in a short time return to England, and that if Mr. Harrington still retained his sentiments for Miss Dashwood, and could make a settlement suitable to her fortune, there was not any body whom he would sooner recommend to her for a husband.

Just as Colonel Mortimer had given this reply, Miss Dashwood entered the room, and begging Mr. Harrington would favour her with a short audience she proceeded in the following manner—“ I have just this moment been informed by Miss Mortimer, Sir, that you honour me with a very favourable opinion, and I will neither doubt your veracity nor my own little merits so far as to imagine a circumstance of this nature wholly impossible—But, Sir, I should be utterly unworthy the attachment you profess for me, if I was to delude you with the shadow of a hope, where I do not mean to give the least encouragement—I am therefore under a necessity of declaring that I never can be yours.—Your person and manners are unexceptionable Mr. Harrington, and there is not a gentleman of my acquaintance who possesses a higher place in my esteem:—Yet, Sir, notwithstanding this acknowledgement, I must beg to decline your addresses,—and to convince you I must—I will now candidly own what I never before confessed—that any heart I possess is already engaged—engaged Sir romantically, nay ridiculously to a man I never saw nor possibly ever shall—but it is unalterably fixed—I have a right to indulge my peculiarity—and after this information I am sure you will have too much pride, as well as too much humanity, to distress me with any solicitation.”

The moment Miss Dashwood ended, she quitted the room in very visible confusion, and Mr. Harrington sat in a state of inconceivable surprize staring wildly at Colonel Mortimer, who seem-

ed himself to labour under no inconsiderable degree of astonishment.---Mr. Harrington with a deep sigh at last recovered himself, and promised to sustain his fate with as much fortitude as possible, wishing that a continual round of felicity might be the lady's portion, though he could expect nothing but endless wretchedness for his own.---Colonel Mortimer---saw his distress, and pitied him---but the colonel's pity was a very trifling consolation, especially when he said that his cousin was a very extraordinary young woman---that she must have her own way, or she would probably quit his family, being not only independent, but extremely affluent in her circumstances.

In a little time after this, Colonel Mortimer and his family returned to England, leaving poor Harrington to brood in secret over the anguish of his own reflections.---Harrington's parting with these deserving people was a considerable aggravation of his distress---though refused as a lover by Miss Dashwood he still visited at the Colonel's with his usual assiduity, and was even received with an increased regard on account of the implicit submission, which he paid to that lady's injunctions---this in some measure soothed the bitterness of his disappointment, he found a melancholy kind of pleasure in looking at, or conversing with, the object of his affections, and flattered himself that time would restore his former tranquility;---but the moment he lost this consolation, he became a victim to the most poignant despair, and would probably have fallen a sacrifice to his passion, if the death of his father which happened about this time, had not driven the tide of sorrow into a new channel, and opened a scene of business that helped, in some measure, to rescue him from the gloom of his own imagination.

It was now so long since the unfortunate affair in which Mr. Harrington wounded his antagonist, that he was under no apprehension of setting out to England on the first intelligence, especially as the gentleman had perfectly recovered---he therefore departed with the utmost expedition---and when his father's funeral was solemnized, every debt discharged, and his mother of whom he was extremely

fond settled to his wish, the first object which recurred to his memory was the sum of which his grandfather had been said to defraud the poor Mrs. Ormsby. On a minute examination into the affair he found the charge against his ancestor was but too just, and he determined immediately to restore what could not honestly belong to him.---His fortune was extremely ample, not less than eight thousand a year with a prodigious sum of ready money, consequently there could be no necessity for procrastinating the payment; accordingly, ordering his steward to get bills ready to the amount of twenty thousand pounds, he desired him to carry them with a letter which he had written to Captain Ormsby.---“ Captain Ormsby is dead, Sir, answered the steward, and so is Mrs. Ormsby”---“ Good God (replied Sir Wilbraham) how unfortunate---but they had a daughter”---“ She was taken by some of her father's relations, Sir, returned the steward, and left as we are told in very good circumstances by the will of a grand aunt, who, during the captain's life would not give a shilling to relieve his necessities”---“ Well Mr. Willis, rejoined Sir Charles---I shall write a letter to the young lady---you can easily find her out I suppose,” “ Yes Sir I believe I can” said Mr. Willis, on which Sir Wilbraham immediately sat down, and dismissed him with the following epistle :

MADAM,

IT is with infinite concern I recollect that your good mother, by some unaccountable means, was greatly injured by my family, and I blush to think that reparation---has been delayed so long---give me leave therefore for the sum which was Miss Milmour's right, to beg your acceptance of the twenty thousand pounds enclosed in this letter, and to consider the extraordinary ten as a legal debt due for the interest of the original demand, and the expences which she was at in her unfortunate endeavour to recover it---do not hesitate a moment, madam, to receive your own, and be assured that the knowledge of your happiness will always give the greatest satisfaction to your

Most obedient humble servant

WILBRAHAM WENTWORTH.
The

The steward carried this letter in conformity to orders, and returned in a little time, producing a receipt for the money, and informing his master that the lady would do herself the pleasure of waiting on him immediately.---In about an hour she arrived accordingly attended by a gentleman and was shewn in to Sir Wilbraham, who, exclaimed Miss Dashwood! Colonel Mortimer! pray how long have you been in town? Miss Dashwood and the Colonel replied, by asking how long he had been in England, and expressing their great satisfaction at seeing him so well.---After congratulations had mutually passed---Colonel Mortimer began by asking where Sir Wilbraham was, saying that his cousin was come to thank him for a most extraordinary act of generosity, and expressing a little surprize that they did not find him in that room---Sir Wilbraham to this replied "my dear Colonel you must now know Sir Wilbraham Wentworth in your old friend Harrington, and I shall be extremely happy-----"

The baronet would have proceeded but he was interrupted by a violent shriek from Miss Dashwood---who just pronounced the words, "You Sir Wilbraham!"---and fell lifeless on the floor---If the surprize of the Colonel and Sir Wilbraham was great at this unexpected circumstance, their astonishment was still greater when on recovering Miss Dashwood she went on to this purport.

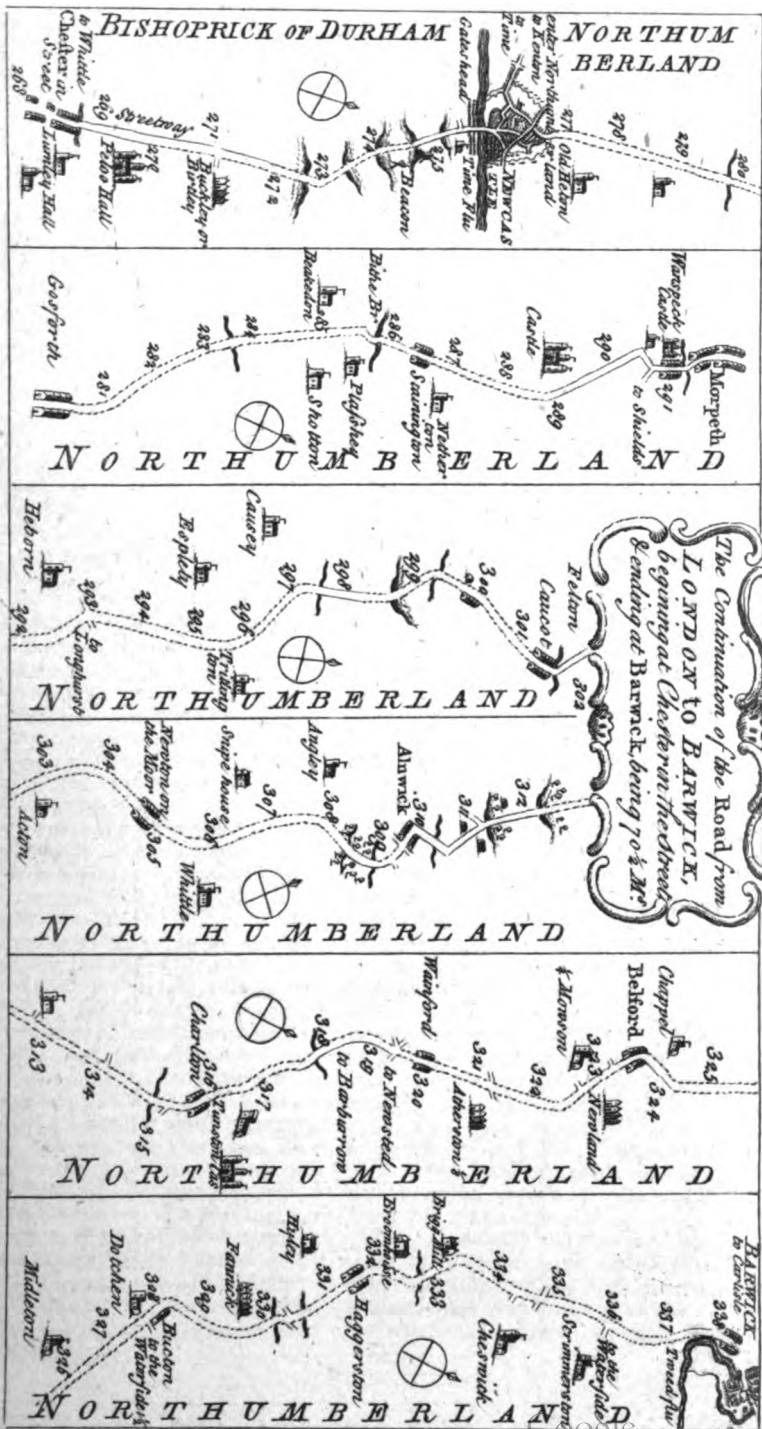
If you are Sir Wilbraham Wentworth the hand of heaven is certainly working miracles,---when I thought you really Mr. Harrington, I told you my affections were unalterably fixed upon a man I had never seen---but at that moment they were fixed upon the son of Sir Charles Wentworth---after my poor father was obliged to part with his commission and after he, with his little family, discarded by all their relations, were plunged in the deepest distress (we did not then know Colonel Mortimer was our relation) I have a thousand times heard my unhappy parents lavish in the praise of your humanity; I have a thousand times heard them declare that had it not been for the assistance which you procured them, they must

have absolutely perished for want of bread---I loved my parents tenderly, Sir Wilbraham, and my heart greedily imbibed early sentiments of gratitude for their preserver.---As I grew up I found this gratitude imperceptibly softening into tenderness, and the character which we continually received of you was so amiable, that I determined never to alter my situation, unless I could obtain Mr. Wentworth for my husband---Silly, idle and chimerical as my resolution may seem, my resolution was unalterable, and I do not blush to acknowledge myself the strenuous admirer of virtue---On the death of my father and mother, which happened while you were abroad, Mrs. Dashwood, who was aunt to the former, took me under her protection, though she never would take any notice of me before, and I had the good fortune to be such a favourite with her that at her decease she left me a large fortune on condition that I adopted her name---the name I accordingly assumed, the fortune, I still possess, and if Sir Wilbraham Wentworth is actuated by the sentiments which were once acknowledged by Mr. Harrington, my person and my estate are at his service, whenever he thinks proper to demand them---I have not been two days in town and I signed the receipt for the twenty thousand pounds, with my original name, because I purposed immediately to wait upon Sir Wilbraham, to thank him for his unparalleled generosity, and to acquaint him with the happy revolution in my circumstances."

Miss Dashwood having ended, Sir Wilbraham immediately accounted for his assuming the name of Harrington, which clearly explained this comedy of errors---the two principal actors were in a little time after united, and live at this moment in the most perfect happiness that humanity can know, proving, beyond a doubt, that however virtue may suffer for a time, even in this world, it is generally sure of being rewarded in the end.

WE have also this month obliged our readers with a continuation of the road from London to Berwick.

'The



The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament which began Nov. 11, 1766, being the sixth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 180.

TO the history of the above proceedings, in which the colonies seem to have been treated with no little severity, we shall here add a circumstance which happened a little earlier in the session. On the 16th of February, the Lord Clare (from the commissioners of trade and plantations) acquainted the house, that his majesty had commanded them to inform the house, that they had received, inclosed in a letter from Sir Henry Moore, bart. (his majesty's governor of New York) a petition of the merchants in the city of New York, addressed to the House of Commons, which the governor says, he transmitted to the commissioners of trade and plantations, at the request of a committee of merchants of New York. This petition, which certainly deserved a particular attention, from that regard to the trade and prosperity of this kingdom and our plantations, which ought always to actuate every branch of the legislature, would not certainly have been treated with so little regard as it was, had it not been for the ill temper of the majority of the members then present.

This petition being brought up and read; set forth, that the commerce of the North American colonies is so severely clogged and restricted by the statutes of the 4th and 6th of his present majesty's reign, as to afford a melancholy presage of its destruction, the fatal effects of which, though first felt there, must be finally transferred to Great Britain, and center with her merchants and manufacturers: that an evil so extensive, could not fail of alarming the petitioners, whose situation exposes them to the first impression of this calamity; whence they think it their duty to implore the house to resume the consideration of the plantation trade, for effectual redress. It is the singular disadvantage of the Northern British colonies, that, while they stand in need of vast quantities of the manufactures of Great Britain, the country produces very

little that affords a direct remittance thither in payment, and therefore from necessity they have been driven to seek a market for their produce, and, by a course of traffic, to acquire either money or such merchandize, as would answer the purpose of a remittance, and enable them to sustain their credit with their mother country: As the nature of the petitioners commerce, when free from the late restraints, ought to be understood, they beg leave to observe, that their produce then sent to our own and the foreign islands, was chiefly bartered for sugar, rum, melasses, cotton, and indigo; that the sugar, cotton, and indigo, served as remittance to Great Britain, which the rum and melasses constituted essential branches of their commerce, and enabled them to barter with our own colonies for fish and rice, and by that means to pursue a valuable trade with Spain, Portugal and Italy where they chiefly obtained money, or bills of exchange in return, and likewise qualified them for adventures to Africa, where they had the advantage of putting off great quantities of British manufactures, and of receiving in exchange gold, ivory, and slaves, which last being disposed of in the West India islands, commanded money or bills: Rum was indispensable in their Indian trade, and with British manufactures, procured furs and skins, which both served for considerable returns to Great Britain, and increased its revenue. The trade to the bay of Honduras was also of great importance, it being managed with small cargoes of provisions, rum, and British manufactures, which, while they were at liberty to send foreign logwood to the different ports in Europe, furnished them with another valuable branch of remittance. From this view, it is evident that sugar, rum, melasses and logwood, with cotton and indigo, are the essentials of their return-cargoes, and the chief sources, from which, in a course of trade they have maintained their credit

dit with Great Britain. That considering the prodigious consumption of the produce of the West Indies in Great Britain, Ireland, and the colonies on the continent of America; the rapid increase of those colonies; the vast accession of subjects by the late conquests; the utter incapacity of our own island, to supply so great a demand, will, the petitioners presume, be out of all question; on the other hand, the lumber produced from clearing this immense territory, and the provisions extracted from a fertile soil, must raise a supply for exportation much greater than all our islands can consume; it seems therefore consistent with sound policy, to indulge those colonies both in the free and unrestrained exportation of all the lumber and produce they can spare, and an ample importation of sugar, rum, and melasses, to supply the various branches of their trade; since without the one the clearing of lands will be discouraged; and provisions, for want of vent, become of little profit to the farmer; without the other, the petitioners must be plunged into a total incapacity of making good their payments of British debts; their credit must sink, and their imports from Great Britain gradually diminish, till they are contracted to the narrow compass of remittances, in articles of their own produce; whence the colonies must, from inevitable necessity, betake themselves to manufactures of their own, which will be attended with consequences very detrimental to those of Great Britain.

The petitioners having thus represented the nature of their commerce, humbly beg leave to point out the several grievances under which it labours, from the regulations prescribed by the two before mentioned acts. The heavy embarrassments which attend the article of sugar, is a capital subject of complaint; and, besides the absolute necessity of a great importation to sustain their trade, it often happens, that at the foreign islands, a sufficient return-cargo, independent of sugar, cannot be procured, which render trade precarious and discouraging; besides, the high duty of 5s. sterling a hundred, is found by experience to be so excessive, that it has induced the fair trader to decline that

branch of business, while, to people less scrupulous, it presents an irresistible temptation to smuggling. That the pressure of this duty is not aggravated, the petitioners appeal to the officers of the customs of their port, who must confess that there have not been wanting instances where merchants have been driven to the disagreeable necessity of bringing their very plate into the custom-house to discharge it. The petitioners, therefore most humbly entreat that a more moderate duty be laid on foreign sugars, which, they are assured, would not only greatly promote the prosperity both of those colonies and their mother country, but encrease the royal revenue far beyond what can be expected under the present restraints. The compelling merchants to land and store foreign sugars in Great Britain, before they are exported to other parts of Europe, is another expensive and dilatory restriction, without being of any material advantage to the revenue of Great Britain; for it puts it out of the petitioners power to meet foreigners at market upon an equal footing. That British plantation sugar exported from North America, should be declared French on being landed in England, the petitioners conceive may be justly classed among the number of hardships inflicted by those regulations, as in effect it deprives them of making a remittance in that article, by exposing them to the payment of the foreign duty in Great Britain, which appears the more severe, as their fellow subjects of the islands are left at liberty to export those sugars for what they really are, and a distinction is formed which the petitioners cannot but regard with uneasiness. That foreign rum, French excepted, is the next article which the petitioners most humbly propose for consideration, as its importation, on a moderate duty, would add considerably to the revenue, prevent smuggling, encrease the sale of British manufactures, and enable the petitioners to bring back the full value of their cargoes, more especially from the Danish islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix, where they can only receive half the value in sugar and cotton, and consequently rum alone can be expected for the other half, those islands

islands having no spice but of a base kind. That it is with the greatest concern the petitioners observe, that foreign logwood is also made subject to the delay, hazard, and expence of being landed in Great Britain; which with its low price, its bulk, and the duty with which it is now burthened, must totally destroy that valuable branch of the petitioners commerce, and throw it into the hands of foreigners unfettered with those heavy embarrassments. That their lumber and pot-ash, even when shipped for Ireland, where the latter is so necessary for the progress of their linen manufacture, and even provisions, though intended to relieve that kingdom from a famine, are subject to the same distressing impediments; nor is flax-seed, on the timely importation of which the very existence of the linen manufacture immediately depends, exempted: Yet both flax-seed, lumber, and pot-ash, may all be imported into Ireland directly from the Baltic, where they are purchased from foreigners under the national disadvantage of being paid for with money instead of manufactures; the petitioners, therefore, humbly beg leave to express their hopes, that an evil so highly prejudicial to them, to the staple of Ireland, and to the trade and manufactures of Great Britain, will not fail of obtaining the attention of the house, and an immediate and effectual redress. The petitioners beg leave farther to represent, that the wines from the islands, in exchange for wheat, flour, fish and lumber, would considerably augment the important article of remittance, was the American duty withdrawn on exportation to Great Britain: It is therefore humbly submitted to the house, whether such an expedient, calculated at once to attach the inhabitants to husbandry, by increasing the consumption of American produce, to encourage British manufactures, by enabling the petitioners to make good their payments, and to encrease the royal revenue by an additional import of wines into Great Britain, will not be consistent with the united interests both of the mother country and her colonies. The petitioners also conceive that the North American fishery is of the highest national importance, since, by annually

employing so great a number of shipping, it constitutes a respectable nursery for seamen, and is so advantageous for remittances in payment for British manufactures; whence the petitioners humbly presume it will be cherished by the house, and every impediment removed that tends to check its progress. The enlarging the jurisdiction of the admiralty is another part of the statute of the fourth of his majesty's reign, very grievous to the trade and navigation of the colonies, and oppressive to the subjects. The petitioners beg leave to express their warmest sentiments of gratitude for the advantages intended by parliament in the opening free ports in the islands of Jamaica and Dominica; yet, at the same time, cannot but lament their being so unhappy as to be unable to reap the benefits, which, it was imagined, would flow from so wise a policy. The collecting great quantities of the produce of Martinico, Guadaloupe, &c. at the island of Dominica, would be of real advantage to the colonies, were they permitted to take them in return for their lumber and provisions; but as they are now prohibited from taking any thing but melasses, the petitioners think it evident, that they can derive no substantial advantage under such a restraint, and are unable to discern the principle on which the prohibition is founded; for since sugar may be imported directly from the foreign islands, it seems much more reasonable to suffer it from a free port belonging to Great Britain. The petitioners, therefore humbly hope, that the house will think it equitable to adopt this trade to their circumstances, by granting them liberty to import into the colonies all West-India productions, in exchange for their commodities; and that, upon the whole, the petitioners, with the greatest anxiety, find themselves obliged to inform the house, that although, at the last session, the necessity of relieving the trade of those colonies seems to have been universally admitted, and the tender regard of parliament for their happiness highly distinguished; nevertheless, experience has evinced, that the commercial regulations then enacted, instead of remedying, have encreased the heavy burthen under which it already laboured. Hence,

due consideration, nothing can be more manifest, than that the ability of those colonies to purchase the manufactures of Great Britain, immediately depends upon, and is inseparably connected with the progress of their commerce; and that ability, by removing the necessity of home manufactures, would leave them at liberty to pursue agriculture, in which their true interest consists. The petitioners, therefore, pray the house to take the above into consideration, and to grant such relief therein as should be thought consistent with good policy, and the mutual interests of Great Britain and her colonies.

There was never perhaps a petition of more consequence, in relation to trade, presented to parliament than this, or one in which our colonies, the British merchants trading to the continent of America, with our artizans and manufacturers are more nearly interested, and, therefore, if the facts upon which the petition is founded, could be sufficiently proved, they justly called for an immediate redress; especially if the regulations here recommended would be of little or no disadvantage to our West-India islands. But the majority of the house appear to have been so much offended at the inhabitants of our colonies in North America, and particularly with those of New York, as to resolve not to spend a thought on their advantage, whatever effect this might have on our merchants, tradesmen and manufacturers; and therefore this petition was rejected, by its being ordered to lie on the table. But it is to be hoped, that the time is at hand, when effectual measures will be taken to revive our declining commerce; and that a more judicious parliament, that has much better ideas of trade than the last, will conciliate the affections of our colonies to their mother country, and enable them to trade with us, on a footing equally advantageous to both.

We now come to some acts of a more limited nature, as not having an immediate relation either to the whole kingdom in general, or to our extensive plantations, and shall here begin with the capital of Great-Britain.

The corporation of London having found the sums which the parliament had entitled them to raise for the

building of the bridge at Black Friars, inadequate for the purpose of rendering it a toll-bridge, and wanting several other sums, to carry into execution that and some other schemes that had been formed for beautifying and improving the city, Mr. John Paterfon, one of the common-council of the city, deputy of his ward, member for Ludgarshall, in Wiltshire, and chairman of the committee of ways and means, formed a plan for completing all these works, only by continuing the orphan tax, the term for which it was granted being almost expired, and having published a very ingenious pamphlet on that subject, distributed the impression among the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council. The citizens, who had conceived an idea that new and burthensome taxes were to be laid upon them, to carry on those great and expensive works, were struck with surprize and pleasure at finding all their fears groundless, and that nothing more would be demanded of them, than what they were accustomed to pay, cheerfully gave it their approbation, and a petition was soon after drawn up for leave to bring in a bill for having it passed into a law.

On the 31st of January, the house being informed that the sheriffs of the city of London attended at the door, they were called in; and at the bar presented to the house a petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, and then withdrew. When the petition was read, That by an act passed in the 29th year of King George the Second, intitled, An act for building a bridge cross the river Thames, from Black-Friars in the city of London, to the opposite side in the county of Surry, the petitioners were impowered to build the said bridge, to make, enlarge, or improve streets, ways, and passages, on each side of the river, to and from the said bridge, to fill up the channel of Bridewell-Dock, and to light and watch the said bridge, when built; that the petitioners, for the purposes aforesaid, were impowered to take certain tools for the passage of the bridge; and, on the credit thereof, to raise any sum not exceeding 160,000*l.* and the petitioners have accordingly proceeded to carry the said act into execution,

tion, and, towards the expence thereof, have borrowed the sum of 144,000*l.* besides which they have contributed the sum of 16,200*l.* and have raised the sum of 12,180*l.* 17*s.* by the dividends and profits upon part of the said monies invested in the public funds, and the sum of 659*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* by the sale of old materials, and temporary rents of some premises purchased for the purposes of the said act; which several sums amount together to the sum of 173,040*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* whereof the petitioners had, at Midsummer last, expended the sum of 140,595*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$; so there then remained a balance in hand of 32,444*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$; which, together with the sum 695*l.* 5*s.* then expected to be received, will raise the said balance to 33,089*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$; and that by estimates of the works which remain to be done, to complete the said bridge, and of premises necessary to be purchased for the avenues thereto (exclusive of roads on the Surry side) the same require a further sum of 58,500*l.* and that the petitioners conceive the intended toll on the said bridge, when the same shall be completed, will be a great obstruction to its passage, and a burthen upon the public; and therefore presume to hope, that the house will be of opinion, that the freeing the said bridge from such toll will be of public utility and advantage; in which case it will be necessary to provide some other sufficient fund for raising, as well the sum of 144,000*l.* to discharge the money borrowed, as the said sum of 58,500*l.* still wanting for the purposes aforesaid. That the passage over London Bridge is subject to a prescriptive toll upon all carts, waggons, and other carriages, passing to or from the said city, loaden with any kinds of goods or provisions, which toll is appropriated to the support of the said bridge, and is, at this time, let upon a lease for twenty-one years, for a fine of 2100*l.* and at and under a yearly rent of 735*l.* and that the collection of this toll greatly obstructing the passage of that bridge, and being a burthen upon trade, the petitioners conceive, that the freeing of the said bridge therefrom will also appear to be of public utility and advantage, and will require the sum of 30,000*l.*

And that the wharfs between Paul's Wharf, in the city of London, and Milford Lane in the county of Middlesex, by their different encroachments, not only form an irregular and disagreeable outline; but afford the owners of some an undue preference and advantage over others, at the same time that the reflected sett of the tides, both of ebb and flood, throws the force of the stream upon the Surry shore, opposite to Black-Friars, and, of consequence, slackens the current on the London side; which, together with the large sewers that empty themselves in the neighbourhood, occasions a constant accumulation of sand, mud, and rubbish, and thereby not only destroys a great part of the navigation at low water, but renders the wharfs inaccessible by the loaded craft, even at high water, unless at spring tides: That the petitioners are advised all these inconveniences might be removed, if the north side of the river was imbanked, so as to range in a line with the north entrance of the said intended bridge, the north abutment of which is so constructed, as that it may, at the expence of labour only, be made to coincide therewith, and that the expence of such imbankment is estimated at the sum of 7500*l.* The Royal Exchange, originally erected by Sir Thomas Gresham, under the auspices of Queen Elizabeth, and rebuilt soon after the fire of London in 1666, is so much decayed as to threaten its total demolition, unless speedily and effectually repaired; and that the necessary repairs are estimated at the sum of 10,000*l.* a sum which the present state of the revenues appropriated thereto can by no means afford; and that the gaol of Newgate, which is not only the county gaol of Middlesex as well as London, but the general prison for state prisoners and smugglers from all parts of the kingdom, is so small and ill-contrived, that it is impossible to accommodate the unhappy persons confined there with a sufficient supply of fresh air and water, the debtors side not enjoying even the common benefit of light in any hour of the day, or at any season of the year; from which circumstance the said gaol is in general unhealthy, and often visited by a malignant fever, called the gaol distemper, the fatal effects

fects of which have sometimes extended beyond the prison walls; besides which, the said gaol is so old and ruinous, as to be incapable of improvement, or any tolerable repair; and that the rebuilding the said gaol in a more airy and commodious manner, is estimated at the sum of 50,000*l.* and that the said sums amount together to the sum of 300,000*l.* which (how much soever the petitioners have the above-mentioned purposes at heart) cannot be raised without the aid and authority of parliament.

That by an act passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, intituled, An Act for the Relief of the Orphans, and other Creditors, of the City of London, it was amongst other things enacted, That for and towards raising a perpetual fund, to pay the yearly interest of 4*l.* for every 100*l.* principal money, and interest thereof then due to any orphan of the said city, or the executors, administrators, or assigns, of any such orphan, all and every the city's estates and revenues should be for ever charged with the clear annual sum of 8000*l.* and the said act also appropriated to the purposes aforesaid, the rents and profits of the city's aqueducts; and the sum of 2000*l.* was thereby directed to be annually raised upon the personal estates of the several inhabitants within the said city and liberties, towards that fund; and for the farther increase thereof, the sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* was directed to be paid upon the binding of every apprentice, within the said city, and 5*s.* by every person admitted a freeman; and the said act imposed upon all sorts of wine imported into the port of the said city, or the members thereof, by way of merchandize, a duty of 4*s.* *per* tun, over and above the duties then payable thereon; and for every chaldron of coals or culm, imported into the said port, or the river of Thames, within the liberty of the said city, a duty of 4*d.* for metage for ever; and also for all coals or culm, usually sold by the chaldron, for every chaldron thereof, which should be imported into the said port, or members thereof, from the 29th of September, 1700, over and above all other impositions and duties, the sum of 6*d.* and for

every ton of such coals as were sold by the ton, the like sum of 6*d.* the said imposition of 6*d.* to continue from the said 29th of September for fifty years. And that, by an act of parliament passed in the reign of his late majesty king George the Second, intituled, An Act for the farther Relief of the Orphans, and other creditors of the city of London, and for other purposes therein mentioned, the said duty of 6*d.* *per* chaldron, or ton, of coals, or culm, was farther continued during a term of thirty-five years from the expiration of the said term of fifty years; and out of the money arising from the said impositions so continued, the yearly sum of 3000*l.* was directed to be paid, during the said term of thirty-five years, to the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Mercers of the city of London, in the manner, and for the purposes, in the said act mentioned; and the residue of the said money was thereby appropriated to make part of the fund for paying the interest to the said orphans, and other creditors of that city; and it was thereby directed, that from the 29th of September, 1750, the city's estates and revenues should be charged with the yearly sum of 2000*l.* and no more, over and above the said yearly sum of 8000*l.* wherewith they then stood charged; and that the surplusses arisen, or to arise, from the funds so appropriated for payment of the said interest, should be applied to the payment of the said capital debt; and that the said surplusses have been applied accordingly, and thereby the said capital debt was at Midsummer last reduced to the sum of 610,084*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* and (computing the future surplusses at a medium of the last five years) the whole may be expected to be paid off and discharged by Lady-day, 1803; and that if the several duties and impositions, which compose the orphans fund, were continued to Lady-day, 1832, the said fund would, with the addition thereto of 1500*l.* *per annum*, be sufficient in that time to discharge the principal and interest, not only of the orphans debt, but of the farther sum of 300,000*l.* and that, if such fund might be made a security for raising the said sum, for the purposes above stated, the petitioners are willing and desirous that the said city's

estates

estates and revenues should, during that period, be charged with the payment of the said yearly sum of 1500*l.* towards the increase of the said fund, over and above the yearly sum of 10,000*l.* with which the said estates and revenues now stand charged; and that, as there will be no fund for defraying the expences of lighting, watching, cleansing, and repairing the said new bridge, when the same shall be exempted from the intended toll thereon, the petitioners conceive that a reasonable quit-rent, upon the ground to be taken in from the river, within the limits aforesaid, would form a proper and unexceptionable fund for that purpose; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and that leave be given to bring in a bill, for authorizing and enabling the petitioners to execute the several great works and purposes aforesaid, in such manner, and under such direction and limitations, as to the house shall seem meet.

After reading this petition, it was immediately ordered to be referred to the consideration of a committee, authorized to examine and state to the House the matters of fact it contained; and this committee being appointed accordingly, were, as usual, empowered to send for persons, papers, and records.

On the 24th of March, the commissioners for paving, watching, and lighting the streets and lanes of Southwark presented a petition, in which they acknowledge that the above will be of great use and advantage to the city of London and county of Middlesex; but presume, that the works carried on by them in the town and borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent, are also works of a public nature, equal to those proposed to be done by the city, and that a very considerable proportion of the above duties is paid by the inhabitants, there being many brewers, glass-makers, distillers, dyers, founders, and others, using immense quantities of coals in their several manufactures and businesses; wherefore the petitioners humbly presume, that it will be thought reasonable, if the said duties upon coals be farther continued, a moderate proportion of the money to be raised thereupon should be applied for the purpose of completing the public

works, of paving the town and borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent, and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and to do therein as to them should seem meet. On which it was ordered, that this petition should be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole house, to whom the petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in council assembled, was referred.

The next day the commissioners for paving, cleansing, and lighting, the city and liberty of Westminster, presented to the house a petition to the same purpose, which was also referred to the same committee.

On the 16th of April, Sir Robert Ladbroke reported from the committee of the whole house, to consider of the report which was made from the committee to whom the petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, was referred, and to whom it was referred to consider of the petitions of the commissioners for paving, watching, and lighting the borough of Southwark, and the city and liberty of Westminster, the resolutions which the committee had directed him to report to the house; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table, where they were again read, and agreed to by the house. In these resolutions all the several particulars in the above petition from the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of London, were agreed to, and at the same time it was also resolved, that the city should pay 800*l.* a year towards the Westminster pavement, and 480*l.* a year towards that of the borough. After which it was ordered, that a bill should be prepared and brought in upon those resolutions, by Sir Robert Ladbroke, Mr. Paterfon, Sir Richard Glyn, Mr. Alderman Backford, Mr. Alderman Harley, Sir Joseph Mawbey, Mr. Thrale, and Mr. Burrell. Accordingly, on the 4th of May, Sir Robert Ladbroke presented the bill to the house, and it was then received and read for the first time, and on the 8th of May was read a second time.

On the 13th of the same month the commissioners for paving, watching, and lighting, that part of the parish of

St.

St. Botolph, Aldgate, which lies in the county of Middlesex, who had been appointed on an act passed while this bill was depending, presented a petition to the house, in which they observed, that as they paid their share of the duty appropriated by the bill, for the improvement and advantage of the cities of London and Westminster, and borough of Southwark, and were, in every respect, in the same situation as the inhabitants of the city of Westminster and borough of Southwark, they hoped to be entitled to a proportionable advantage, arising from a fund to which they contributed in an equal degree with the rest, and therefore prayed the house, that a provision might be made in the said bill, for appropriating such a sum of the money to arise from the continuation of the said tax, for the carrying on and amending the above pavements, as to the house shall seem just and reasonable. But this petition was ordered to lie upon the table.

The same day a petition of the rulers, auditors, and assistants of the company of watermen and lightermen, on behalf of themselves and the whole fraternity, was presented to the house, against the embankment of the river Thames, which they apprehended would be highly injurious to the trade and navigation of the said river, and greatly obstruct and impede the passage between London and Westminster, and prove detrimental both to the public in general, and to this community in particular; and therefore hoped the house would take the case of the petitioners into consideration, and that they might be heard by their counsel against the said bill. Upon this a motion was made, that this petition should be referred to the consideration of the above committee, and the petitioners to be heard by their counsel; but, upon putting the question, it justly passed in the negative; nothing being more absurd than to suppose, that raising a bank in the shallow parts of the river next the shore, which would only somewhat contract its bed, and render it deeper, would prejudice its navigation. But absurd as this must at first sight appear, the next day a petition from the lightermen, wharfingers, owners of craft, and other dealers in coals, to

the same purpose, was also presented to the house and read; but it was dismissed, or, in other words, ordered to lie upon the table. After this the bill met with no more opposition, for on the 21st it passed the house; when Sir Robert Ladbroke was ordered to carry it up to the lords, and on the 29th of June it received the royal assent.

[To be continued in our next.]

From Dr. Priestley's Essays Medical and Experimental.

THE Dr. after relating the success of the experiments he made to trace the differences, and ascertain the proportion the astringency and bitterness of vegetables reciprocally bear to each other; former experiments having frequently caused him to observe they were distinct and separate properties; and by the last experiment finding two pieces of calf-skin, just stripped from the calf, immersed in cold infusions of green and bohea tea, at the expiration of a week, were hard and curled up, and that there was no sensible difference between them; proceeds thus:

"This experiment affords a striking proof, of the difference between the action of a medicine on the dead, and on the living fibre. Tea, when applied to the former, is manifestly astringent; and yet when received into the stomach, it is highly debilitating and relaxant; and the immoderate use of it is attended with the most pernicious effects. It is curious to observe the revolution which hath taken place, within this century, in the constitutions of the inhabitants of Europe. Inflammatory diseases more rarely occur, and, in general, are much less rapid and violent in their progress, than formerly. Nor do they admit of the same antiphlogistic method of cure, which was practised with success a hundred years ago. The experienced Sydenham makes forty ounces of blood the mean quantity to be drawn in the acute rheumatism; whereas this disease, as it now appears in the London Hospitals, will not bear above half that evacuation. Vernal Intermittents are frequently cured by a vomit and the bark, without venesection; which is a proof, that, at present, they are accompa-

and

mied with fewer symptoms of inflammation, than they were wont to be. This advantageous change however is more than counterbalanced, by the introduction of a numerous class of nervous ailments, in a great measure unknown to our ancestors, but which now prevail universally, and are complicated with almost every other distemper. The bodies of men are enfeebled and enervated, and it is not uncommon to observe very high degrees of irritability, under the external appearance of great strength and robustness. The hypochondria, palsies, cachexies, dropsies, and all those diseases which arise from laxity and debility, are, in our days endemic every where; and the hystrics, which used to be peculiar to the women, as the name itself indicates, now attacks both sexes indiscriminately. It is evident, that so great a revolution could not be effected, without the concurrence of many causes; but amongst these, I apprehend, the present general use of tea holds the first and principal rank. The second place may perhaps be allotted to excess in spirituous liquors. This pernicious custom, in many instances at least, owes its rise to the former, which by the lowness and depression of spirits it occasions, renders it almost necessary to have recourse to what is cordial and exhilarating. And hence proceed those odious and disgraceful habits of intemperance, with which too many of the softer sex of every degree, are now, alas! chargeable.

From the 27th and 29th experiments it appears, that green and bohea tea are equally bitter, strike precisely the same black tinge with green vitriol, and are alike astringent on the simple fibre. From this exact similarity in so many circumstances, one should be led to suppose, that there would be no sensible diversity in their operation on the living body. But the fact is otherwise. Green tea is much more sedative and relaxant than bohea; and the finer the species of tea, the more debilitating and pernicious are its effects, as I have frequently observed in others and expe-

rienced in myself. This seems to be a proof, that the mischiefs ascribed to this oriental vegetable, do not arise from the warm vehicle by which it is conveyed into the stomach, but chiefly from its own peculiar qualities. And these qualities probably accompany the highly flavoured parts of the leaves, and depend upon the nicety and care observed in the collection and preparation of them. When fresh gathered, they are said to be narcotic, and to disorder the senses; and the Chinese cautiously abstain from the use of them, till they have been kept for twelve months †. It is remarkable that only one species of the tea plant is yet, discovered, and that all the varieties of this dietetic article of commerce are owing either to the difference of climate, or to the diversity in the method of curing it. The fine green teas, which are the first crop of the shrub, are gathered with the utmost caution and dried with the gentlest heat, that their perishable flavour may be preserved. The bohea teas are more hastily exsiccated, and even slightly parched over the fire, by which they acquire that brown colour which distinguishes them. And as their more volatile parts are dissipated by this management, they become proportionably less injurious to the nervous system.

But however cogent the objections may be, against the general and too frequent use of tea, candour obliges me to acknowledge, that it is capable of being applied to very important, medicinal purposes. From its sedative power, and the weakness which it suddenly induces, it might be administered with advantage in ardent and inflammatory fevers, in order to abate the force, and lessen the inordinate action of the vis vitæ. In such cases it should be given either in substance or in strong infusion; and besides allaying the troublesome sensations of heat and thirst, which are the constant concomitants of those distempers, it would probably serve as a good substitute for some of the usual evacuations. And thus instead of producing watchfulness, which is a

* *Teæ infusionem, nervo musculorum rana admotum, vires motrices minuit, perdit.*
Smith tentamen Inaug. de actione musculari, p. 46. exp. 36.

† *Neumann's Chemistry, p. 376.*

common effect ascribed to it in weak habits, it would in all likelihood prove the safest and most salutary opiate. After a full meal, when the stomach is oppressed, the head pained, and the pulse beats high, tea, is a grateful diluent, and agreeable sedative. And as studious, sedentary men are particularly subject to indigestion and the head ach, it is on this account justly styled "the poet's friend."

Extract from Dr. Smith's Dissertation upon the Nerves, &c.

THE learned author has discussed his subject with much ingenuity; though, perhaps, some of his positions may not be admitted. He investigates the nature of man, the nature of brutes: and here he is an advocate for an immaterial principle in them, equivalent or analogous to what we call *understanding* in ourselves (See p. 112.) with a language, or method of communicating their knowledge, advice, and assistance, to each other; nay he pronounces their souls immortal, from scripture, evidence, reason, and argument, which he has, with great shew of reason, endeavoured to prove. He next examines the nature, manner, and consequences, of the dependence, influence, and connexion of the soul and body; treats of man, considered as enjoying a vegetable, animal, and spiritual life; and afterwards proceeds to the causes that impede the soul in the exercise of its faculties: In his thoughts on the spiritual life of man, he has advanced some things that we apprehend will bear a dispute, in which the doctor would be far from invulnerable; nor, indeed, do we ever remember a physical writer who did not handle religious subjects in a very whimsical and peculiar manner. His third section treats of the symptoms and causes of nervous diseases, and as this is the part of the book of most general use, we shall give therefrom the following extract:

"1st. The first symptoms are a dull, heavy uneasiness, debility, faintness, a sense of great emptiness about the stomach, a yawning, gaping, stretching out the arms, twitching of the nerves, sneezing, sometimes drowsiness and lethargy, heaving up the breast: As these symptoms have little pain, but a

kind of weariness, they are neglected. The complexion becomes wan, pale, and not so lively, the eyes appear dull and faded, the appetite is faint and unequal, returning by fits, and if meat is not immediately given, the patient is like to faint away, and the appetite goes off; at other times the hypochondres are so inflated with wind, that the patient cannot eat. He complains of heartburns, belchings, and bilious vomiting, pain in the pit of the stomach, attended sometimes with shortness of breath, or symptomatic asthma, tickling cough, and at other times with an inflation or visible swelling; and the patient perceives unusual smells. After these symptoms have continued some time, they produce lowness of spirits, faintness, anxiety, watching and restlessness; sometimes great timidity, a dizziness of the head, inveterate pains in particular parts, about the size of a crown, sharp and acute pains in the temples, and other parts of the head; sometimes there is a tingling noise or hissing sound, a thumping, or beating in the inside of the head; the temporal arteries, at times, beat so strongly, in the night particularly, as to occasion so considerable rubbing or friction against the bed-cloaths, as to be heard by a bystander. The patient perceives a faintness to seize him, which is succeeded with motes, clouds, and mists, floating backward and forward, in the atmosphere before his eyes; a coldness and chillness seize the extremities; a burning in hands and feet; flushing, especially after meat; cold damp sweats, fainting, and sickness, which is removed by a lax stool. The patient is very irregular in going to stool, sometimes he is too costive, at other times lax; the stools are of various colours, sometimes of a mucous, jelly-like substance, at other times black, dark brown, green and yellow; sudden flushes of heat, especially in the night over all the body; shiverings, a sense of cold, in certain parts, especially down the back, as if water was poured on the body; at other times, an unusual glow of heat; troublesome pains between the shoulders; pains attended with hot sensations; cramps, and convulsive motions of the muscles, or a few

few of their fibres; sudden starting of the tendons of the legs and arms; large and frequent discharges of pale and limped urine. Some have all these symptoms, others have but some of them; but a ptyalism, or discharge of phlegm from the glands of the throat, generally attends all the symptoms. In the first period you may observe one good day, and another bad; and also monthly periods: But these periods or crises are very uncertain and irregular, as I observed before. The weather too, has a surprising effect upon nervous people. When these symptoms have continued sometime, they so relax the fibres of the solids, that the digestion is very imperfectly and slowly performed, consequently wind, crudities, &c. are bred in the *primæviæ*, which produce many more and dismal symptoms, as:

2dly, Frequent rifts, belchings, hiccups, strange grumbling, croaking, and murmuring in the bowels; troublesome heartburns, sour and very acrid belchings, and squeamishness; vomitings of watery stuff, tough phlegm, corrupted bile, a visible swelling and inflation of the stomach, especially after eating; weakness and trembling of the limbs; wandering pains, suddenly starting from one place to another; wandering pains in the sides, back, knees, ancles, arms, wrists, not unlike rheumatic pains; cold shiverings running down the back bone, often after making water, like the cold fits of an ague; sometimes there is a heat in one part of the body, then in another; the head is generally hot, even while the rest of the body is cold and chilly; the hypochondres, but most frequently the right one is swelled. Now the patient has vertigos, long faintings, the slightest motion raises pains in the head, which often return periodically; also moist, cold, clammy sweat, greatest commonly about the temples and forehead, obstinate watchings, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, and sometimes a drowsiness and too great an inclination to sleep, the night mare; often starting when awake, terribly affrighted with horrors: Any sudden surprise greatly affects and often throws the patient into fits and faintings, tremors or palpitation of the

heart; the pulse very variable and irregular; a sense of suffocation, frequent sighings, convulsive twitchings of the muscles, tendons, and nerves of the back, loins, arms, hands, and a general convulsion affecting, at once, the stomach, bowels, throat, legs, arms, and indeed almost the whole body, in which the patient struggles as in a violent epileptic fit. The patient sometimes falls into a *catalipsis* and *tetanus*, and sinks gradually into a nervous atrophy: Has generally a quick apprehension, forgetful, unsettled, and constant to nothing but inconstancy, jealous; has wandering and delirious imaginations, ridiculous fancies, groundless and impertinent fears, often complaining of his sufferings and calamities, no person suffering equal to him; he supposes himself a dying, when perhaps there is no great danger, while a person under another disease, as a consumption, is hardly persuaded there is danger, when he is really dying; sometimes he is cheerful, gay, and agreeable; by and by peevish, heavy and gloomy; sometimes it is impossible for him to keep from crying and weeping, with great extremes of grief and anguish; and these sudden fits of convulsive crying return without the will or consent of the patient; at other times he falls into immoderate fits of laughing and joy, which is as involuntary as the other; sometimes he loves a person to despair, anon hates him to as great excess; presently wills a thing, by and by is entirely against it. If these symptoms are not soon cured, they soon terminate in hysteric fits, epilepsy, hyp, palsy, madness, apoplexy, or in some mortal disease; as the black jaundice, dropy, consumption, &c."

The doctor then enters into the causes of these symptoms, and treats of the cure of nervous diseases; the certainty of which he acknowledges depends upon the certainty of the theory; but the certainty of the theory depends upon *intuition*.

"First then we are exactly to regulate the use of the non-naturals; for in vain do we prescribe medicines, if the patient is not directed and willing to observe certain regulations, in relation to *air, diet, and exercise*. We should

chuse a free open air, not encumbered with hills or woods; a cool and dry air brace and invigorate the whole body; and hor, confined, and damp air, weakens and relaxes the habit. When the stomach and bowels are weak, they should be well guarded against cold and damps, especially in winter; and there is no dress better and more necessary to keep up a due perspiration, than flannels worn next the skin.

Constant exercise, every day that allows of it, either in walking, or on horseback, or in an open chaise, is of vast service; it should be as much as the strength will admit, without weakness, fatigue, or hurry; never weary yourself, nor raise a sweat; go no further, than you can return with as much spirit as you went out. Exercise strengthens the whole nervous system; assists digestion, (but retards it after a full meal; therefore after dinner sit a while) sanguification, and the distribution and secretion of all the animal fluids. By muscular motion, the blood and juices are kept in a due state of fluidity; their viscosity is broken and dissolved, and all obstructions either prevented or removed. The flesh brush is an excellent thing for strengthening the solids; as friction, either with the flesh brush, flannel, or coarse linen cloth, strengthens the body, promotes the circulation, and is particularly useful in weak bowels.

People of weak nerves are generally quick thinkers, from the delicacy of their sensitive organs, which are therefore more liable to be fatigued and relaxed with exercise, than those of a coarser make; whence we see the necessity of keeping the mind easy, quiet, and cheerful; since nothing hurts nervous people more than fear, grief, and anxiety. Use therefore agreeable amusements, and a little slight, entertaining and diverting reading, that requires no thought; for all study is peniculous and hurtful. Conversation should be agreeable, trifling, and easy, without dispute or contradiction; amusements be innocent, various, and not expensive; otherwise, upon reflection the money laid out would do more hurt, than the amusements could recompence. In a word, all thought and care must be laid aside; and rationality must

give place, for a while, to a way of life, which Bath gives a pattern of.

I cannot but highly approve of a practice there, of having music, while the patients drink the water; which has a very great and good effect upon the motion of the finer animal fibres. Music has been allowed, in all ages of the world, to have a noble power in raising the dejected ideas of the soul. Those that have the most delicate constitutions, are most sensible of its good effects: it opens the obstructions of the finest vessels; assuages the passions, and at the same time communicates a pleasure to the soul, and makes its ideas cheerful, gay, and lively; by the oscillatory motion of the air, vibrating against the tympanum of the ear, there is such an impulsive motion give to the finest fibres of the brain (upon which the soul more immediately displays its faculties) as to enable them to bring regular impulses to the sensorium.

But though music restores the tone of the finest fibres of the brain; yet the inferior organs demand coarser treatment, to restore them to the standard of health.

We must abridge the quantity and quality of our food, which ought to be nourishing, easy of digestion and suited to the stomach of the patient. Fat meats, and heavy sauces, are hurtful; and all excess is to be avoided. The patient ought never to eat more than the stomach can easily digest: eat therefore little at a time, but often of innocent, plain, and simple meat; for every time the stomach is over-loaded, the strength is impaired, and its nerves are disordered.

Above all things, heavy suppers ought to be avoided; since the stomach is much more apt to be oppressed with the same quantity of food, in an horizontal position, than in an erect posture; and since the digestion goes on slower in time of sleep than when awake, as the vessels are then much relaxed.

It is a great blessing, that loathing and inappetency, in some degree, attend all disorders; which prevent many people from infallibly and quickly ruining themselves without resource. Those who have only a few transient symptoms

coms, and are but in the first stage of nervous diseases, should live with a due degree of temperance suited to their constitution; and abate a little of the quantity of their food, while they are more immediately under the symptoms. Indeed, if the disorder is deep, and hath continued so long as to produce more violent symptoms, then there is a necessity to be still more careful.

Drink small beer, soft fine ale, or wine and water; but never use water alone. Wine in excess enfeebles the body, and impairs the faculties of the soul; but a few glasses of wine in time of eating, assist digestion. A glass of wine, before dinner, on an empty stomach, and when one is languid, feeble, or faint is of great service. Wine, in general, is preferable to malt liquor; the best wine is rhenish, mountain, or small French wine. When the stomach and bowels are troubled with acidity, water mixed with rum or brandy, is preferable to wine, or malt liquor. That too common drink *tea*, is very hurtful, both to the stomach and nerves, especially if drank hot, with little bread: I would therefore recommend, not to the disuse, but the more moderate use of *tea*: It were well, if something else was joined with it in the morning."

We can only afford room for these preliminaries to the cure; but would recommend the nervous patient to the book itself for the doctor's medicines, and form of administration, which we imagine are justified, with a few exceptions, by general practice. The Doctor next treats of a nervous fever; its causes and cure; of convulsions, spasms, nervous and hysteric fits with their cure; of an epilepsy; of the palsy, and St. Vitus's dance, an apoplexy, &c. &c. all which we recommend to the perusal of the curious reader; but if he is an hypochondriac, we would advise him neither to read this nor any physical book of the same tendency.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R, Leigh, April 18, 1768.

AMONG the many causes of the great mortality of babes I sent you in my last account, there is an-

other, a secret one, but little thought of: That is, the cruel stifling them in their dark prison, and not suffering them once to see the light.

It is therefore greatly to be regretted, that the prevention of this crying mischief should be so much disregarded in all places; for the pregnant women are in all parts buried with their fruit, which frequently are alive, without the least remorse, or scruple of conscience.

Reason and example prove that the *fœtus in utero* has its own distinct life; and experience teaches, that although the mother be dead, the child may frequently live several hours in the womb: The extraction and preservation, of children by the Cæsarian operation, timely performed, after the decease of the mother, proves the same.

If the *fœtus* indeed remains along time in utero, of the dead mother, it must needs at length die: but if not buried alive, which is a shocking reflection, the loss of its life may be often imputed to the bad neglect of opening the mother.

Harvey, *de generatione animalium*, I think, tells us of a child taken out of the secundines alive, (which a wench had brought forth entire, and concealed in the cold) several hours after birth.

And if prostitutes are punished, as an example to others, who destroy the fruit of their body, born at a proper time, by neglecting the ligature of the umbilical chord (though that does not always prove fatal) or other necessary care, by which neglect the infant perishes, it surely appears that great care ought to be taken that such an impious neglect, as now complained of, should be provided against, as the extraction of such children from the womb may easily be performed, and the infant thereby be happily snatched out of the jaws of death.

Some time ago I was hastily called at ten at night, to a patient who died before morning of a strangulation from a sudden sore throat, big with child, and near her time. I could certainly have saved the child, only as her husband had left her the noon before, for London, when she was seemingly well, I could not answer to open her with-

out

out leave; sorry enough I was that my hands were so tied, when I had it in my power easily to save one life.

This I am sure of, that many an innocent might be preserved, not only where the mother died of a hard labour, but even where no labour was in the case, but the mother died accidentally, or by some disease, within a month or two of her full time of nine months: Of what use and satisfaction such a preservation of an heir to a great house would prove, need not be mentioned: Instance King Edward the Sixth *, and several others.

This salutary practice was even commanded in an old statute in the *Corpus Juris*, in these very words, "The royal law saith, that no woman shall be buried who dies pregnant, before she has been opened, and the fruit extracted: Whoever acts contrary to this order is guilty of the murder of the child, which perhaps still lived."

This edict is said to derive its origin from the heathen king, Numa Pompilius, the second of Rome, and is a very wise and just law, and worthy of any christian.

Wherefore I intreat all potentates, and all proficient in physic, to take this affair into serious consideration, and as much as in them lies prevent this cruel destruction of so many innocent babes.

No discreet wife, if she knew of it before-hand, could well be against the operation, if she had any regard for her husband, or duly considered her duty to her innocent infant; and if not let into the secret at all, in some cases, perhaps it might be as well.

The divine law says, "Thou shalt not kill," may not therefore the judgment of an ancient father of the church be properly applied here:

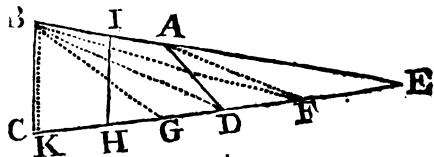
Quem non servasti, dum potuisti, illum occidisti.

Your's,

J. COOK.

An Answer to Mr. Saunderson's Question in the Magazine for July, 1767, p. 359.

IN this problem, the line HI will be as short as possible; when EHI is an isosceles triangle (per Simp. Geom. p. 199. second edition) therefore produce the sides, BA and CD to E, and make BEK isosceles, then draw BD and AF parallel to it, bisect FC in G, and between EG and EK, take EH a mean proportional, draw HI parallel to BK and it will divide the trapezium ABCD as was required.



Demonstration. By construction $EG : EH :: EH : EK :: EI : EB$, therefore the triangles EGB and EHI are equal (by Eu. 15. 6.) if ADE common to both be taken away ADGB will be equal to ADHI; and if ADGB and ADHI be each taken from the trapezium ABCD, the remainders BCG and BICH will be equal.

The triangles ABD and BDF standing upon the same base, and between the same parallels are equal; whence the trapezium ABCD equal to the triangle BCF, half of which triangle is BCG, and equal to BICH, as proved before.

Note. As the length of no particular line was required (though dimensions were given) therefore I have only sent a geometrical construction with a demonstration.

EDWARD REED.

TO close our extracts from the *Six Weeks tour*, &c. we shall give the following:

"The houses which particularly merit a comparison, are Holkam, Houghton, Blenheim, Wilton, and Wanstead.

In point of the beauty of architecture, Holkam and Wanstead rank first; but which of these have preference, is

a question, which by many would be variously determined. In my opinion, Holkam is the most beautiful; for notwithstanding the front of Wanstead is absolutely uniform, and commanded at one stroke of the eye, advantages Holkam does not possess, in consisting of parts, which, though uniform with each other, form not one simple whole; yet there is such a light elegance

• *The best historians say the contrary.*

gance in the pile; such an airiness, that one would swear it moved; I cannot therefore but prefer it. Wilton is so very irregular, that one cannot speak of its architecture in a general stile; but Inigo Jones's part is very fine. Houghton is a magnificent edifice, but it is heavy; not, however, to come within a thousand degrees of Blenheim; which is a quarry, and yet

consists of such innumerable and trifling parts, that one would think them the fragments of a rock jumbled together by an earthquake.

As to their size, I am ignorant which is the largest house: However the following sketch will display it, at least in the proportion to what is shewn; which I take generally to amount to all that is worth seeing.

Rooms.	Holkam.		Houghton.		Blenheim.		Wilton.		Wanstead.	
	L.	B.	L.	B.	L.	B.	L.	B.	L.	B.
Hall,	††48	48	140	40	†53	44	50	28	53	45
Saloon,	42	27	540	39	*44	33	†560	30	30	30
Drawing-room,	33	22	30	21	28	28	*†30	30	27	27
Ditto,	33	22	30	21	35	25			30	25
Ditto,					35	25			†40	27
Ditto,					25	25			27	27
Dining-room,	28	28	30	21	**		45	21	27	27
Ditto,			††30	21					25	25
Ditto,									40	27
Ditto,									40	35
Breakfast-room,										
Library,	50	21	21½	22½	24	24			30	25
Statue-gallery,					180	43				
lery,	114	22								
Ball-room,									75	27
Bed cham.	30	22	21½	22½			30	25	24	20
Ditto,	24	22	21½	22½					25	22
Ditto,	21	21	22½	18					27	22
Ditto,	21	21	18	18					27	22
Ditto,	21	21								
Ditto,	21	21								
Dressing-room,	*24	22	22½	16½	24	24	25	25	27	25
Ditto,	28	24	†22½	21					26	18½
Ditto,	22	21								
Ditto,	22	21								
Ditto,	22	21								
Ditto,	22	21								
Anti-cha.	21	21								
Ditto,	21	21								
Ditto,	21	21								
Hunting-room,							25	25		
Totals	749	511	350	295	448	271	265	184	600	476
	1260		645		719		449		1076	

†† 48 High. † 40 Ditto. † 60 Ditto, § 40 Ditto. * 45 Ditto.
 †§ 30 Ditto. *† 30 Ditto. †† Called, improperly, the antichamber.
 ** Not seen. †† Called the marble parlour. * Called the landscape-room.
 † Called the cabinet.

† There appears a deficiency of dressing-rooms at Wanstead; but it should be remembered, there are four drawing-rooms and four dining-rooms, some of them adjoining the bed-chambers.

Blenheim

Blenheim hall and library, Wilton saloon, and Holkam statue-gallery, are the finest rooms in these houses.

In respect of complete apartments; of bed-chambers and dressing-rooms, Holkam and Wanstead, some would think, nearly on a par, the latter four, the former six; but the latter are much the best rooms. I include four rooms at Wanstead, which in the table are called either dining or drawing-rooms; the advantage, however, is on the side of Holkam.

A ball-room is found at Wanstead alone.

Holkam chapel (not mentioned in the table) is preferable to that at Blenheim.

As to the deficiencies of these houses, they appear at one view in the table. But I must remark in general, that no house I have yet seen is perfect by many degrees. Suppose one was to be formed out of all these; take the shell of Holkam, and imagine it to contain Blenheim hall and library, Wilton saloon, Wanstead ball-room and large dining-room; besides every thing it has already, it would be infinitely finer than it is; but still it would want a music-room and a picture-gallery. The last is an infinite addition to a great house, but the former is indispensable: I cannot allow any to be nearly complete without one. Of all luxuries, none is more elegant than this charming art; pictures and statues may be disposed in any room; but music in perfection must have one appropriated to it—nor can any furniture be more magnificent, than what ought to adorn such a room. An organ is one striking article.

Upon the whole, Holkam is not only the largest, but undoubtedly the best house.

MEMORANDUM. I never went any journey, without finding the want of a knowledge of the inns before I set out. The following slight mention of those I stop at, may be of some use to others who travel the same road.

Holkam. Leicester-Arms. Clean, civil, and reasonable.

Fakenham. Red-Lion. Good.

Lynn. Duke's-Head. Exceeding civil and reasonable.

Stoak. Crown. Ditto.

Thetford. Bell. Good.

Bury. Angel. Very civil and reasonable.

Hadleigh. George. Ditto.

Sudbury. Crown. Ditto.

Castle-Hedingham. Bell. Clean and reasonable.

Brintree. Horn. Very clean and civil.

Chebmsford. Black-Boy. Clean but dear.

Tilbury. King's-Head. Very civil and very reasonable.

Barnet. Red-Lion. Good and reasonable.

Wycomb. Antelope. Exceeding good, civil, and not unreasonable.

Tetsford. Swan. Good.

Oxford. Angel. Ditto.

Woodstock. Bear, Ditto, and very reasonable.

North-Leach. King's-Head. Very bad and very dear.

Gloucester. King's-Head. Very good, civil, and reasonable.

Newnham. The Passage-House. Very bad and dear.

Chepstow. Three-Cranes. Good, civil, and reasonable.

Newport. Westgate-House. Ditto.

Cardiff. White-Lion. Bad.

Ditto. Angel. Worse.

Cowbridge. Bear. Middling; but very civil and reasonable.

Bristol. White-Lion. Good; but very dear.

Bath. Three-Tuns. Good.

Devizes. Exceedingly good, and remarkably civil.

Salisbury. Three-Lions. Good; but very dear.

Rumsey. Bell. Good.

Winchester. George. Dirty and dear; but civil.

Wanstead. Eagle. Good.

Ditto. Bush. Impertinent and dirty.

Ilford. Red-Lion. Civil, clean, and very reasonable.

Burnt-Wood. White-Hart. Good, clean, reasonable, and civil.—But the size and goodness of the houses, are not taken minutely into the account.

A NEW QUESTION.

THIRTY chains and forty are the two sides of a trapezium, containing a right angle: Query, the other two sides, when the area is a maximum, and the longest diagonal sixty chains.

Bow, Oct. 22, 1767. EDW. REED.

To the PRINTER, &c.
In quovis vehiculo. Rock & cæteri.
 SIR, London, June 9, 1768.

THE rage for carriages is so great at present, and the town and it's avenues so full of them, that some speedy method should be taken to stop them, least the landlords both of the old and new buildings should some day be surprized and ruined, by hearing that their tenants, to a man, had *drove off*, which though not quite so ungentee, will be full as fatal to them as if they had *walked off*. The latter indeed is not likely to happen, as every man who pretends to the smallest share of taste, has almost forgot how to use his legs.

Formerly, middling folks, particularly tradesmen, were contented with the *walk* of life allotted to them, even when they married (at which time persons usually make a *flash*) they aimed at no more than *putting their best leg foremost*, and wished only to be thought upon as good a *footing* as their neighbours. But now sure the devil has possessed them all, or have they first run mad, and are next out-running the constable, for which purpose they have all *wubipt* into carriages. In vain has the legislature endeavoured to put a stop to their career by *clogging* their wheels, and sticking up a turnpike at every hundred yards distance, more particularly on those roads where our citizens are accustomed to *dust* themselves as often as it is consistent with some decent shew of attention to business. Those indeed who are quite *abandoned*, are reduced to make use of the sabbath-day for their excursions; so that the late regulation for double tolls on that day appears to have been very wisely intended to have *put a spoke in their wheels*, and one would have thought, in spite of the weakness of their intellects, might have brought them to the use of their *understandings*.—If they suffer themselves to be thus carried away, people of the country who may pay occasional visits to this metropolis, will be induced to think that there are no citizens but such as belong to the ward of *Cripple-Gait*.

How are they degenerated, how changed since those happy days, in which the prudent and *unbaken* citizen,

so far from allowing himself to be carried, was seen trudging along, on a Sunday's evening, sweating under the load of his wife's favourite child, while she, poor woman, with her usual attention to her husband's head, followed as fast as she well could without discomposing the calve's tail perriwig committed to her charge. That this was once the case, the vainest puppy of them all cannot deny; for Hogarth, pleased with the scene, has transmitted it to posterity in everlasting black and white. The degeneracy of which I complain, is wholly on the part of the male; for notwithstanding he is of late grown so *saving of his legs*, the female *semper eadem*, has never swerved from *that attention* to his head, for which she has ever been famed; nor has the carriage of the husband been observed to make any alteration in that of the wife; it is therefore for the men I write, and sincerely beseech them, as they love liberty, to stand upon their own feet, nor any longer suffer themselves to be run away with by any headstrong brute or brutes, to whose caprice, the moment they step into a carriage, they submit their persons, and who in the end will gallop away with their properties. To be brief, Sir; I am of opinion that a tradesman has no more occasion for a carriage, than a cat has for a pair of pattens; and I should be happy indeed if you could think of any means to persuade them to step out of their coaches or chaises, into *themselves*.

All the nations we read of, that from a state of freedom have fallen into slavery, have brought that disgrace upon themselves by luxury. That carriages are strong symptoms of luxury, is not to be disputed; and I think I know some men yet, who look upon them but as stately prisons. The freest people are certainly those who never knew the use of them, and are most likely to *stand their ground*. We have a late instance in our own country, where the only few who seem to be possessed of the genuine and *uncontroulable* spirit of freedom, I mean the voters for Mr. Wilkes, almost to a man, walked on foot to Brentford, to poll for that *honest* gentleman; and many of them, I dare say, dread the

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thoughts of being *conveyed in a carriage* as much, nay more, than they would the pillory.

I fear, Sir, we owe the so common use of carriages to the physicians. They are the first persons we know of excepting lords and 'squires, whose legs failed them; but then, Sir, they have heads (your wit will sneer now and say, so have their canes;) but I am serious:—These wise men have driven themselves into good fortunes; but daily experience shows us, that those of other callings, who attempt that method of *getting on*, have driven themselves not only out of their fortunes, but even out of house and home.

The *Gestation* of tradesmen generally proceeds from a false conception, or at best ends in a miscarriage; I wish, therefore, that the lord mayor, Sir John Fielding, or Mr. Wilkes, would take this matter into consideration, and persuade these unthinking people, at least to lay by their *whimfies* till better times, or till the scheme urged by your correspondent of Wednesday last takes place, namely, that of opening the two-forked streets to Black-Fryars Bridge; for unless a clear way is made for them to *get off*, they will, as he observes, never be able to *pass the Fleet*.

I am, S I R,

Your humble servant,

JOHN TROTT.

AS American affairs are likely to afford, a particular subject of conversation, we shall give our readers the following *letter* from the earl of Shelburne to governor Barnard of Massachusetts Bay, New England, which being attacked warmly by the assembly, gave occasion to the subsequent speech of that governor when he put an end to the session.

"I have the pleasure to signify to you his majesty's approbation of your conduct, and to acquaint you that he is graciously pleased to approve of your having exerted the power lodged in you by the constitution of the province of Massachusetts Bay, of negativing counsellors in the late elections, which appears from your several letters to have been done with due deliberation and judgment.

Those who framed the present charter, very wisely provided that this

power should be placed in the governor, as an occasional check upon any indiscreet use of the right of electing counsellors, which was given by charter to the assembly, which might at certain periods, by an improper exercise, have a tendency to disturb the deliberations of that part of the legislature, from whom the greatest gravity and moderation is more peculiarly expected. As long, therefore, as the assembly shall exert their right of election to the exclusion of the principal officers of government from council, whose presence there as counsellors, so manifestly tends to facilitate the course of publick business, and who have therefore been before this period usually elected, and whilst in particular they exclude men of such unexceptionable characters as both the present lieutenant governor and secretary undoubtedly are, and that too, at a time when it is more peculiarly the duty of all parts of the constitution to promote the re-establishment of tranquility, and not forego the least occasion of evincing the duty and attachment of the colony towards Great Britain. It cannot, under such circumstances, be surprizing that his majesty's governor exerts the right entrusted to him by the same constitution, to the purpose of excluding those from the council, whose mistaken zeal may have led them into improper excesses and whose private resentments (and I should be sorry to ascribe to them motives still more blameable) may, in your opinion, further lead them to embarrass the administration, and endanger the quiet of the province.

The dispute which has arisen concerning the lieutenant governor's being present without a voice, at the deliberations of the council, is no otherwise important, than as it tends to shew a warmth in the house of representatives which I am extremely sorry for.—There is no pretence of danger to be apprehended from the presence of the lieutenant governor in council, there is no novelty in the practice, and there is apparent utility and propriety in admitting him to be present at the deliberations of the council, who may be suddenly called to the administration of the province. If this opposition to the lieutenant governor's sitting in council, is to be considered

considered as personal, it must appear here very extraordinary that a person of his very respectable character, and whose learning and ability has been exerted in the service of America, should yet meet with so much animosity and ill-will in a province which seems to owe him particular obligations. But the question concerning his admission seems to lie, after all, in the breast of the council only, as being the proper judges of their own privileges, and as having the best right to determine whom they will admit to be present at their deliberations.

As to what concerns the agency of the province, it is doubtless a point that merits attention: but as matters of this nature from other provinces have been heretofore under the consideration of the lords of trade, his majesty has been pleased to refer the whole matter to their lordships for their report, before any determination shall be taken thereupon.

I am to inform you, Sir, that it is his majesty's determined resolution to extend to you his countenance and protection in every constitutional measure that shall be found necessary for the support of his government in the Massachusetts Bay; and it will be your care and your duty to avail yourself of such protection in those cases only, where the honour and dignity of his majesty's government is really mediately or immediately concerned.

It is unnecessary to observe, that the nature of the English constitution is such, as to furnish no real ground of jealousy to the colonies; and where there is so large a foundation of confidence, it cannot be, but that accidental jealousies must subside, and things again return to their proper and natural course; the extremes even of legal right, on either side, though sometimes necessary, are always inconvenient, and men of real property, who must be sensible that their own prosperity is connected with the tranquility of the province, will not long be inactive, and suffer their quiet to be disturbed and the peace and safety of the state endangered, by the indiscretion or resentment of any.

I am, with great truth and regard, sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
SHELburne.

Gentlemen of the house of representatives.

THE moderation and good temper which appeared to regulate your conduct at the opening this session, so flattered me, that I promised myself that the like disposition would have continued to the end of it. But I am sorry to find that the lovers of contention, have shewed themselves not so intent upon preventing it, as upon waiting for a fit opportunity to revive it. The extraordinary and indecent observations which have been made upon the secretary of state's letter, wrote, as I may say, in presence of the king himself, will fully justify this suggestion. The causes of the censure therein contained have been specifically assigned and set forth in the letter itself. These causes are facts universally known, and no where to be denied; they are considered in the letter as the sole causes of the censure consequent thereto; and there was no occasion to resort to my letters, or any other letters, for other reasons for it. If you think that this censure is singular, you deceive yourselves; and you are not so well informed of what passes at Westminster as you ought to be, if you do not know that it is as general and extensive as the knowledge of the proceedings to which it is applied; and therefore all your insinuations against me, upon false suppositions of my having misrepresented you, are vain and groundless, when every effect is to be accounted for from a plain narrative of facts, which must have appeared to the secretary of state from your own journals. It is not therefore me gentlemen, that you call to account; it is the noble writer of the letter himself, the king's minister of state, who has taken the liberty to find fault with the conduct of a party in your assembly.

Nor am I less innocent of the making this letter a subject of public resentment. When, upon the best advice, I found myself obliged to communicate it to you, I did it in such a manner that it might not, and would not, if you had been pleased, have transpired out of the general court. Prudent men, moderate men, would have considered it as an admonition rather than a censure, and have made use of

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it as a means of reconciliation, rather than of further distraction. But there are men to whose being (I mean the being of their importance) everlasting contention is necessary. And by these has this letter been dragged into publick, and has been made the subject of declamatory observations; which, together with large extracts of the letter itself, have immediately after been carried to the press of the publishers of an infamous news paper; notwithstanding the letter had been communicated in confidence that no copy of it should be permitted to be taken. So little have availed the noble lord's intention of pointing out the means of restoring peace and harmony to this government, and my desire to pursue such salutary purpose to the utmost of my power.

Having said thus much to vindicate myself, which every honest man has a right to do, I must add, that I have done nothing on my part to occasion a dispute between me and your house; it has been forced upon me by particular persons for their own purposes. I never will have any dispute with the representatives of this good people which I can prevent, and will always treat them with due regard and render them real service when it is in my power. Time and experience will soon pull the masks off those false patriots, who are sacrificing their country to the gratifications of their own passions. In the mean while I shall with more firmness than ever, if it is possible, pursue that steady conduct which the service of the king and the preservation of this government so forcibly demand of me. And I shall above all endeavour to defend this injured country from the imputations which are cast upon it, and the evils which threaten it, arising from the machinations of a few, very few, discontented men, and by no means to be charged on the generality of the people.

Gentlemen of the council,

I return you thanks for your steady, uniform and patriotic conduct during this whole session, which has shewn you impressed with a full sense of your duty both to your king and to your country. The unanimous example of men of your respectable characters cannot fail of having great weight to

engage the people in general to unite in proper means to put an end to the dissention which has so long harrassed this province in its internal policy, and disgraced it in its reputation abroad. I shall not fail to make a faithful representation to his majesty of your merit upon this occasion.

Council-Chamber, FR. BERNARD;
March 4.

Reflections on Liberty. From Reflections on the Case of Mr. Wilkes, &c.

"**L**IBERTY, as this writer observes, is unquestionably the greatest good which the infinite benevolence of heaven can bestow on man; Without it, all other blessings are precarious in the enjoyment, and consequently trifling in their value. This inestimable treasure is the birth-right of the happy natives of this island, handed down to them, through a long succession of ancestors, with continual increase and improvements. The name of it is in the mouth of every Englishman, but few are sufficiently apprised in what part of the constitution it really consists.

Excellent as our laws are, though they are deservedly styled the perfection of human reason, yet we must look still farther than them, for the true foundation of our liberty.

In every government, of whatever kind, from a despotism to a democracy, there must exist, somewhere or other, a power superior to the laws, namely the power which makes those laws, and from which they derive their authority. The freedom, therefore, of any country wholly depends upon the hands in which the supreme legislative power is lodged; and the liberty of a nation is exactly proportioned to the share the body of the people have in the legislature, and the checks placed in the constitution on the executive power. That state is truly free, where the people are governed by laws, which they have a share in making, and to the validity of which their consent is essentially necessary. And that country is absolutely and totally enslaved, where one single law can be made or repealed without the interposition or consent of the people.

Let us apply these principles to the question, in what the liberty of England consists.

Is it in *magna charta*, the bill of rights, the *habeas corpus* act, or any of the other numerous and excellent laws in favour of the rights and liberties of the people? or is it in all these taken together? Clearly not; for those laws may all be repealed in a single day, by the same power that made them. In what then does it consist? It consists in the right of the people to chuse representatives, and in the right of those representatives (in conjunction with the two other branches of the legislature) to make, repeal, and alter the laws by which the people are to be governed; to inspect into the due and faithful execution of those laws; and to call the ministers thro' whom the king exercises his executive power, to a strict and severe account, for every neglect or abuse in the discharge of their important trust.

This, in a few words, comprises the whole of English liberty; and it is solely to these great constitutional rights that we owe the superior excellence of the laws, under the government of which we have so long been a flourishing and happy people. While these rights remain inviolate, no single act of oppression, no particular grievance whatsoever need alarm the people, for they have (by means of them) the legal constitutional power of redress in their own hands. But the moment either the rights of the representatives when elected, or the people in electing them, are infringed, there is an end at once of security and liberty, the boasted laws in favour of the subject, may be at one stroke, or by degrees, repealed, and the despairing people left without any means of redress but what are given by the immutable laws of nature to all mankind.

Of these rights, as that of free election in the people is the first in order, so is it in importance, and it is indeed the corner-stone of the whole constitution. For of what avail to the people are the powers and rights of any set of men, if those men cease to be their representatives, which they clearly do whenever the freedom of elections is invaded by the hand of power. God forbid that we should ever see such an invasion openly and successfully made. I am persuaded we never

shall. But yet there are some circumstances in the present state of affairs, which call for the most serious attention both of the people at large, and their representatives."

From an Essay on Patriotism, &c. lately published.

THERE are always between nations, frequently between neighbouring villages, some terms of ridicule with which the vulgar on both sides have agreed mutually to reproach and abuse one another. What are the topics a Scotch mob would insult an Englishman with I cannot say, but believe love of plum-pudding one of them. On the other hand, eating oatmeal, scratching for the itch, lousiness and beggary, are what an English porter would very readily apply to a Scotch nobleman of the most independent fortune. Even this hackneyed and vulgar abuse, which one would expect to hear only in ginshops and ale-houses, were for years the standing topic of wit and railery in a political paper, professing to handle the most important concerns of the state; and the Scotch had the good fortune to hear themselves reproached every day for beggary, by a drunken poet who died in goal, a drunken parson, the impostor's chaplain as he calls him, who was indebted for a precarious subsistence to the sale of some crude incoherent rhymes nicknamed poetry; and lastly, by the impostor himself, who is at this moment begging in publick newspapers, dispersed all over the world.

Had this been all, it might have been forgiven, as it could not well have been attended with any serious consequences. He went farther; every vice and bad quality, which could render the Scotch people the object of hatred and abhorrence to the human race itself, and to Englishmen in particular, was imputed and boldly charged to them. In short, the very name of Scot was made a term synonymous to every thing that was rascally and dishonourable in character, excepting only that of coward. Why this imputation among innumerable others equally false and ridiculous was always carefully avoided, I can only see one good reason; and that was the impostor's regard for his

his own personal safety. He knew that this charge was the only one he could make which might be directly and in point confuted, by sending him a challenge. Amidst all his folly, he was wise enough not to give every Scotchman who bore the appearance of a gentleman, so very fair a pretence, which he suspected many would gladly lay hold on, to call him out, and if he refused a meeting, to use him according to the rules established among men of honour."

ON FAVOURITES.

*"Mongst these there was a politician,
With more heads than a beast in vision,
And more intrigues in every one,
Then all the whores of Babylon."*

HUD.

FAVOURITES have been considered, in all ages, with envy or derision; with envy, when truly meritorious; with derision, when only the objects of fancy. In which ever of these lights my lady's lap-dog may appear, it is as sure of being deemed a common enemy, as that it is a favourite. It is much the same with Poll Parrot, Puss, Shugg, and all that generation of little enchanting animals, who win from the lady's affections, what is esteemed divisible among the captious household; as if a lady might not love whom she pleased, without asking their leave.

When great politicians fall in love, if the affection chances to light on one of their own sex, as in the common nature of love, he becomes blind; a magic circle is immediately drawn round him by the object; affected attraction draws the enamoured into, and fixes him in the center: and sympathy, like the power that gives the earth its diurnal rotation, keeps him perpetually whirling in that sphere, and so fixed, that to re-attract him again, from affection into even common discretion, requires a more potent charm, than men, but indifferently skilled in conjuration, are commonly aware of.

When different sexes have been in question, some great exploits have been performed this way. The beautiful Irene, on this topic lost her head, in the presence of the whole divan; and I apprehend it not to be an uncom-

mon circumstance, with less men than a grand signior, to part with their favourite mistresses on cruel terms. But when similarity of sex conjoins, and the influential power of affection takes place, it may as well be attempted to force a planet through its atmosphere, as the object whence affection springs, from the circle wherein magic fancy has fixed it. Yet human wisdom, or power, or conjuration, is so undereminate, that we cannot establish any sentiment on absolute certainty. Tiberius made an eruption, and Sejanus became the victim, and so did the fair lady regnant in this century here. Tiberius was supposed to rise upwards, and to superbound all bounds; and as to Anne, if the king of Prussia tells true, a pair of gloves, of I suppose some magical kind, endured her with the power of re-attraction; but whatever this counter-enchantment might be, it freed her from the circle of affection, and favouritism thence no more during her reign.

It is very difficult, in all cases, to say from what source favouritism springs, is moved into action, or operates to effect, as both fear and love are often attended with the like consequences: It takes place sometimes by the ear, sometimes by the eye, and is sometimes received at the aperture of the throat, like a gilded bolus; and sometimes is the visible effect of a warm, wanton fancy-vision. Our James the First was remarkable this way, a pun made a bishop, and a handsome person transposed a private gentleman into a duke.

When Elizabeth had favourites, as all women must have, she managed them well; her's were of two kinds, the personal and the political; the one lost his head, and the other amassed, what might in that age be called an immense fortune: The one had, perhaps, beauty, but was indiscreet; the other a surpassing discretion, and so correct a judgment, as to make the people love, and the prince admire his superior talents. Britain never produced his equal; every act for improving the revenue was rectitude; he made the people great, the prince honourable, and scorned those little mean arts, by which more modern favourites, with-

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out skill or judgment, have plundered the people, by making them pay ill-considered taxes three times over; or being the means, through ignorance, of its happening so.

In the course of a few thousand years, various kinds of favourites have started to public view: The lowest I can recollect of one age was Nero's Sporus; this wretch outwitted Seneca; and from a state infinitely below the character of a common harlot, became dignified with the station of prime minister; a glorious ruler, when half the world were Roman!

To speak of our own princes, antecedent to the reign of Elizabeth, what favourites they entertained, civil, or political, and how they conducted themselves towards such favourites, or such favourites towards their respective princes, is a kind of investigation, that claims more time and paper than I can at present spare; as somewhat occurs of more importance to be at present considered, and what more immediately relates to my text.

There are a species of favourites of late years, that have sprung from quite another fountain, than any yet remembered, of a mixed, or mongrel breed, neither distinctly civil, nor political, but civilly political, or politically civil, with more cunning than wisdom, and more artifice than honesty, that clasp hold of our minds in a state of youth and innocence, and impress such strong marks of superior genius, mingled with terror, as become, in more ripened years, altogether indelible.

When a tutor of this kind gets a youth under his care, the principal part of his education tends to the influencing his tender perception, in favour of the tutor's high wisdom and pre-eminence, and next, of his authority; and having once reduced him to this meanness, he remains his master for ever; that is to say, if the disposition of the youth be soft and delicate, let his natural understanding be otherways ever so good: various instances I have known, and from what country such tutors came; but as reflecting on any country from particular instances is illiberal, I shall at present wave mentioning it. A prince so educated is no more guarded against the charm than a private gentleman;

the human mind, alike framed and disposed, is liable to the same enchantment in all ranks and degrees of people; but it is not worth such a tutor's while to fascinate the mind of any but a man of fortune or significance: the brain of a poor boy is not worth cooking, nor his genial spirits of digesting into a state of debility.

A prince, considered in the simple, civil light of man and a gentleman, has no doubt a right, in common with other people, to favourite, and to sing, dance, play, or pray, with whom he most approves it; but as a magistrate, at the head of a free people, who supply his treasury, and support his dignity, the favouritism should be equally considered on the part of the people; as I conceive it has never yet appeared, that Cecil here, or Richelieu in France, were personal favourites. The authority of both sprang from inherent merit; the princes were wise that employed them; both sovereigns had personal favourites, but the political were only entrusted with the care of the state, the honour of the prince, and the happiness of the people. Princes, who rule by their own power and wisdom, like Prussia, are too wise to have any favourites, civil or politic; as a favourite in fact means nothing more than a plaything, an idle toy for the diversion of leisure hours, not to be the director of grave and important subjects.

The state and dignity of a sovereign is so distinct from every other operative power in the community, that as he has not any natural equals, it is generally expected, that he should not create himself any; much less subject himself to an influence, that seems to make his authority divisible. When a prince plays on his favourite, the people smile; when the favourite plays on the prince, their countenances become more visibly risible, and terminate in what we usually call a horse-laugh; no man quarrels with Prussia for playing on the flute; but absolute as that prince may be, if the instrument was to play on him, not only his loving subjects, but all nature would burst into an horse-laugh. However ridiculous any man may appear, that so reverses the common sense and reason of things, as to suffer an instrument

ment, civil, or political, to play upon him, yet instances of this kind have happened in all ages. Shaftsbury, at whom my motto is pointed, was one of these instruments. He first played on his masters, the commonwealth, and next on his sovereign; who was so good-natured as to let him play all the game through: and then to convince him, that, when a prince pleased, he could reverse the objects, and that not all his heads and intrigues were a match for his master. So may it be again with any, who has more heads than a beast in vision: Revelation may produce revolution, and a happy variation of objects make the people once more smile.

[Polit. Reg.]

Of the Necessity of a new Place-Bill.

IT is an old and a just observation, that every production of nature and of art must, some time or other, come to a period; and that death is unavoidable to the political as well as to the animal body. Some governments, it is true, like some men, are more durable and longer lived than others; owing either to the strength of their original constitution, or to the wisdom of those who are intrusted with the administration. But still it may be admitted a general maxim, that all governments without exception, and free governments sooner than the rest, must finally perish. Have not Rome and Athens, and Sparta perished? And can England expect to be exempted from a fate, which has been the common lot of every other government? Many, it must be owned, and various are the dangers which threaten the dissolution of our free constitution; but of these, the great number of placemen in the house of commons, is by far the most alarming.

It is wisely remarked by the famous baron Montesquieu, that "when the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person, or in the *same body of magistrates*, there can be no liberty; because apprehensions may arise, lest the same monarch or *senate* should enact tyrannical laws, to execute them in a tyrannical manner." Now if it should appear, that, as the house of commons has been for some time constituted, the legislative and the executive powers in this kingdom

have been united in the *same body of magistrates*, or in the *same senate*, I shall leave every reader to draw the conclusion. But first I must observe, that I take it for granted, that every placeman, whether in the army, the navy, or in any other department under the government, belongs to executive power; a concession which, I imagine, will not be refused me, as it is very well known that all placemen are intended to assist the sovereign in carrying the laws into execution.

This point being settled, I would desire the reader to examine a list of the members of the late house of commons, and see whether there were not a majority of them placemen; and if not, whether that is not likely to be the case in some future house of commons; and when it is, I would beg leave to ask him, whether the legislative and executive powers will not then be united in the *same body of magistrates*, or in the *same senate*; and whether, according to the opinion of Montesquieu, our liberties will not thereby be entirely destroyed?

Our forefathers were so sensible of the danger arising from this quarter, that they passed one, if not two place-bills, incapacitating the officers of the customs, the excise, the post and stamp offices; in a word, every one in the least concerned with the collection of the taxes, from being chosen members of parliament, or interfering by any means in the choice of members of parliament. These place bills were perhaps sufficient then; but they are not sufficient now. The government is every day becoming more complex, more expensive, more full of places, and these places more lucrative and advantageous: So that I would affirm, that there is a growing necessity for successive place-bills; and that, if such successive place-bills should not take effect, the constitution must be ruined by the very course of things, even though the ministers should never be guilty of one arbitrary act, or encroachment upon our liberties. For let us only suppose, what cannot be denied, that the places under the government are daily growing more numerous, and that no successive place-bills are passed, what must be the consequence? must it not follow, that a majority of placemen must at last get into

into the house; and, if that once happens, our liberties, it is manifest, are irretrievably ruined.

How often it is necessary to pass such place-bills, and how comprehensive they should be, when passed, I will not now take upon me to determine: though, I think, there is one infallible criterion for discovering the former circumstance: and it is this, that when it appears, that near one half the members of the house of commons are placemen, the necessity is evident, the danger alarming, and the remedy, if neglected, may come too late.

[*Polit. Reg.*]

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

HAVING lately heard the ladies in general, which is too often the topic of discourse, accused of intemperance in their pleasures, and particularly of being biased by sensual enjoyments to any purpose, I beg leave, in contradiction to these confident assertions, from a letter I received some years since, to exhibit to the world an example of suffering innocence and purity, in a lady, who, far from being biased by such mean considerations, acted as became her in a situation sufficiently critical to try her innate sense of honour, and wherein she bravely supported the dignity of her sex.

I am, &c.

Corke, Sept. 30, 1760.

"I was particularly charmed with the appearance of a lady, whose name I conceal on account of the short story I am going to relate: Let it suffice that I assure you every-body who knows her allows her to be perfectly well made, her limbs in the most delicate proportion; her air graceful; her countenance modest, elegant, and striking; her conversation easy and sensible; her manner polished and engaging. This amiable girl, who is of a good family and has a moderate fortune, was courted by one Sullivan to whom she gave very little encouragement; but his visits being countenanced by her mother, she received him with her natural cheerfulness and good-humour. At length, urged by the violence of passion, he broke into her mother's house at the dead time of the night, and taking her forcibly out June, 1768.

of bed, carried her off, placing her before him (almost naked) upon a horse, in spite of her tears, outcries, and resistance. The place he had prepared for her reception was an old unfrequented castle, about twenty miles from Corke, in a desolate, uninhabited part of the county of Limerick; and here, with the assistance of *some savage vassals*, he satiated all the rage of his *brutal appetite*. The place of his retreat being found out, the castle was invested by the sheriff of the county, assisted by a party of the army. Sullivan was actually foolhardy enough to attempt to defend it, and several shot were exchanged, without any person being hurt: The place being at length taken by assault, he endeavoured to make his escape through a back-door, but was pursued and taken. The unhappy lady was found in a neighbouring field, concealed in a kind of arbour, which had been built for the purpose: She was covered with leaves, had scarcely any cloathing, and was half dead with fear, cold, fatigue, and ill-usage. She had been conducted hither on the first approach of Lord L'Isle (who was then high-sheriff) and forbid to move on pain of death. Sullivan was lodged in Corke goal; and an indictment being found against him, he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged: A punishment which he afterwards suffered, but which was greatly inadequate to the flagrancy of his crime. Lord L'Isle attended the execution in person, at the head of a regiment of horse, to prevent a rescue which was threatened. During the course of the trial, Lord Chief Justice Caulfield, with infinite benevolence and a warm reprimand, over-ruled one of the prisoner's council, who endeavoured to throw this amiable woman into confusion, by a question both impertinent and indecent. "Ask your own heart (says this good old man) if any-one who had the feelings of honour, or the least touch of compassion, could ever think of putting such innocence and so much beauty to the blush?" Before sentence was pronounced on the prisoner, he begged leave to ask the young lady one question, which was this: Madam, matters have been carried against me with a very high hand; they are now come to an extremity, which

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which it is in your power to palliate; If you will marry me, the court may perhaps consider the case in another light, and save my life." "Sir, (answered this injured woman, with a spirit of resolution void of rancour and free from bitterness) "if I loved you to distraction, I would not stir a step to save your life; the punishment you are about to suffer will never restore my blasted honour, but it may stand as an example for protecting innocence hereafter from villainy." Every considerate person must, I think, applaud her resolution, and agree with me in this sentiment, that her image should be erected in the temple of Virtue, as the guardian of the privileges of her sex, and the scourge of savage and illiberal passions.

I am, &c.

Of the Methods practised for taking the Wax and Honey, without destroying the Bees.

From Mr. Wildman's Treatise of the Management of Bees, just published.

REMOVE (says Mr. Wildman) the hive from which you would take the wax and honey into a room into which admit but little light, that it may at first appear to the bees as if it was late in the evening. Gently invert the hive, placing it between the frames of a chair, or other steady support, and cover it with an empty hive, keeping that side of the empty hive raised a little which is next the window, to give the bees sufficient light to get up into it. While you hold the empty hive steadily supported on the edge of the full hive, between your side and your left arm, keep striking with the other hand all round the full hive from top to bottom, in the manner of beating a drum, so that the bees may be frightened by the continued noise from all quarters; and they will in consequence mount out of the full hive into the empty one. Repeat the strokes rather quick than strong round the hive, till all the bees are got out of it, which in general will be in about five minutes. It is to be observed, that the fuller the hive is of bees, the sooner they will have left it. As soon as a number of them have got into the empty hive, it should be raised a little from the full one that the bees may not con-

tinue to run from one to the other, but rather keep ascending upon one another.

So soon as all the bees are out of the full hive, the hive in which the bees are must be placed on the stand from which the other hive was taken, in order to receive the absent bees as they return from the field.

If this is done early in the season, the operator should examine the royal cells, that any of them that have young in them may be saved as well as the combs which have young bees in them, which should on no account be touched, though, by sparing them, a good deal of honey be left behind. Then take out the other combs, with a long, broad, and pliable knife, such as the apothecaries make use of. The combs should be cut from the sides and crown as clean as possible, to save the future labour of the bees, who must lick up the honey spilt, and remove every remains of wax; and then the sides of the hive should be scraped with a table-spoon, to clear away what was left by the knife. During the whole of this operation, the hive should be placed inclined to the side from which the combs are taken, that the honey which is spilt may not daub the remaining combs. If some combs were unavoidably taken away, in which there are young bees, the parts of the comb in which they are should be returned into the hive, and secured by sticks in the best manner possible. Place the hive then for some time upright, that any remaining honey may drain out. If the combs are built in a direction opposite to the entrance, or at right angles with it, the combs which are the furthest from the entrance are to be preferred; because there they are best stored with honey, and have the fewest young bees in them.

Having thus finished taking the wax and honey, the next business is to return the bees to their old hive; and for this purpose place a table covered with a clean cloth near the stand, and give the hive in which the bees are a sudden shake, at the same time striking it pretty forcibly, the bees will be shaken on the cloth. Put their own hive over them immediately, raised a little on one side, that the bees may the more easily enter, and, when

when all are entered, place it on the stand as before. If the hive in which the bees are, be turned bottom upmost, and their own hive be placed over it, the bees will immediately ascend into it, especially if the lower hive is struck on the sides to alarm them.

As the chief object of the bees, during the spring and beginning of the summer, is the propagation of their kind; honey, during that time, is not collected in such quantity as it is afterwards; and on this account it is scarcely worth while to rob a hive before the latter end of June; nor is it safe to do it after the middle of July, lest rainy weather may prevent their restoring the combs they have lost, and laying in a stock of honey sufficient for the winter, unless there is a chance of carrying them to a rich pasture.

When we have reviewed the various means made use of, both by the ancients and moderns, in taking honey, it appears somewhat surprising that a method so simple as the above did not occur to them; and especially that M. de Reaumur did not think of extending, to general use, what he had frequently practised in the course of his experiments. It seems, he did not reflect on the effects of the fear impressed on the bees by the continued noise, and how subservient it renders them to our wills: Indeed, to such a degree that, afford them but a quiet retreat, they will remain long attached to any place they are settled upon; and will become so mild and tractable, that they will bear any handling which does not hurt them, without the least shew of resentment. On these occasions, their only desire seems to be a wish to avoid such another disturbance as has reduced them to their present forlorn state. A person who has familiarised himself to bees can, by means of the passion of fear thus impressed upon them, and by that dexterity in the management of them, which can only be acquired by practice; I say, such a person can, in this situation, manage the bees as he pleases.

Spectators wonder at my attaching the bees to different parts of my body (See our vol. 1766, p. 486. 546.) and with much to be possessed of the secret means

by which I do it. I have unwarily promised to reveal it; and am therefore under a necessity of performing that promise: But, while I declare that their fear, and the Queen, are my chief agents in these operations, I must warn my readers that there is an art necessary to perform it, namely, practice, which I cannot convey to them, and which they cannot speedily attain; and yet, till this art is attained, the destruction of many hives of bees must be the consequence; as every one will find on their first attempt to perform it.

Long experience has taught me, that, as soon as I turn up a hive, and give it some taps on the sides and bottom, the Queen immediately appears, to know the cause of this alarm; but soon retires again among her people. Being accustomed to see her so often, I readily perceive her at the first glance; and long practice has enabled me to seize her instantly, with a tenderness that does not in the least endanger her person. This is of the utmost importance; for the least injury done to her brings immediate destruction to the hive, if you have not a spare Queen to put in her place, as I have too often experienced in my first attempts. When possessed of her, I can, without injury to her, or exciting that degree of resentment that may tempt her to sting me, slip her into my other hand, and, returning the hive to its place, hold her there, till the bees missing her, are all on the wing, and in the utmost confusion. When the bees are thus distressed, I place the Queen wherever I would have the bees to settle. The moment a few of them discover her, they give notice to those near them, and these to the rest; the knowledge of which soon becomes so general, that in a few minutes they all collect themselves round her; and are so happy, in having recovered this sole support of their state, that they will long remain in quiet in their situation. Nay, the scent of her body is so attractive of them, that the slightest touch of her, along any place or substance, will attach the bees to it, and induce them to pursue any path she takes.

My attachment to the Queen, and my tender regard for her precious life, makes me most ardently wish

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that I might here close the detail of this operation, which I am afraid, when attempted by unskilful hands, will cost many of their lives; but my love of truth forces me to declare, that by practice I am arrived at so much dexterity in the management of her, that I can, without hurt to her, tie a thread of silk round her body, and thus confine her to any part in which she might not naturally wish to remain: Or I sometimes use the less dangerous way of clipping her wings on one side."

To the PRINTER, &c.

I SEND you an extract of a letter from Algernon Sidney, to Henry Savile, ambassador in France, with a note relating to it, as they appear in the last edition of A. Sydney's works.

When those works were published, 1763, the Monthly Reviewers observed upon the note, "We cannot now indeed ask where is the law, where is the authority for guards? But we have known it annually debated, the necessity of them. Of late, however, the point, alas! seems to be given up." I am, Sir,

PRO REPUBLICA SEMPER.

Runing Mead, June 5.

"—The next important point likely to be pursued, is to prosecute the last week's vote, that *all the forces now in England, except the trained bands, were kept up contrary to law*; and tho' it was objected, that the king's guards and the garrisons of Portsmouth and other places would be included; it was answered, that *Kings governing justly according to law had no need of custodia corporis*; and that it was better to have no garrisons at all, than such as were commanded by Legge, Holmes, and their peers."

[Sir Robert Atkins, in his remarks on Lord Russell's indictment, wherein the attempting to seize and destroy the king's guards, was laid as an overt act of treason. "The guards, what guards? (says he) what or whom does the law understand, or allow to be the king's guards, for the preservation of his person? Whom shall the court that tried this noble lord, whom shall the judges of the law that were then present and upon their oaths, whom shall they judge or legally understand by these guards? They never read of

them in all their law books. There is not any statute law that makes the least mention of any guards. The law of England takes no notice of any such guards; and therefore the indictment is uncertain and void.

The king is guarded by the special protection of Almighty God, by whom he reigns, and whose vicegerent he is. He has an invisible guard, a guard of glorious angels.

*Non eget mauri jaculis, nec arcu,
Nec venenatis gravida sagittis
(crade,) pharetra.*

The king is guarded by the love of his subjects, the next under God, and the surest guard. He is guarded by the law and the courts of justice. The militia and the trained bands are his legal guard, and the whole kingdom's guard. The very judges that tried this noble lord, were the king's guards, and the kingdom's guards; and this Lord Russell's guard against all erroneous and imperfect indictment, from all false evidence and proof, from all strains of wit and oratory misapplied and abused by council.

What other guards are there? We know of no law for more. King Henry VII. of this kingdom, as history tells us, was the first that set up the band of pensioners. Since this, the yeomen of the guard. Since them, certain armed bands, commonly now-a-days, after the French mode, called the king's life guard, rid about, and appearing with naked swords, to the terror of the nation; but where is the law? where is the authority for them?"

See Parliamentary and Political Tracts, by Sir Robert Atkins, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.]

Dublin-Castle, May 27.

THIS day his excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in state to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to several bills.

And then his excellency was pleased to make a speech to both houses of parliament, which is as follows:

My lords and gentlemen,

THE advanced season of the year, and the extraordinary length of your attendance, make it necessary for you to return to your several countries as soon as possible.

Amongst

Amongst the many good laws which have been passed, it was with particular satisfaction that I gave the royal assent to that for limiting the duration of parliaments: His majesty's gracious condescension to his subjects, in that instance, calls for the warmest returns of gratitude and affection; and I trust it will be productive of the most substantial and permanent advantages to the kingdom in general.

Gentlemen of the house of commons, I am commanded to thank you, in his majesty's name, for the supplies which have been granted to support the present establishment; and, you may be assured, they shall be applied, with the utmost frugality, to the purposes for which they were intended.

My lords and gentlemen,

That the inconveniencies, which unavoidably attend a general election, may be as little felt as possible, his majesty, in his paternal goodness, hath commanded me, with all convenient speed, to dissolve the present parliament, and to issue writs for calling a new one as soon as the usual and constitutional course of proceedings in like cases will permit.

But his majesty will not put an end to this parliament, without having first thanked you for the many eminent proofs which you have given him of your inviolable fidelity and attachment to his person, family, and government: Nor can his majesty in the least doubt of receiving fresh marks of the same affection, loyalty, and zeal, in the choice of representatives at the next general election.

I recommend it to you, most earnestly, that, by your example and authority, you do, in your several stations preserve that good order, and due execution of the laws, so peculiarly necessary at this time.

And that you do by your firmness and prudence, discountenance the re-

peated attempts, which have been made by false representations, to alienate the affections of the people; to fill their minds with groundless jealousies; and stir up unjust complaints.

I return you my warmest acknowledgments for the very honourable and obliging manner in which you have expressed your approbation of my conduct, and I desire you will be assured that my best endeavours shall, upon every occasion, be uniformly and strenuously exerted to promote the interest and prosperity of Ireland.

And then the Lord Chancellor declared, that it was his excellency the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure, That this parliament be prorogued to the 14th day of June next; and the parliament was accordingly prorogued to the 14th day of June next.

Dublin-Castle. By the Lord-Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N. T O W N S H E N D,

WHEREAS his majesty hath signified unto us his royal pleasure, that the present parliament of this kingdom, which now stands prorogued to the fourteenth day of June next, be forthwith dissolved.

W^e the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in obedience to his majesty's commands, do publish and declare that the said parliament be, and accordingly the said parliament is hereby dissolved, And the lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burghesses of the house of commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said 14th day of June next.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 28th day of May, 1768,

By his majesty's command,
FREDERICK CAMPBELL.
God save the King.

T H E B R I T I S H T H E A T R E.

WHENEVER a new performance of the dramatic kind makes its appearance, there is scarce an individual who has the least pretension to literary taste, that is not desirous of knowing something about the fable on which it is built, and the reception

which it meets from the public; and indeed when we consider the infinite pains which are necessary in the productions of the theatre, when we reflect upon the exquisite nicety with which the various parts of such a work must be put together to form one capital

capital *whole*, the solicitude which we shew about theatrical pieces is highly natural; a good play is universally allowed to be an extraordinary effort of genius, and it is also universally allowed that nothing has so strong a tendency either to contribute to our entertainment, or to promote our instruction.

During the course of the last month Mr. Foote has exhibited a new piece at his theatre in the Haymarket with very great success, under the title of *The Devil upon two Sticks*. It must be allowed, that in this performance the probability of plot is very little attended to, and that no extraordinary regard is paid either to the diction or the sentiment—but at the same time it must be confessed, that the production in question is replete with pleasantries, and that it is admirably calculated to exercise our risible faculties, if we may not compliment it with any extraordinary power to improve our understandings.—Mr. Foote, however, is a genius of a particular nature, and as the public never require more than a laughable entertainment at his hands, his writings are not to be examined with the unrelaxing brow of critical severity.—The principal persons and performers are

The Devil,	Mr. Foote.
Invoice,	Mr. Maboon.
Last,	Mr. Weston.
Sir Tho. Maxwell,	Mr. Gardiner.
Apozem,	Mr. Castle.
Julep,	Mr. Morgan.
Dr. Saxafras,	Mr. Aikin.
Miss Harriet,	} Miss Edwards.
daughter to Sir	
Tho. Maxwell,	} Mrs. Gardiner.
Miss Maxwell, Sir	
Thomas's sister,	

The scene of this piece in the first act is Madrid, in the second and third it is laid in London.—The plot, if it can be called a plot, is this:—Sir Thomas Maxwell is the English consul at Madrid, and has a daughter (Harriet) who is secretly in love, and carries on a clandestine correspondence with Invoice, a merchant's clerk.—Sir Thomas, who suspects the affair, is justly offended at his daughter's indiscretion, and being informed, that the

young fellow is actually in her room, prepares to chastise him for his insolence, and threatens to confine Miss Harriet in such a manner, as shall effectually put an end to their courtship.—Her aunt, however, who is a staunch friend to liberty, condemns the tyrannical part she says he is acting, tells him that Harriet is a free-born Englishwoman, and declares the girl is perfectly right in resisting every appearance of his arbitrary government.—Sir Thomas in vain expostulates with her on the manifest difference between the prevention of a daughter's misconduct, and the infraction of a fellow-subject's freedom; the patriotic declaimer continues her public-spirited mode of argument, and teizes her brother in such a manner, that Invoice has time to make his escape with Harriet, out of a window into an adjoining house, before Sir Thomas can force open the room.

The house into which the lovers make their escape is a chymist's, where, upon their entrance, they are alarmed with the voice of a prisoner, who calls out to Invoice for assistance, and tells him he is corked up in a large bottle. Invoice breaks the bottle immediately, and the prisoner appears to be the *Devil upon two Sticks*, who has been confined to his glassy habitation by the chymist, the master of the house.—On the Devil's enlargement a very whimsical conversation takes place upon the law, but, it being necessary for the lovers to remove out of Sir Thomas's reach, the Devil, as a return for the service he has received, conveys them in a few minutes to England.—This terminates the first act.

THE SECOND

Opens with the Devil informing Invoice and Harriet of the late diffusions between the physicians of London.—In the course of this information he tells them, that there is to be a grand meeting of the college, immediately, at Warwick-lane, and that he himself is to personate the president. After this, Last, a shoemaker, is introduced, who acquaints the Devil, now in the character of a physician, that he is the seventh son of a seventh son, that he practises medicine with great success in the country, and that he is going

going to the college to obtain a licence for the more regular exercise of his abilities—concluding his information with an account of having opened a gentleman's *artifice* with his *lancelot*, who lately dropped down in a fit of *perplexity*, and asserting that this mode of practice is infinitely better than bleeding in the *jugglers*.

IN THE THIRD ACT

The licentiates make their appearance, and consult in what manner the college may be best attacked. After which the scene changes to the college, where the Devil sits president, and Last is elevated on a stool, to undergo a regular examination.—Among other questions it is asked, How a tooth-ach is to be cured—to this he replies, *by pulling out the tooth*.—The president sagely observes, that the method indeed is a *radical* one---and then enquires how he would remove a pain, in the bowels—Last answers, by applying *a hot treneber to the part affected*, but that if this application should prove ineffectual, he would administer a vomit and a purge. The president highly applauds the practice, and observes, that when a disorder has gained possession of any particular part, it is the business of a wise physician to open both doors, as the speediest way of dislodging the enemy.---In this whimsical strain Last finishes his examination, to the great satisfaction of the college, and is presented with a very ludicrous licence by the clerk.

The business which the fellows next enter upon is the insurrection of the licentiates, who, as the president is informed by various messengers, have attacked the college in form.---The president gives spirited orders for repulsing the assailants, but before victory has declared herself on either side, a subpoena in the form of a manifesto arrives from the licentiates, and the battle is adjourned to be finally determined in Westminster-hall.---The only circumstance now remaining is to provide some probable means of sub-

sistence for Invoice and Harriet.---The obliging Devil finds himself under a necessity of returning to the magician at Madrid, and therefore can only assist them with his advice---however, after proposing several expedients, he, at last, proposes that they should try their fortunes as performers at the theatre in the Hay-market, and says there can be no doubt of their succeeding, if the public shews them but half the indulgence with which they have been generously pleased to honour the manager.

Thus ends this almost utterly unconnected; yet highly entertaining medley; in our opinion it is equal to any of Mr. Foote's productions in this way, and we are particularly pleased, that notwithstanding several of the characters are drawn from real life, there is nothing malignant in the pictures.---The republican lady, who is designed for a celebrated female historian, the president of the college, and the Irishman, the Quaker, and the Jew among the licentiates, are all well known, and form a contrast inconceivably diverting.---Upon the whole, Mr. Foote seems extremely fortunate in the present production, which is constantly exhibited to a very full house.---Yet we are apprehensive that some of his methodistical enemies will attack him on account of the catastrophe, and tell him that none but a Devil indeed would advise people to go upon the stage.---With regard to the merit of the performers, it is but justice to allow it considerable.---Mr. Foote is himself entitled to great applause in the various disguises he puts on.—Mr. Weston, in Last, is imitable, and if we may judge from the little specimen which Miss Edwards gives of her abilities, we venture to pronounce that she will one day prove an acquisition to the theatre.---We cannot conclude this account without mentioning that a new tragedy is preparing for representation at Mr. Foote's of which we shall give as early an account as possible to our readers.

A favourite new Scotch Air, sung by Mrs. BADDELY at *Vauxhall*.

Set to Musick by Mr. POTTER.

Andante.

The last time I went to the fair, I met my
faithful Sandy there, He left his mates and flew
to me, And kiss'd my hand with merry glee; Then
led me forth beneath the vale, And gave me
sweet-meats cakes and ale, Where all the
village gay-ly spent the live-long night
in mer - ri - ment-

Not

Not all the lads I daily see
With Sandy, can compared be:
He is the most accomplish'd youth;
For virtue, innocence, and truth:
His locks are as the raven black
In flowing ringlets down his back;
With rosy cheeks and face so neat,
And coral lips which kiss so sweet.

His cot is seated by a mill,
Adjoining to a chrysal till;
Upon whose verdant margin creep,
(So sweet to view) his flock of sheep;
Next Easter-day 'left ill betide,
He 'at promis'd I shall be his bride;
Among the swains alas how few,
Like Sandy are so kind and true.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

*On his own BIRTH-DAY,**By the late Hawkins Browne, Esq;*

NOW fix and thirty rapid years are fled,
Since I began, nor yet begin, to live;
Painful reflection! to look back, I dread,
What hope, alas! can looking forward give!

Day urges day, and year succeeds to year,
While hoary age steals unperceiv'd along;
Summer is come, and yet no fruits appear
My joys a dream, my works an idle song.

Ah me! I fondly thought, Apollo thone
With beams propitious on my natal hour;
Fair was my morn, but now at highest noon
Shades gather round, and clouds begin to low'r.

Yes, on thy natal hour, the God replies,
I thone propitious, and the Muses smil'd;
Blame not the pow'rs, they gave thee wings
to rise, [guil'd.

But earth thou lov'st, by low delights be-
Possessing wealth, beyond a poet's lot,
Thou the dull track of lucre hast preferr'd,
For contemplation form'd and lofty thought,
Thou meanly mingl'st with the vulgar herd.

True Bards, self'd and sacred to the Nine,
Listen not thus to pleasure's waibling lays;
Nor on the downy couch of ease recline,
Severe their lives, abstemious are their days.

Oh! born for nobler ends, dare to be wise,
'Tis not e'en now too late, assert thy claims;
Rugged the path, that leads up to the skies,
But the fair guerdon is immortal fame.

*On a FIT of the GOVT.**By the Same.*

WHEREFORE was man thus form'd
With eye sublime,
With active joints to traverse hill or plain,
But to contemplate nature in her prime,
Lord of this ample world, his fair domain?
Why on this various earth such beauty pour'd;
But for thy pleasure, man, her sov'reign lord?

Why does the mantling vine her juice afford
Nectarous, but to cheer with cordial taste?
Why are the earth and air and ocean stor'd
With beast, fish, fowl; if not for man's
repast?

June, 1; 68.

Yet what avails to me, or taste or sight,
Exil'd from every object of delight?

So much I feel of anguish, day and night
'Tortur'd, benumb'd; in vain the fields to
range

Me vernal breezes, and mild suns invite,
In vain the banquet smokes with kindly
change

Of delicacies, while on every plate
Pain lurks in ambush, and alluring fate.

Fool, not to know the friendly powers create
These maladies in pity to mankind:

These abdicated reason reinstate
When lawless appetite usurps the mind;
Heaven's faithful centries at the door of bliss
Plac'd to deter, or to chastise excess.

Weak is the aid of wisdom to repress
Passion perverse; philosophy how vain!
'Gainst Circe's cup, enchanting powers;
Or when the tyren sings her warbling strain.
Whate'er or sages teach, or bards reveal,
Men still are men, and learn but when they
feel.

As in some free and well-poss'd common-
weal

Sedition warns the rulers how to steer,
As storms and thunders, rattling with loud
peal,

From noxious dregs the dull horizon clear;
So when the mind imbrutes in sloth supine,
Sharp pangs awake her energy divine.

Cease then, oh cease, fond mortals to repine
At laws, which Nature wisely did ordain;
Pleasure, what is it? rightly to define,

'Tis but a short-liv'd interval from pain:
Or rather, each, alternately renew'd,
Give to our lives a sweet vicissitude.

PROLOGUE, spoken by Mr. POWELL, at
the Closing of the Theatre Royal in Covent
Garden, on Saturday, June 4, being the
Anniversary of his Majesty's Birth-Day.

Written by GEORGE COLMAN.

LET us, 'ere yet we finish our career,
And close the labours of the circling
year,

Due homage to our royal master pay,
And hail with plaudits this auspicious day!
His birth distinguish'd this illustrious morn:
His birth, who boasts he was a Briton born.

S

Tyrants

Tyrants, whose vassals tremble and obey,
 Feel the poor triumphs of despotic sway:
 The hated sovereign with imperious awe,
 Issues his edicts, and proclaims them law;
 While superstition, grim and savage maid,
 Rivets the cruel fetters law has made.

Empire like this a British king disdains:
 O'er a free nation, which he loves, he reigns;
 The monarch's pow'r upholds the people's
 right,
 And liberty and loyalty unite.

Thrice happy Britain, on whose sea-girt
 isle, [smile!
 Freedom and commerce, guardian-angels,
 O may each subject with his monarch prove
 The virtuous raptures of his country's love!
 Hail, like his king, each happy native morn;
 And boast, like him, *he was a Briton born!*

A SONG, with CHORUS, as sung
 at RANELAGH, 1768.

A Truce with elections and politicks too,
 What have we with their bustle and
 nonsense to do?

This dome was the temple of concord design'd;
 Of innocent mirth and of pleasure refin'd,
 And I am a priestess attending the tane,
 And will not be call'd to the office in vain.
 Come, come then away, ye young and ye gay,
 Set joy on the wing, for what month in the
 spring

Is so lively and merry as May?

Chorus. Come, come then away, &c.
 Hail season delightful, by poets renown'd,
 With king-cups and snow-drops and daffodils
 crown'd!

Sweet May ever smiling, whose presence in-
 spires

All nature with tender and chearful desires;
 Come, mother of laughter and love, come
 along,

And all thy soft influence join to my song:
 And come, come away, ye young and ye gay,
 Set joy on the wing, for no month in the
 spring

Is so lively and merry as May.

Chorus. And come, come away, &c.
 Cast your eyes all around, look above and
 below, [a beau;
 Every bush is in blossom, dress'd out like
 The birds fill with music the trees and the
 bow'rs, [flow'rs;
 While earth's verdant coat is embroider'd with
 The sun with new lustre appears on his car,
 And at eve the fair atmosphere brightens
 each star.

Come, come then away, ye young and ye gay,
 Set joy on the wing, for no month in the
 spring

Is so lively and merry as May.

Chorus. Come, come then away, &c.
 Take the hint from those objects, both wo-
 man and man,

And imitate nature as close as you can:
 She smiles, and she dresses, a lesson to you,
 Ye youth and ye fair, and cries out do so too.

Be chearful, good-humour'd, call forth every
 grace, [is the place.

And when you would shew yourselves this
 Come, come then away, ye young and ye gay,
 Set joy on the wing, for what month in the
 spring

Is so lively and merry as May?

Chorus. Come, come then away, &c.

On opening SPRING-GARDENS, VAUX-
 HALL, 1768.

I.

HERE Flora's temple seem'd to shine,
 When Handel's strains were heard di-
 vine,

And Hayman's pencil seem'd to glow;
 When Wright, sweet siren! with her song,
 All captivating, could prolong
 The hour of joy, and banish woe.

II.

Then round this fair Elysian spot,
 Near Handel's dome, and Milton's grot,
 The lyric and the vocal sounds
 In concord sweetly were combin'd;
 The graces with the muses join'd:
 But now they cease their festive rounds.

III.

Why, Pleasure, dost thou droop thy head?
 "The gen'rous Tyers, alas! is dead,
 The patron of the Muses train."
 Why, Harmony, dost thou repine?
 "Will tuneful Arne no more be mine,
 To grace this spot with music's strain?"

LOVE and RESOLUTION.

A new CANTATA.

Sung by Mr. Lowe. The Words by Mr.
 Boyce.

RECITATIVE.

THE month was May, the birds began
 to sing,
 The valleys laugh, and Flora's beauties spring;
 Up-rose the sun, like happy bridegroom gay;
 All nature smil'd to greet the new-born day;
 When Demon drove his fleecy care along,
 Peace warm'd his heart, content inspir'd his
 song.

AIR.

Whence the cares of busy life,
 Gloomy thought, and inward strife?
 Some at wild ambition aim,
 Others pant for wealth and fame;
 Or for beauty rave and sigh,
 Let 'em do so:—What care I?

RECIT.

Cupid, whose pow'r's triumphant o'er the
 mind [blind,
 Who ne'er was deaf, tho' poet's paint him
 Attentive heard the stoic shepherd's strain,
 Resolv'd to prove philosophy was vain;
 Just had he spoke when Delia struck his
 sight,
 Delia like Pallas wife, like Venus bright;
 He gaz'd, he paus'd, astonish'd at her charms,
 And thus confess the force of love's alarms.

AIR.

AIR.

Shall the heart that has vow'd to be free,
Be entangled by beauty at last?
Ah! we never the future can see,
We know only the present and past!
Ye gay shepherds, deride not my flame,
For I'll conquer its pow'r if I can;
Quick, as sudden as lightning, it came,
And, alas, I'm no more than a man!

RECIT.

His strain was pious, pensive, solemn, slow,
He sooth'd himself, and sigh'd—It must be so.

AIR.

Then he pluck'd up his courage, and spake
to his heart,
To keep it divested of sorrow;
Ne'er doubt simple thing, but we'll manage
our part,
If we can, we'll be married to-morrow.

To a gay young Lady.

WHILE you, gay nymph; in search of
pleasure rove

Tho' all the haunts of gallantry and love,
Make dress your study, beauty all your care,
And place your merit in a form that's fair;
Reflect how frail the transitory grace,
Which blooms in youth and blossoms on a
face:

Ev'n in the spring of life your bloom is gone,
And half your beauties fled at twenty-one;
What yet remain too quickly will decay,
The lilies droop, the roses die away:
Soon from that form each transient charm
will fly,

And ev'ry sparkle vanish from your eye;
While you, neglected, seek in vain to please,
Drag life along, or pine in fore disease.
Alas, how lost! while thus you heedless run
To certain woe, and seek to be undone;
Swift, thro' the flow'ry paths of vice, pursue
Your present joy, but future ruin too:
Life's better part thus gaily sport away,
As passion prompts and pleasure points the
way.

But what can please when all desire is dead,
Your taste of joy, and ev'ry sense is fled?
What can support the solitary hour,
When ev'ry fading charm has lost its pow'r;
The lonesome room without the wish'd-for
guest,

The circling glasses and the midnight feast;
When health and fame to their last periods
tend,

And you're without a lover or a friend?
What vice sustains, too feebly will sustain
Old age, that comes with infamy and pain:
Virtue alone the firm support can give,
Retrieve your fame and make your mem'ry
live:

More real joy than prosp'rous vice impart,
Smooth the knit brow, and cheer the droop-
ing heart.

Then fly, while yet you may, the fatal snare,
And think that future life is worth your
care;

On a precarious gain no longer build,
But reap the fruits which industry will yield;
Learn to be pleas'd without the aid of sense,
Be bless'd with health, with peace, and
competence.

On the Death of YORICK.

WITH wit and genuine humour to
dispel,

From the desponding bosom, glooming care,
And bid the gushing tear, at the sad tale
Of hapless love or filial grief, to flow,
From the full sympathising heart, were thine
These pow'rs, O Sterne! But now thy fate
demands

[hearse,
(No plumage nodding o'er the emblazon'd
Proclaiming honours, where no virtue shone)
But the sad tribute of the heart felt sigh.

What, though no taper cast its deadly ray,
Or the full choir sing requiems o'er thy tomb,
The humbler grief of friendship is not mute.
And poor Maria, with her faithful kid,
Her auburn tresses carelessly extwin'd
With olive foliage, at the close of day
Shall chant her plaintive vespers at thy
grave.

[night,
Thy shade too, gentle monk, 'mid awful
Shall pour libations from its friendly eye;
For erst his sweet benevolence bestow'd
Its generous pity, and bedew'd with tears
The sod, which rested on thy aged breast.

Temple, March 25. MY EYE.

*Lines, applicable to the Death of W. Allen,
jun. from a Versification of Part of the 5th
Book of Telemachus.*

SOME fierce infernal hand sure struck the
blow [low!
Which laid that early flow'r of manhood
Breathless and pale the youth all prostrate lay,
While streams of gore the copious wound be-
tray;

Then all the springs of life their course for-
bore,

And left their mazy rounds—to run no more:
Those living orbs, or windows of the soul,
Now, dim with death, in vain essay to roll,
Half-shut, they view with pain the pow'ful
light,

Eclipse, and fade in everlasting night;
His quivering limbs with mortal anguish
stretch'd,

Then, last, a soul-expiring sigh he fetch'd.
So in the vernal field a lilly grows,
Whose virgin white out-vies the wintry
snows;

The morn presents it in its blooming pride,
Gay, sweet and sparkling, as a youthful bride;
E'er noon arrives, by some rash hand, 'tistorn,
Whose loss the sad surviving sisters mourn.

T. S.

EPIGRAM.

SURE justice now is at an end;
For how can power go further?
Since Englishmen are kept in jail!
And Scotchmen! bail'd for murder!

S : 2

EXTEMPORE.

EXTEMPORE. *By a Youth at School.*

THE law may bail, without much blame
Where murder's, but suspected;
But no just judge, will bail, for shame,
Impiety convicted!—

A CONUNDRUM, by the same Boy.

TO the Devil's delight—if you'll pin a
vast store,
Of that which the men of most merit abhor:
With a vice, which false liberty ever attends;
Add that, on which butcher for living depends,
To these a disease, which springs out o' hell,
And the devil's first shame, you'll a devil excel!
Their initials combin'd will present a
worse evil, [Devil!
Than a Ward, or a Waters, a Chartres, or

ODE for the KING'S BIRTH DAY.

By W. WHITEHEAD, Esq; poet laureat,

PREPARE, prepare your songs of praise!
The genial month returns again,
Her annual rites when Britain pays
To her own monarch of the main.
Not on Phœnicia's bending shore,
Whence commerce first her wings essay'd
And dar'd th' unfathom'd deep explore,
Sincerer vows the Tyrian paid
To that imaginary deity,
Who bade him boldly seize the empire of
the sea.

What tho' no victim bull be led,
His front with snow-white fillets boud,
Nor sable chaunt the neighing steed
That issued when he smote the ground,
Our fields a living incense breathe:

Nor Libanus nor Carmel's brow
To dress the bower, or form the wreaths,
More liberal fragrance could bestow:
We too have herds and flocks, beside the
rills [sand hills.

That feed, and rove protected o'er a thou.

Secure, whilst George the scepter sways,
(Whom will, whom interest, and whom duty
draws

To venerate and patronise the laws)

Secure her open front does freedom raise,

Secure the merchant ploughs the deep,

His wealth his own: Secure the swains

Amidst their rural treasures sleep,

Lords of their little kingdoms of the plains,

Then to his day be honour given!

May every choicest boon of heaven

His bright distinguish'd reign adorn:

Till, white as Britain's fleece, Old Time
shall shed

His flocks upon his reverend head,

Commanding still awe from senates yet un-
born,

Inscription in an Arbour.

COME, gentle air,—my bowet in bloom
Returns the jessamine's breath for thine;
Returns the rose's fresh perfume,
And incense from the eglantine.

Come, gentle air!—but bring along,
While Sirius darts his fiercest fire,
With thee the muse, with thee the song,
With thee the sweetness of the lyre.

When thou art gone, O gentle air!
And storms succeed thy balmy pow'r,
The lyre can charm, though winter tear
My tendrils, and destroy my bow'r.

A FABLE: From Mr. GAY.

A Tree, 'tis said, at Ayleb'ry grew,
'As tall as oak, as tough as yew:
The woodmen saw, with envious eye,
His rusted glories rising high.
This tree, cry they, the rest will top,
And though we may not sell, we'll lop.
A thousand bills are strait prepar'd;
But soon they find the work too hard;
Unhurt it stood each sounding stroke;
Their arms it tir'd, their tools it broke;
At length one shook his wiser head,
And thus, his bill thrown by, he said,
"Ye fools, your labour vain forbear,
This tree deserves the woodmen's care;
See how its friendly branches spread,
In sultry suns to be a shade;
And when from driving rains you fly,
This shelter will be always nigh;
Its growth with pleasure rather view,
It grows not for itself but you."

THE following is the inscription for the
pedestal of the grand obelisk, now
erecting in the public market-place at Dere-
ham in the county of Norfolk.

LIBERTATI REVERESCENTI
S.

SEJANO adulate septentrionali
Cladem Reipublicæ
meditante;
Genti Anglicanæ,
cui maxime insensus erat,
per septem annos graviter incumbente;
R. optimum arrogantis nimis facilem
fallente, ludente;
Proceres corruptente;
Amicitias primorum discindente;
Peste nusquam non grassante;
Et, O rem miram et incredibilem!
O Facinus inauditum!
Senatore fortissimo,
qui leges patriæ labefactatas,
in seipso violatas,
summâ cum animi magnitudine
sustentarat,
in Exilium missa,
amandato, proscripto.

In tali tantoque rerum discrimine,
EDWARDUS ASTLEIUS,
Miles,

non à militiæ secretioribus consiliis,
aut indomitis catervis,
sed vir morum integer, sed urbanus,
sed strenuus,

cùm strenuorum auxilio
Tempus eperet perquam maxime,

LEGATUS IN SENATUM venit
NORFOLCIENSIS;

consentientibus bonorum omnium suffragiis,
renegante servo tantum pecore,
universo populo plaudente,

QVANTE, TRIUMPHANTE.

Superbam hanc columnam,

in honorem familiæ,

in memoriam facti,

LIBERTATIS Vindices acerrimi,
et virtutis publicæ cultores incorruptissimi,

CIVES DEREAMENSES,

Una Voce

extrui voluerunt,
Anno MDCCLXVIII.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R, Leigh, April 1, 1768,

As coughs from catching cold are so very common, let me recommend the following cheap and pleasant recipe, as a good remedy for recent ones, especially for infants and young persons.

Boil half a pound of honey: having skimmed it, throw therein one lemon with peel and all, first cut into thin slices, which boil till tender; towards the end add two scruples of saffron clipped small.

The patient is to eat some of the peel, and take a little of the syrup often to ease and cure the cough.

J. COOK.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

THURSDAY, April 28.

At the anniversary feast of the Small-pox-hospital, 722l. were collected for that charity.

SATURDAY, 30.

Three houses in front, and six backwards, were consumed by fire near Whitechapel church.

MONDAY, May 2.

Came on to be heard before his honour the master of the Rolls, a cause wherein the proprietors of the celebrated opera of Love in a Village were plaintiffs, and a printer, who had printed and published a pirated edition of the said opera, was defendant; when his honour was pleased to make a decree in favour of the plaintiffs, by granting a perpetual injunction, and obliging the defendant to account with the plaintiffs for the profits of the whole number printed, published, and sold by the defendant, although the opera was not, till after the printing the pirated edition, entered at Stationer's Hall.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

Charles Pleasant, commonly called Capt. Pleasants, was executed at Derby for forgery.

THURSDAY, 5.

At the Rehearsal and feast of the sons of the clergy 905l. 19s. 1d. was collected.

MONDAY, 16.

At the anniversary sermon and feast of the asylum 81l. 10s. 3d. was collected.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

Sir Robert Darling's coach-house and stables at Mile-End were consumed by lightning.

THURSDAY 19.

About ten houses, with several outhouses, warehouse, &c. were consumed by fire at Dockhead, Southwark.

MONDAY, 23.

Four houses were consumed by fire, at St. Edmundsbury, Suffolk.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

The grinding powder-mill at Ewell, in Surrey, blew up, by which four lives were lost.

THURSDAY, 26.

Four houses were consumed by fire in Bermondsey Street, Southwark.

FRIDAY, 27.

Five or six houses were consumed by fire, near the Ferry, Rotherhith.

The Rt Hon. Tho. Harley, lord mayor of London, was sworn of the privy council.

SATURDAY, June 4.

An house was consumed by fire in Bermondsey Street, Southwark.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

This morning at eight, Mr. Wilkes was brought from the prison of the King's Bench to the court. The judges came about nine. It had been mentioned the last term, that a new argument was desired, and that new ground might be taken for the reversal of the outlawry. At the opening of the court, Mr. Wilkes made a short speech, that he was perfectly satisfied with the state of the argument, as it was left by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, that he did not mean to quit the firm and solid ground on which it rested, and was persuaded, from the justice of the court, that his outlawry must be reversed. The attorney-general then in support of the outlawry

lawry entered upon a very long argument, to which no one of Mr. Wilkes's council replied. The judges afterwards delivered their opinions very fully, and were unanimous that the outlawry was illegal, and must be reversed. Their lordships differed as to their reasons, but all concurred in the reversal, and the irregularity of the proceedings.

The attorney-general then demanded judgement on the two verdicts. Mr. Wilkes desired to avail himself of several points in arrest of judgement. He said, that when he had the honour of appearing before that court on the 20th of April, he had stated the case of the alteration of the records at Lord Mansfield's own house; that his lordship had replied; but that however his lordship had delivered only his own opinion; and the opinion of one judge, however distinguished, for great ability, was not the judgment of the court, which he desired, and submitted to, and begged that his counsel might argue that, and some other points of importance. Several things were afterwards mentioned by the attorney-general and by Mr. Wilkes's counsel. At last the court fixed next Tuesday to debate, whether both verdicts ought not to be set aside on the objections as to the records having been altered, and that the informations were not filed by the proper officer, but by the solicitor-general.

On the 9th in the afternoon Mr. Wilkes's counsel and solicitor attended him at the King's Bench prison, and settled the farther proceedings against Lord Halifax, which were suspended by the outlawry.

THURSDAY, 9.

No. 51 of the North-Briton was read by Mr. Barlow, clerk of the crown office, in the court of King's Bench; when Mr. de Grey, his majesty's attorney-general, moved the court for a rule to shew cause why an attachment should not issue against Mr. Bingley, for publishing the said paper, which was allowed. On Friday the rule granted against him for the publication of No. 50, was made absolute; and on Saturday the rule against No. 51, was also made absolute, and the attachment issued accordingly. On Sunday Mr. Bingley was committed to Newgate.

SATURDAY, 11.

Great disorders were committed by the coalheavers (mostly Irish White Boys) on occasion of the sailors taking upon them to perform the work they had refused (See p. 227.) killing and maiming the latter, with whom they had several desperate battles, and robbing and pillaging houses, &c. about Shadwell, where seven houses were burnt down, about the same time. On the twelfth a party of the guards were sent to quell them, when many of the ringleaders were taken and committed to prison, to abide the sentence of the law: More of these desperate fellows have been since secured and peace

thereby restored in that part of the town. (See p. 227, 280.)

Was tried before the Right Hon. Lord Mansfield, at Guildhall, the master of a late lock-up-house in Chancery-lane, on an indictment, for a conspiracy with a Middlesex justice (since deceased) to inveigle, kidnap, and carry out of this kingdom several persons. In the course of the evidence it appeared that great cruelties had been committed on a man, unjustly confined there, by beating him with the thick end of a horse-whip, &c. and afterwards carrying him away, with many others in the dead of the night, under a strong guard, on board a ship lying below Graveland, and on the clearest evidence was found guilty. The whole of this iniquitous and illegal proceeding was first brought to light by the accident of one of those poor unhappy wretches endeavouring to escape out of a garret window, and falling to the ground one evening, just as Mr. Gines was passing by, who with great public spirit has very laudably taken much pains to bring this affair to light, which was a scandal to humanity in a christian country.

TUESDAY, 14.

Orders were issued for the change of mourning at court, on the 19th instant.

About half past eight o'clock in the morning Mr. Wilkes arrived at the court of King's Bench, Westminster-hall, and about half an hour after that time the judges came into court, when the arguments on the arrest of judgment, were entered on, by Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Thurlow, and Sir Fletcher Norton, on behalf of the crown; and by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Recorder of London, and Mr. Davenport, on the part of the defendant. Mr. Serjeant Glynn entered farther than he had before done on the impropriety of the information being filed by the Solicitor-General; but the court were so clearly of opinion the business of the Attorney-General (in case of there being a vacancy in that office) must necessarily devolve on the Solicitor-General, that it was judged needless to say more on that head. The whole that Mr. Wilkes then had to avail himself of was the alteration of the record; which having been very learnedly and elaborately canvassed, the court declared themselves fully of opinion, that the alteration of the record at the judges chambers was what they had an indispensable right to in the course of practice. After this the informations against Mr. Wilkes were read; and Lord Mansfield stated to the court the evidence as it stood on the former trial; when Mr. Attorney-General and Sir Fletcher Norton gave their opinions in aggravation of the case, and Mr. Serjeant Glynn answered in extenuation. Mr. Wilkes then desired that judgment might be passed, but was told that the court having heard the opinion of council on both sides, and some material observations

observations having been offered, it was necessary to take these into consideration; but was assured that though no day could then be fixed for that purpose, no time should be delayed to bring it to an issue.

SATURDAY, 13.

Orders were issued for the court's further change of mourning, on Sunday the 26th.

In the morning about a quarter before nine, Mr. Wilkes came into the court of King's-bench; and soon after, the court being sat Mr. Justice Yates, after enlarging on the malignant nature and dangerous tendency of the two publications of which Mr. Wilkes had been convicted, proceeded to pronounce the judgment of the court: That for the republication of the *North-Britain*, No. 45, in Volumes, (of which two thousand copies had been printed for public sale) he should pay a fine of five hundred pounds, and be imprisoned ten calendar months: And for publishing the *Essay on Woman* (of which only twelve copies were printed for the private use of so many particular friends) that he should pay likewise a fine of five hundred pounds, and be imprisoned twelve calendar months, to be computed from the expiration of the term of the former imprisonment: And that he afterwards find security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself to be bound in the sum of a thousand pounds, and two sureties in five hundred pounds each.—A writ of error returnable before the House of Lords was afterwards moved for, in order to reverse the judgment, on account of the alteration of the record; and the court recommended to the Attorney-General to grant it on the first application.

In the evening, was published in the *St. James's Chronicle*, Mr. Wilkes's address to the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Middlesex.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER every kind of opposition from the tools of ministerial power, and every hour of delay, which could be gained by the chicane of law, I find myself at last happy, even under this day's severe sentence, that by the unanimous determination of all the judges of the court of king's bench I am restored to my birth-right, to the noble liberties and privileges of an Englishman. The *out-lawry*, which is now reversed, has appeared clearly to be an act of equal injustice and cruelty, from the very beginning erroneous and illegal. In the whole progress of ministerial vengeance against me for several years, I have shewn, to the conviction of all mankind, that my enemies have trampled on the laws, and been actuated by the spirit of tyranny and arbitrary power. The *general warrant*, under which I was first apprehended, has been judged illegal. The *seizure of my papers* was condemned judicially.

The *out-lawry*, so long the topic of virulent abuse is at last declared to have been

contrary to law; and on the ground first taken by my learned counsel, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, is formally reversed. It still remains in this public cause that the justice of the nation should have place against the first and great criminal, the late secretary of state, Lord Halifax, not so much for the punishment he has merited, as for example of terror to any present or future minister, who might otherwise be tempted to invade the sacred liberties of our country. I pledge myself to you that my strongest efforts shall be exerted to carry this through with a spirit and firmness becoming an affair of national consequence, yet without the smallest degree of private rancour or malice, which neither my long and hard imprisonment, nor the past provocations, shall make me harbour against any man.

After this tedious and harsh confinement, I hope, gentlemen, to pass the rest of my life a freeman among you, my countrymen; and give me leave to declare, that on every emergency, whenever the rights of the people are attacked, I shall be ready to stand forward, and to risk all for what is nearest to my heart, the freedom of England. In this glorious cause we are equally engaged. We have only one common interest, that of our country, its laws and liberties, and, in consequence, the preservation of our sovereign and the Brunswick line. These objects we will steadily pursue, and freedom shall not perish among us, neither by the treachery and corruption of ministers, nor by the fate of arms, while we remain men and Englishmen.

I observe gentlemen, in the speech of the lords commissioner at the opening of this parliament, that *no matters of general business* are to come on this session. Before the winter I beg to be honoured by your commands for the next session on any points of importance, which you may judge proper to be submitted to the great council of the nation, either respecting the kingdom in general, or our county in particular. In all our common concerns I entreat for myself your candour and indulgence, of which I feel that I stand in great need. My views however will be approved by you, for they shall be public-spirited, and in no instance selfish or partial. I would not for a moment lie under the suspicion of a mean, private, interested plan of conduct, or personal ambition. I am determined to remain entirely independent, uncorrupted, even undisturbed in an improper manner, and never to accept from the crown either place, pension, gratuity, or emolument of any kind. I will live and die in your service, a private gentleman, perfectly free, under no controul but the laws, under no influence but yours, and I hope, by your favour and kindness, one of the representatives in parliament for the county of Middlesex. On these terms only I expect through
Life

life the continuance of your support, as well as the favourable opinion of you, and all other good men, the friends of liberty and of my country.

I am, with gratitude and esteem,

GENTLEMEN,

King's Bench Prison, Your faithful and

Sat. June 18. Obedient humble servant,

JOHN WILKES.

WEDNESDAY, 22.

Several old buildings were consumed by fire, in Chick-Lane.

The following letter has been warmly attacked in the public papers:

ORDERS. PAROLE is Wandsworth.

The Field Officer in waiting of the Foot-guards received yesterday the following letter.

SIR, — Office, May 11, 1768.

HAVING this day had the honour of mentioning to the — the behaviour of the detachments from the several battalions of Foot-guards, which have been lately employed in assisting the civil magistrates and preserving the public peace, I have great pleasure in informing you, that his — highly approves of the conduct of both the officers and men, and means that his — approbation should be communicated to them through you. Employing the troops on so disagreeable a service always gives me pain; but the circumstances of the times makes it necessary. I am persuaded they see that necessity, and will continue, as they have done, to perform their duty with alacrity. I beg you will be pleased to assure them, that every possible regard shall be shewn to them; their zeal and good behaviour upon this occasion deserve it; and in case any disagreeable circumstance should happen in the execution of their duty, they shall have every defence and protection that the law can authorize, and this office can give. I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient,

And most humble servant,

B—.

Field-Officer in Staff waiting for the three regiments of foot guards.

Officers for guard on Saturday next,
Lieut. Col. Groyn, &c. &c.

By his majesty's ship Dolphin, newly arrived from a voyage round the world, we hear that they have discovered a new island in the South Seas, large, fertile, and extremely populous. The Dolphin came to an anchor in a safe, spacious, and commodious harbour, where she lay about six weeks. From the behaviour of the inhabitants, they had reason to believe she was the first and only ship they had ever seen.

The first day they came along side with a number of canoes, in order to take possession of her; there were two divisions, one filled with men, and the other with women;

these last endeavoured to engage the attention of our sailors, by exposing their beauties to their view, whilst the men from the canoes threw great quantities of stones, by which several seamen were hurt; however, as they had no kind of weapons, they were soon beat off, and a few volleys of small arms obliged them to retire in great confusion.

The day following a party well armed was sent on shore with the watering casks, and our people at the top mast head discovered, by the help of their glazes, prodigious numbers of the natives flocking from all parts towards the watering place, in order to surround the party; upon which a signal was made for them to come on board and leave the watering casks. This was no sooner done, than the Dolphin was attacked by greater numbers than the day preceding, which obliged them to have recourse to the disagreeable necessity of firing some of their great guns at them, charged with grape-shot; and some guns with ball were also fired up the country, which knocked down some of their houses, felled several trees, &c. and struck them with such awe that they now looked on our people as more than human, since their houses could not shelter them, nor distance take them out of the reach of our shot.

They immediately shewed the greatest desire of being at peace with us, and did not seem to resent the killing a number of their people, as they now appeared to be sensible that we had only made use of those dreadful engines against them, when their rashness had forced us to it.

We took possession of the island in his majesty's name, and called it King George's Land. It lies about twenty degrees southern latitude.—During the remainder of our stay we continued to trade with the natives in the most amicable manner, giving them nails, buttons, beads, and trinkets, in exchange for fresh provisions, which we were greatly in want of.

The natives are in general taller and stouter made than our people, and are mostly of a copper colour, with black hair; others are fairer, especially the women, some of whom were observed to be red-haired.—It does not appear that they know the use of any one metal whatever.—When the grape shot came among them, they dived after it, and brought up the pieces of lead. They swim like fish, and can remain a long time under water.—They were clothed with a kind of stuff made of the bark of trees, some red, some yellow; its texture resembles that of coarse thick paper, and cannot resist wet. Besides the large island there are several lesser ones, which have been named Charlotte island, Gloucester island, Boscowen island, Keppel island, Wallace island, &c.

Mackerel, by the benevolent plan of Sir Stephen

Stephen Theodore Janssen, bart. Chamberlain of London, for offering premiums. &c. have been extremely plenty this month, to the great relief of the poor.

The honest old D— of N—, from the following declaration which he made t'other day, seems to have a very different idea of a mob from that which is entertained by some of our present mighty men:

"I love a mob (said he) I headed a mob once myself. We owe the Hanover succession to a mob."

And it is remarkable, that those who have distinguished themselves so much lately against the mob, are the descendants of those very persons who distinguished themselves formerly against the Hanover succession.

The council of the Antiquarian Society for 1768.

Bishop of Carlisle, president. Sir Joseph Ayloffe, bart. F. R. S. Mr. Josiah Colebrooke, F. R. S. treasurer. Matthew Duane, Esq; F. R. S. Jer. Milles, D. D. F. R. S. Dean of Exeter. Thomas Morell, D. D. William Norris, A. M. sec. Sir T. Sewell, knt. master of the Rolls. Gregory Sharpe, L. L. D. F. R. S. master of the Temple. James West, Esq; F. R. S. Daniel Wray, Esq; F. R. S. Thomas Afle, Esq; F. R. S. Henry Baker, Esq; F. R. S. Hon. Daines Barrington. A. C. Ducarell, L. L. D. F. R. S. Earl of Litchfield. James Parsons, M. D. F. R. S. Earl of Shaftesbury. John Strange, Esq; F. R. S. Sir John Eardley Wilmor, knt. L. C. J. of the Common-Pleas. Robert Weston, Esq; The Rev. Dr. Morre. is chosen their secretary for correspondence in foreign parts.

Pardons and rewards are offered for the discovery of the writers of several incendiary letters sent in town and country.

Great damage has been sustained in the lower parts of Surry, by the late hail storms, and lightning, which last did also considerable damage in Kent, and other parts of the kingdom. In Herefordshire the hail has almost destroyed all the fruit trees.

Five persons have received sentence of death at Bristol:

An unusual instance of vegetation has lately been discovered: In April Mr. Crisp, of Long-Newton, applied to a neighbouring surgeon at Yarm, for his assistance in a case of deafness, which he had periodically laboured under from about the last harvest time until Christmas last; but ever since Christmas his disorder became so much increased, as to occasion him a total unremitting deafness in one of his ears. The surgeon, upon examining the ear, found it filled with wax, which he extracted, and at the bottom of the cavity of the ear, he also found and extracted a barley corn in a state of vegetation: These causes being thus removed, and by the help of a few gentle applications by the June, 1768.

surgeon, Mr. Crisp, to his great satisfaction, hath regained his former hearing.

An earthquake happened at the beginning of May, at Malham, in Craven, Yorkshire, and at Keighly and Skipton, and through all the North-west of that county: Two slight shocks were also felt at Newcastle, and other places.

In June, a farm house, at Cramond, in Scotland, with all the stock, were consumed by fire.

On May 19, the general assembly of the church of Scotland met at Edinburgh: Earl of Glasgow, high commissioner.

The 15th inst. the sheriffs, commons, and citizens of Dublin, drew up a petition to the lord mayor and aldermen of Dublin, desiring their concurrence to a resolution they had taken to settle an annual stipend of 300 l. per annum on Dr. Lucas for his great services, which was delivered to the town clerk, who neglected to present it, though the court was then sitting. At a following meeting, the mayor and aldermen, on a deputation being sent to them from the sheriffs and commons, received for answer, that they had taken the matter of the said petition into consideration, and had disposed of it.

The sheriffs and commons upon receiving this very concise answer, came to the following resolutions:

Resolved unanimously, That Dr. Charles Lucas, our representative in parliament, is highly worthy of the mark of our esteem, prayed for in the foregoing petition, and they sincerely lament that they are, by the lord mayor and board of aldermen denying their concurrence, prevented from making the same an act of assembly.

Resolved, That the sheriffs do wait upon Dr. Charles Lucas, our worthy representative in parliament, with the thanks of this house, for his great zeal and attachment to the privileges and rights of the citizens, manifested upon every occasion, but more particularly exerted in the attention which he shewed to the bill for regulating the quarterage of this city.

On May 11, and the following day, the mob rose at Dublin, occasioned by a butcher's being murdered by some bullies of a bawdy-house, and pulled down many disorderly houses, destroyed the furniture, &c. &c. At length they were quelled, and some of the ring-leaders secured.

Extract of Letter from a Gentleman near Clonmell, dated April 20.

"I have an ewe that yeanted a lamb about three weeks ago, which she has since reared well, and last night she yeanted another as perfect as the first. I never knew an instance of the like before, but you may be assured of the fact."

One hundred houses have been consumed by fire at Carrick.

A letter from Boston in New-England, says, "We have an account from the Westward, that about three months ago, Major Rogers, with thirteen men, went from the fort at Michilimackinack, to about three miles distance, on occasional business, where they fell into an ambush of 140 or 150 Tow-wow Indians, who fired upon them, and killed eight of the thirteen, wounded four, and took Major Rogers prisoner, whom they had a particular resentment against, and intended to make a sacrifice of him when they got home; but the firing of the guns being luckily heard by our people from the fort, a detachment of ninety men immediately turned out, soon came up with the Indians, fired upon them, and put them to flight, leaving four of their number dead upon the spot. During the last skirmish Major Rogers found an opportunity to make his escape, and got back safe to the fort."

Eight houses, &c. have been consumed by fire at Brunswick, in New Jersey.

Above eighty houses were consumed by fire, at the beginning of May, at Montreal in Canada, and thereby 107 families ruined.

A dangerous intended insurrection of the negroes at Montserrat, has been happily prevented, and the principal conspirators put to death.

Walter Pringle, Esq; president of the island of Dominica, Mr. Robinson, the secretary, and a sailor, were lately accidentally drowned there.

On Dec. 27 last, the *Defiance*, an East-India ship was blown up in her passage from Bombay to Bassora; when of three hundred men, only thirty-five survived the fatal blast.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WARSAW, April 22. The confederates of Podolia having been joined by a body of between 5 and 6000 Tartars, immediately dislodged the Russians from Winnitso; but the latter, in their turn, being soon reinforced by some light troops, beat the confederates, and obliged them to abandon that post, with the loss of an hundred men killed, and some prisoners: The Russians had but two Cossacks wounded; several horses belonging to the Tartars fell into their hands. The only dependance of the confederates is, that the Russian troops cannot penetrate into Podolia without giving umbrage to the Turks." (See p. 231.)

Warsaw, April 28. We are assured that a Russian officer, in attempting to enter a small village with a detachment of fifty cossacks, was attacked by three hundred Confederates, whom he put to flight, after killing twelve, and taking nineteen prisoners.

There are now several confederacies in the

kingdom, particularly at Aalicz, Kiowia, and Lublin. At the last mentioned place the Russians lately made an attempt to carry off some of the confederates, but were resisted by the inhabitants, who fired on them from their windows. During the skirmish a fire broke out, which consumed five hotels and above a hundred houses.

Confines of Poland, May 2. Besides the confederacy of Bar, there have since been formed two others, one of which is already crushed by the Russians. The city of Lublin has suffered extremely on this occasion. As they sounded the tocsin, and fired from the windows upon the Russian troops when they marched into that place, the latter returned the salute, and whole streets were soon in flames: Upwards of an hundred houses, five palaces; and a religious convent, have been destroyed there.

Warsaw, May 7. All the Vaidodies of the kingdom are entered into confederacy except Lithuania, which still continues in a state of tranquility, owing to the prudent measures of the Prince Primate, and it is assured will wait to see the issue of the general dyet of Polish-Prussia, which meets next week; but it is much doubted whether it will have the success that some people seem to expect from it. The nobility of this province in general, especially of the Vaidody of Pomerelle, seem very eager to enter into confederacy, being animated with an inconsiderate zeal for religion.

The confederates advance farther and farther and their head-quarters are now within seven miles of Lemberg. It is said that they attempted to carry off the Prince Primate and Prince Repnin, in the night between the 5th and 6th instant, but the gates leading to the palace being shut, and the out-centinels having alarmed the main-guard, the body of men assembled for this purpose were obliged to retire with precipitation; since which Prince Repnin, has caused several pieces of cannon to be planted before the palace, and a body of Russian chasseurs to be posted at the avenues to the garden. Yesterday morning 300 Russian grenadiers entered this city in order to prevent such surprises, and more of those troops are expected. We are however hitherto perfectly quiet.

Warsaw, May 22. The confederates, who daily increase received a considerable reinforcement a few days ago, by being joined by great part of the corps commanded by the regimentary of Podolia, *Dziedwiziski*: This officer went to oppose the progress of the confederates at the head of about 3000 men, but as soon as they came up to them most of his troops went over to the confederates, who afterwards dispersed and pursued the rest beyond the *Niefter* into Moldavia.

Warsaw, May 23. On the 13th instant a courier arrived with advice, that a large body of the confederates had been defeated near Constantinow,

Constantinow, with the loss of 800 men killed, wounded, or taken.

Confines of Poland, June 2. Count Potocki, marshal of the confederacy of Halicz, has been attacked and totally routed by the Russians; himself, his wife, and some of his retinue, having with great difficulty got over the Neister, and taken refuge on the Turkish territory. The Russians are now in pursuit of the confederates at Bar.

The king of Denmark, on May 6, set out from his capital to make the tour of Germany, &c. It is said he will visit the English court.

Aggerhuus, Norway, May 12. The waters of a spring in the provostship of Rommorge, belonging to this diocese, having been stopped up eleven years ago, they made themselves a passage on the 15th of this month, about four in the morning with so much violence that in a minute's time they forced up the whole mass that obstructed them, upon the little district of Schea, which was almost entirely destroyed by it. All the houses there, to the number of twenty-six, together with twenty-three persons, horses, and cattle, were carried away with the mass, the extent of which was about one hundred paces, into a rivulet which runs at the bottom of that district. Seven persons were saved, but the greatest part of them hurt. Sixteen others perished. Nine have been found since in the river Romuen into which the above rivulet discharges itself; but the Romuen is become no longer navigable, by the quantity of rubbish washed down into it.

Vienna, April 9. On the 7th the marriage ceremony was performed between his Sicilian majesty, by proxy, and the archduchess Caroline, and at three in the afternoon her majesty set out for Italy. (See p. 332.) [She was received in Tuscany and elsewhere with all due honours, and arrived safely at Naples, at the close of May.]

The emperor has made the tour of Hungary, and reviewed his troops, and fortresses there.

Vienna, May 18. On the 10th great part of the town of Comorro in Hungary was consumed by fire.

Madrid, May 24. The king has made a grant to a company of merchants in France to authorise them to work the gold mines in the province of Andalusia. This company has contracted to carry on the work at its own expence, to pay into his majesty's treasury six per cent. of the profits of the said mines for the two first years; afterwards ten per cent. and after a certain term twenty per cent. Many people doubt the success of this undertaking, but an engineer is already arrived from France who is to have the direction of it, and we hear that the sum of 1,400,000 livres has been subscribed in France to carry it on.

Bologna, May 16. Letters from Malta advise, that the jesuits have been driven out of that island, and that the government seized upon all their effects, without even acquainting the inquisitor with their intention. This is a new subject of dispute between the court of Rome and the religion of Malta, the former having directed that the effects of the jesuits should be delivered to the inquisitor to take off, till the court of Rome should order the disposal of them. (See p. 232.)

Ancona, April 6. We have received advice that the St. Charles, a Venetian man of war of eighty guns and 700 men, has been lost in a violent storm off Senegaglia, and that all the crew perished. She was homeward bound from the Levant, and her cargo is valued at a million of ducats.

Porto-Ferraio, May 5. We learn from Ajaccio, that General Paoli hath broken off all negotiation as well with the French as with the Genoese; and that all preparations are making in Corsica for vigorously sustaining the war.

Neuchâtel in Switzerland, May 14. Last Friday, the 20th instant, a corps of troops arrived here, consisting of near 800 men. The cantons of Lucerne, Fribourg and Soleure furnished 150 men each, and the rest are dragoons and grenadiers from Bern. The soldiers have hitherto been kept in good order; the city is in great confusion, and several families are preparing to remove. The magistrates have offered 200 Louis-d'Ors for discovering the persons concerned in the murder of M. Gaudot. (See p. 268.)

Paris, April 29. The ministry has received a courier from Rome, with advice that the Pope refuses to revoke the brief which he issued the 30th of January last against the court of Parma. This news engages the attention of the public very much. (See p. 168.)

Paris, June 6. "We have received advice, that the regiment of Dauphiny, accompanied by the president and eight counsellors of the parliament of Provence, have taken possession of the town of Avignon in the king's name; that the vice legate and his guards, are retired to Antibes, where they are to embark for Rome; that some detachments of French troops have also occupied the two small towns of Carpentras and Cavaillon, in the county of Venaissin, and that the inhabitants of those places have been summoned to acknowledge the king's government. According to accounts from Italy, there is no doubt that the troops of the king of Naples have also taken possession of Benevento." (See p. 232.)

Paris, June 6. The butchers of this city attempted a few days ago to raise the price of meat, which occasioned a disturbance in some of the markets; but the lieutenant of the police being informed of it, enquired
 ¶ t 2 into

into the original cause, which he found arose from some abuses among the wholesale dealers; and accordingly, after taking proper measures to remedy the evil, he ordered that meat should continue to be sold at the usual prices. [In these cases the people under arbitrary governments are better off than we are.]

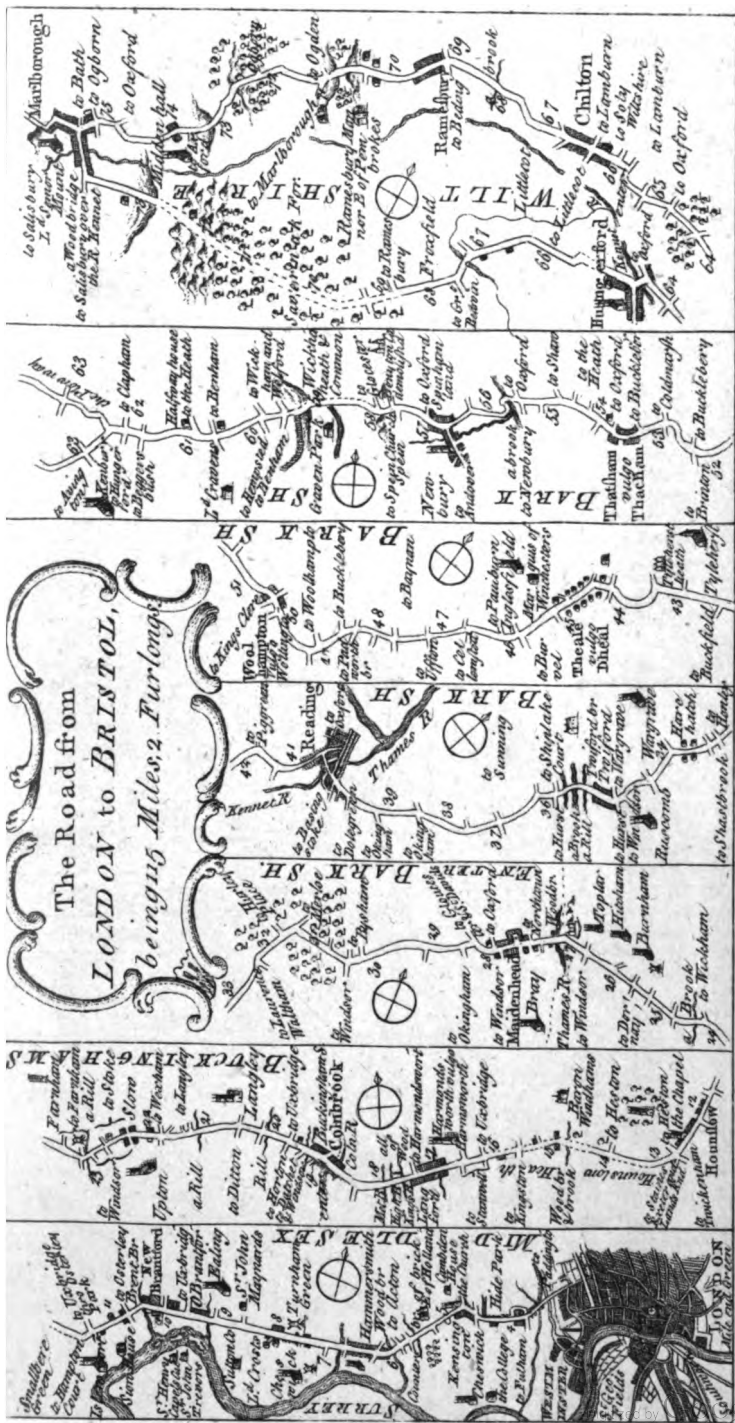
DEATHS.

March 9. **F**REDERICK, Frankland, Esq; late a commissioner of excise—17. Henry Archer, Esq; brother of Lord Archer, and late member for Warwick—18. The Ingenious and Rev. Mr. Sterne, author of *Tristram Shandy*, &c. &c.—20. Mr. Wren, bookseller in the Strand—21. Rev. Dr. George Secker, canon residentiary of St. Paul's, &c. &c. and nephew of the Abp. of Canterbury—Sir Andrew Chadwick, knt. of the band of gent. pensioners—25. Baptist Lee, of Livermore in Suffolk, Esq;—29. Sir John Pennington, bart. succeeded by his brother, now Sir Joseph Pennington, bart.

April 2. Thomas Sumpter, Esq; store-keeper at Sharncliffe—3. That worthy and steady patriot, Velters Cornewall, of Moccas hall, in Herefordshire, Esq; member for that county for near half a century, whose private character was as amiable, as his public was honourable. (See *Cornwall*, and *Coffin*, *A. Cornelius*, in our General Index.—William Hilier, of Cirencester in Gloucestershire, Esq;—8. Sir Charles Inner, of Balvenie, bart. succeeded by his son, now Sir John—9. Hon. Rowland Belasyse, brother of the earl of Fauconberg—10. Mrs. Sarah Fielding, sister of the late Henry, and of the present Sir John, author of *David Simple*, and other ingenious pieces—11. Miss Anne Dowdeswell, daughter of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell—16. Sir William Pennyman, of Thornton, in Yorkshire, bart. succeeded by his brother, now Sir Warton Pennyman Warton, bart.—Lady Lucy, daughter of the earl of Traquair—19. Helen, Countess Dowager of Haddington—21. Robert Ayres, of Chertsey, in Surrey, Esq;—Matthew Sellars, of Stratford, in Essex, Esq;

Lately. Charles Fearn, Esq; judge advocate of the Fleet—Thomas Leigh, of Greenwich, Esq;—Right Hon. Earl of Balcarras—Mr. Edmund Stone, well known by his mathematical works—Sir Henry Hoghton, bart. succeeded by his nephew now Sir Harry—Zechariah Button, of Mucking-hall, Essex, Esq;—Thomas Evans, Esq; recorder of Bury—James Forbes, Esq; a Scotch factor—Darius Short, of Wadhurst, in Sussex, Esq;—Robert Mayland, Esq; a West-India merchant—Michael Nicholls, Esq; a Norway

merchant, at Plymouth—Nicholas Nightingale, sen. of Peckham, Esq;—Peter Maffie, Esq; late an Hamburg merchant—Dr. Robert Lyon, of Witney in Oxfordshire—Sir Jocelyn Price formerly ambassador at Naples—Lady Anne Murray, daughter of the late earl of Cromartie—John Lee, Esq; an eminent merchant in Virginia—Hugh Simpson, of Carlton-hall, in Cumberland, Esq;—Sir John Lambert-Middleton, of Belfay, in Northumberland, bart. succeeded by his son, now Sir William Middleton, bart.—John Taylor, of Petty-France, Esq;—Anthony Larente, Esq; a French merchant—Mrs. Clarke, grandmother of the earl of Radnor—Mr. Wilberforce, an eminent merchant at Hull—Lewis Tompkins, Esq; a Hamburg Merchant—Leonard Bowles, of Godalmin, in Surrey, Esq;—Rt. Hon. Sir Compton Domville bart. of the privy council, &c. in Ireland—Sir Walter Titeley, late envoy in Denmark, aged 68—Robert Hotham, of Harlingbury, Wilts, Esq;—Lieut. Col. Ogilvie, late of the Scots-Hollinders, aged 84—John King, of Charter-house Square, Esq;—Rt. Hon. Humphrey, Earl of Laneshorough, a privy counsellor in Ireland—Gabriel Desaguliers, a rich planter of Barbadoes, Esq;—Rev. Sir Gilbert Williams, bart. vicar of Ilting on, succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir David—Alexander Gordon, of Auckentouel, in North-Britain, Esq;—Peter Harwood, Esq; planter at Antigua—John Ashton, Esq; marshal of the King's Bench—John Foot, of Torr, near Plymouth, Esq;—Paul Dubois, Esq; late an eminent silk-weaver—Samson Lessingham, sen Esq;—Charles Chetwode, Esq; brother of Sir John, bart.—James Heathe, Esq; an eminent planter in Virginia—Will Stevens, the facetious grave digger of Clerkenwell, for 5 years—Christopher Robinson, Esq; clerk to the sitting aldermen, aged 76—William Moore, of Bourbon on the water, in Gloucestershire, Esq;—Theophilus Moore, Esq; many years consul at Tangier—Blunden Moore, of Byfleet, in Surrey, Esq;—Mr. John Arbous, Arabick linguist to his majesty—Mr. Robert Stevens bookbinder in Pater-noster-Row—Dr. Alexander, physician to the London hospital—John Spearman of Cavendish Square, Esq;—Neale Napleton, of Dominica, Esq;—Hon. Francis Fauquier, licut. governor of Virginia, on March 3—Valentine Penfold, Esq; a Carolina merchant, and his only son—Sir John Riddel, bart. succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Walter—hon. Mrs. Mary Cranston, spouse of Mr. Meggeet—Hon Charles Skinner, chief justice of South Carolina—Thomas Lee-Warner, late of the Inner Temple, Esq;—Edward Pawlet, Esq; F. R. S.—Lady Juliana Flood, sister of the earl of Anglesea—Richard Merrey, Esq; an eminent merchant—Robert Kenyon, of Lancashire,



Lancashire, Esq;—Jeffery Greenley, of Great Queen-Anne street, Esq; aged 82.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, April 19. Hugh Hamilton, D.D. is promoted to the deanery of Armagh.

From the rest of the Papers.

Rev. Mr Gelson, is presented to the living of St. Giles in Durham—Mr. Durnford to the rectory of Middleton, Suffex—Mr. Goddard to the rectory of North-Walldham, Hants.—Mr. Thomas Forster, to the chapelry of Tunbridge-wells—Mr. Baker, to the vicarage of Winkstone, Wilts—Mr. Simons to the rectory of Hulcott, Bucks—Mr. Symkins, to the rectory of Timscott, Northumberland—Mr. Wilkins, to the rectory of Diferth, Radnorshire—Dr. Worthington, to a prebend of York—Mr. Kaye to a prebend in the same cathedral—Mr. Cheap to the vicarage of Sutton on the forest, Yorkshire—Mr. Willes, to the rectory of West-Camel, Somersetshire—Mr. Benham, to the rectory of Feltwell, St. Nicholas, Norfolk—Mr. Hayman, to the rectory of Lucam, Dorsetshire—Mr. Parker, to the rectory of Brasted, Kent—Mr. Manley, to the vicarage of Harptree, Wilts—Mr. Dockeray, to the rectory of Watlafs, Yorkshire—Mr. Tomlinson, to the vicarage of Bendon, Somersetshire—Mr. Stroat, to the living of Belton, near York—Dr. Barrington to the canon residentiaryship of St. Paul's—Mr. Seales, to the rectories of Great and Little Horstead, in Hertfordshire—Mr. Toogood, to the rectory of Kingston-Magna, Dorsetshire—Mr. Luce, to the vicarage of Harpford, Devon—Mr. Waugh, to a prebend of Carlisle—Mr. Stoddard, to the vicarage of Camelford, Wilts—Mr. Firebrace is elected afternoon lecturer of St. Paul's, Deptford—Mr. Ward, lecturer of St. James Garlick-hill.

A dispensation passed the seals to enable the Rev. Andrew Etty, B. D. to hold the rectories of Whitchurch, Oxfordshire, and Selburn, Hants—To enable Mr. Swain, to hold the vicarages of Puckle-church, Gloucestershire, at East-Harphay, Somersetshire—To enable Dr. Green to hold the rectories of Bell Broughton, Worcesterhire, and of St. Nicholas Worcester—To enable Watson Tookay, B. D. to hold the rectory of Ixning in Norfolk with the rectory of Lutton, in Northamptonshire—To enable Dr. Walker, to hold the rectories of King's Worthy, Hants, and Mottritone, and Sherewell, in the Isle of Wight—To enable Mr. Gibberd, to hold the rectories of Great Munden, and Little Munden, Hertfordshire—

PROMOTIONS, Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ST. James's, Feb. 4. The Lord Cathcart, is appointed ambassador extraordi-

nary and plenipotentiary to the empress of Russia.

Whitehall, March 8. William Young, Esq; lieutenant governor of Dominica, in the room of George Scott, Esq; deceased—March 19. Lord Charles Spencer is appointed a lord of the admiralty—21. The custody of the privy-seal, was re-delivered to the earl of Chatham—22. Mr. Lewis de Visme, is appointed secretary to the Embassy to the empress of Russia—25. Benjamin Thomas, Esq; marshal of the King's-Bench—30. Robert Irvine, Esq; consul at Ostend, Bruges, &c.

St. James's, April 19. Licence is granted to John Andrews, of Pen, in the county of Bucks, Esq; and his issue lawfully begotten, to take and use the surname of Baker.

From the rest of the Papers.

Henry Shirdley, Esq; is appointed commissary-general of stores and provisions in East-Florida—Hon. Edward Willer, solicitor-general, a judge of the court of King's-Bench—John Dunning, Esq; solicitor general in his room—Sir James Dunbar, bart. deputy judge-advocate of North Britain—Admiral Sir Charles Knowles, admiral of the White—Rt. hon. Henry Seymour Conway, colonel of the 14th regiment of dragoons—Thomas Colby, Esq; a commissioner of the victualling office—Thomas Stade, Esq; surveyor of the navy, was knighted—William Woodley, Esq; is appointed high sheriff of Norfolk—Hon. Henry-Frederick Thynne, master of the king's household—Richard Vernon, Esq; a clerk of the green cloth—George Jackson, Esq; judge-advocate of the admiralty—Rt. hon. George Onslow, is elected high steward of Kingston upon Thames, in the room of his late father—Thomas Coventry, Esq; deputy governor of the South sea company—The duke of Marlborough, an elder brother of the Trinity-house—Colonels Salter, Hudson, and Parker, are constituted majors-general of the forces—James Holmes, Esq; captain of Carisbrook-castle—William Masters, Esq; lieutenant col. of the 25th regiment of foot—Mr. Cornelle, major of the 30th—Major Cane, lieutenant colonel of the royal regiment of dragoons—Mr. Skey, lieutenant colonel of the 49th regiment of foot—Lord Robert Bertie, governor of Duncannon fort—Lieut. Col. Pringle, master of the kings works, &c. in Scotland.

B-NK-PTS.

JOHN Sarney, of Gutter-lane, goldsmith.
Mordecai Moles, of Portsmouth common, dealer.
Israel Sanders and Barnett Hyams, of Rosemary lane, salesmen.
William Britnel, of Exeter, ironmonger.
Thomas Suggen, of Bradford, linnen-draper.
John Potter, of Wakefield, goldsmith and jeweller.
Thomas Pixley, jun. of Old Fish-street, scale beam maker.
Joseph Scott, of London, merchant.
John Cafe, of Bear-binder-lane, Engineer, Millwright, and builder.

An

AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW of NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

THE Battle of the Quills, or Wilkes attacked and defended, 74 pages, 8vo. Williams.

A paltry compilation from the various advertisements published pro and con about Mr. Wilkes during the late elections for London and Middlesex.

II. *The Case of his Grace the Duke of Portland, &c. 8vo. Almon.*

As we have already given an extract from this pamphlet, our readers are sufficiently acquainted with the purport of it; and therefore nothing is necessary but to speak of its merit as a composition, which is far from inconsiderable.

III. *A Mirror for Courts Martial; in which the Complaints, Trial, Sentence, and Punishment of David Blakeney, are represented and examined with Candour. By C. Lucas, M. D.*

If this mirror for court martials is founded upon facts, as from the character of the author, who is the celebrated representative of Dublin in the Irish parliament, there is but too much reason to imagine, it is astonishing that government will not enquire into the cruelties exercised upon our private military men, and rescue them from the oppressions under which they frequently groan through the tyranny of their officers.

IV. *Remarks on a Sermon lately published; entitled Masonry the Way to Hell. Being a Defence of that ancient and honourable Order, against the Jesuitical Sophistry and Calumny of the Author. By John Thompson, 35 pages, 8vo. Axtell.*

A very trifling animadversion on a very trifling production.

V. *A Letter to David Garrick, Esq; concerning a Glossary to the Plays of Shakespeare, on a more extensive Plan than has hitherto appeared; to which is annexed a Specimen. 110 pages, 8vo. Becket.*

In this little work a reader of taste will find many new, ingenious, and critical observations.

VI. *A Letter to a Bishop concerning Lectureships. By F. T. Baldwin.*

This little piece is well worth the perusal of every well-wisher to the clergy, being full of strong sense, and seasonable exhortation.

VII. *An Enquiry into the Cause which obstructed the Reformation, and hath hitherto prevented its progress, &c. 53 pages, 8vo. Becket.*

Polemical divinity has seldom many admirers, and therefore we do not suppose that this article will give any extraordinary pleasure to the public.

VIII. *A Letter to the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, Esq; Lord Mayor of the City of London, &c. 1s. 8vo. Bingley.*

An ignorant inflammatory production, written by some partizan of Mr. Wilkes, in resentment for the lord mayor's conduct to that gentleman, during the late election for the city of London.

IX. *Observations on S. W. ——— k's own Evidence. 6d. Peat.*

This relates to the Baltimore trial, which, we spoke of so fully in our last number, and of which there can be now nothing necessary to inform our readers.

X. *The Victim, a Poem, 1s. 6d. 4to. Steare.*
A contemptible rhapsody addressed to Mr. Wilkes, on Liberty and the constitution.

XI. *The Managers managed, 1s. 4to.*
A paltry string of rhymes on the disputes of the Covent-Garden managers.

XII. *The Fig-Leaf, 21 pages, 4to. Tomlinson.*

An unaccountable jumble of matter and impertinency.

XIII. *For ever a Poem, 1s. 4to. Newbery.*
A piece of poetical infamy on the times, the merit of which may be judged of by the four following lines at the conclusion of it.

Then shall we see, with patriotic zeal
Unite at once, to serve the public weal,
A Grafton, Rockingham, and Bedford too,
With Grenville's able head, and heart as true.

XIV. *A Letter to an august Assembly on the present Posture of Affairs, &c. 4to. 2s. Tomlinson.*

A despicable catchpenny, compiled from the ravings of some unfortunate garretteer, who has gone distracted from a patriotic attachment to the great cause of Wilkes and Liberty.

XV. *The Battle of the Bonnets, a political Poem from the Erie. 4to. 2s. 6d. Bingley.*

This poem was published some years ago, if we mistake not, under the name of, *The Battle of the Genii*, and indeed we are confirmed in this conjecture, because this very name still remains through the whole body of the performance, and *the Battle of the Bonnets* is inserted on the title-page.—We therefore imagine the new title to be nothing more than an ingenious scheme, which the bookseller has adopted to sell an old publication, though we think the artifice a little too paltry for a patriot like Mr. Bingley, who is at this moment nobly braving all the thunders of ministerial vengeance to prop the liberties of his country.

XVI. *The Liberty of the Subject and the Dignity of the Crown maintained, and secured without the Application of a military, unconstitutional Force. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Keasley.*

This performance consists of various instances from history, where the sheriff or civil magistrate, has quelled the most dangerous riots without any assistance from a military

tary force, and the author imagines, that what was done in former occasions may be as easily practised upon future.—The design of it at this particular period is obvious—and to make it a desirable pennyworth, the writer gives a long extract from Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*, which he introduces with a cursory sketch of his life, and some just encomiums on his character.

XVII. *A Description of the Mock Election at Carrat, &c. collected for the Amusement of a Country Friend, by a Person on the Spot*, 8vo. 3¹/₂ pages. Bingley.

We could have wished that the compiler of the present performance had confined it entirely to his country friend, as we are apprehensive it will not afford any intelligent reader the minutest satisfaction.

XVIII. *The Lamentation of Britannia for the two and twenty Months Imprisonment of John Wilkes*, Esq; 6d. Woodgate.

This is little better than a blasphemy burlesque on the service of the church, by some ignorant admirer of the gentleman whose confinement has rendered Britannia so miserable.

XIX. *The Man of forty Crowns—from the French of Voltaire*. 104 pages, 8vo. Becket.

This is one of those whimsical jumbles which contain a variety of thoughts upon a variety of heterogeneous subjects, and are more talked of on account of their oddity, than on any pleasure or instruction which they communicate to their readers.

XX. *An Epistle to James Boswell, Esq; occasioned by his having transmitted the moral Writings of Dr. Samuel Johnson to Pascal Paoli, General of the Corsicans. With a Postscript containing Thoughts on Liberty; and a Parallel, after the manner of Plutarch between the celebrated Patriot of Corie and John Wilkes, Esq; Member of Parliament for Middlesex*. By W. K. Esq; Octavo, 11. 6d. Fletcher.

Mr. Boswell, to whom this letter is addressed, having in his *History of Corsica* made very honourable mention of Dr. Samuel Johnson, the celebrated author of the *Rambler*, as a moralist and a philosopher, W. K. Esq; is extremely offended, and the tendency of the present performance is to convince Mr. Boswell, that the Doctor is not in the least entitled to either of those respectable characters.

If we can hazard a conjecture, the *Squire* who has obliged the world with this letter, is the same liberal writer, who has animadverted with so much decency on Dr. Johnson's *Shakespeare*, and after this information the public, we are sure, will want no specimen either of his language or his arguments.—However, as the *Squire's* parallel between Mr. Wilkes and the great Corsican has no relation to the editor of *Shakespeare*, we shall give that part of his performance to our

readers, first desiring them to observe how like the traveller in the fable he blows hot and cold with the same breath, making his similitude at one time with the utmost gravity, and at another turning the very characters into contempt, which he would be willingly thought to confider with the deepest veneration.—This is improper—it is absurd—it is ridiculous.—But the *Squire* shall speak for himself, and we doubt not but he will provoke as many to a sarcastic risibility as think proper to honour him with a perusal.

“As to the two persons whom I have chosen to compare together, it may be observed in the first place, that they yield, in patriotism and popularity, to few or none of those lawgivers, generals, and heroes, which are usually the subject of Plutarch's enquiries.

With respect to their education, that of both has been liberal.

Mr. Boswell says of the general, “that he talked a great deal on history and on literature. I soon perceived that he was a fine classical scholar, that his mind was enriched with a variety of knowledge, and that his conversation at meals was instructive and entertaining. Before dinner he had spoken French.”

All this may be said with the greatest truth of Mr. Wilkes; and I remember particularly that when I had one day the pleasure of dining with him, before dinner he had spoken French.

Then again there is something extremely odd in each of them, in the beginning of their formation of an acquaintance. “In consequence of their being in continual danger from treachery and assassination, they have formed a habit of studiously observing every new face.” Mr. Boswell assures us, that this is the case with Paoli; and I have observed it to be so true with regard to Mr. Wilkes, that when it has appeared there could be no danger from the parties, even when the ladies have visited him, he has been to a remarkable degree, though a bold man, studiously observant of every new face.

They are alike too in the very gracious manner in which they receive compliments. I take Mr. Boswell's word for Paoli, to the numerous assembly that were in Guildhall, during the late poll for city members, in regard to the singular politeness of Mr. Wilkes.

The success of Paoli, in acquiring such a power over the Corsicans, in the manner he has done, is very extraordinary; but the vast extent of Mr. Wilkes's power and popularity is absolutely amazing! Mr. Boswell observes, in the words of Thuanus, *sunt mobilia Corforum ingenia*; the disposition of the Corsicans are changeable. And yet, says he, after ten years, their attachment to Paoli, is as strong as at the first. Nay, they have an enthusiastic admiration of him. *Questro grand' uomo mandato per dio a liberare*

la patria. This great man whom God has sent to free our country! was the manner in which they expressed themselves to me concerning him.

Now no one can doubt that the disposition of the English is as changeable as the Corsicans; and yet, after many years, their attachment to Mr. Wilkes is as strong, or stronger than at first. And as to what his enthusiastic admirers say of him, I think is hardly decent or safe to repeat it. Mr. Boswell mentions it as a great thing that Paoli, surrounded by his guards, could restrain the impetuosity of the populace crouding to an audience. But what is this to Mr. Wilkes's influence over the populace; who when he was committed to prison by a court of law, was rescued by the people, and had authority enough over a multitudinous mob, to put in execution the otherwise ineffectual order of his judges, and to protect their officers from insult?

As it is natural for the enthusiastic admirers of any man to fall into absurd notions of his motives of action, so it is natural for the admirers of one man to fall into the same absurdities of another.

Thus, some of Mr. Wilkes's friends have supposed, as Mr. Boswell did of Paoli, that he had a soul superior to interest. But what was Paoli's answer? Even this.—“It is not superior, said he, my interest is to gain a name. I know well that he who does good to his country will gain that: And I expect it.”

Mr. Wilkes's heart grows big like that of Paoli, when he talks of his countrymen. He seems desirous like him to settle the constitution of his country, and to wish for nothing so much, as to have an opportunity of convincing his fellow subjects, “that the magistrates act with abilities and uprightness; so that we may place that salutary confidence in our rulers, which is necessary for securing respect and stability to government.”

In conversing on these subjects and particularly on the affairs of general warrants, he falls, like Paoli, into frequent reveries, and breaks into sallies of the grandest and noblest enthusiasm. I recollect two instances of this says Mr. Boswell, speaking of Paoli. “What a thought! that thousands owe their happiness to you!” then throwing himself into an attitude, as if he saw the lofty mountain of fame before him. “There is my object (pointing to the summit) if I fall, I fall at least there (pointing a good way up) *magnis tamen excidit ausis.*” I remember to have observed something of the same kind once in Mr. Wilkes. “What a decision!” says he (meaning that against General warrants) “thousands will owe their security to me!” then throwing himself back in his chair, as if he saw the post on the pinnacle of fame vacant. “There, is my object,” pointing as high as he could. “If I fail, I fall at least

there:” pointing a good way lower down, to a post of honour too, tho' not a *private station!*

It would be almost endless to particularize every instance of similarity in these two illustrious characters. I shall proceed therefore to mention a circumstance in which they are not similar; which is Plutarch's usual way too, as well as that of his imitators. The faculties of Mr. Wilkes's mind are not so much concentrated in that single one of foresight, as Paoli's are represented to be. Paoli is, according to Mr. Boswell, possessed of the gift, talent, or whatever you please to call it, of second sight. Whether he be the son of a seventh son, we are not informed, but the instances of his foreseeing future events, it is hinted, are as numerous as the hairs on your head. On this subject I cannot help repeating the observation of that learned imitator of Plutarch whom I endeavour to imitate, *haud passibus equis!* “I doubt not, but that it is the same with the faculties of the mind, as it is with the limbs of the body, which ever is exercised much more than the rest. It is a common observation, and generally holds through the whole set, that a chairman's legs will be more muscular in proportion than his arms: and a rower's arms more muscular than his legs.” Just in the same manner if one man was to exercise his mental opticks, only in looking straight forward, as appears to be the case of Paoli, while another constantly exercises his natural opticks in looking transversely, as in the case of Mr. Wilkes, it is no wonder that the one should acquire a foresight to an infinite degree beyond the other. Hence it is that while Paoli reads the events in futurity, it is not in the power of poor Mr. Wilkes to look right forward an inch beyond his nose.

Paoli prognosticates liberty and prosperity to his brave Corsicans after his decease; Wilkes predicts nothing, but is in doubt what will become of the rights and privileges of Englishmen even while he is alive.

Paoli is a prophet as well as a patriot: Wilkes may be a patriot, but in that he is no conjuror.

On the whole, it is difficult to say which hath the greater merit. If the Corsicans have reaped advantages from the patriotic spirit and great talents of Paoli, so have the English from those of Mr. Wilkes; each appearing to have exerted such spirits and talents in a very extraordinary manner. But of the two, Mr. Wilkes is certainly the most enterprising patriot in England, and Paoli by much the one more fortunate in Corsica.”

✍ We have received many welcome favours from our contributors, in prose and verse, which will be inserted in our next, and some articles usual in the Lond. Mag. not yet completed, will also be brought down to that time.

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer*;

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WITH

An accurate PLAN of the Streets and Roads, between the three Bridges of LONDON, WESTMINSTER, and BLACK-FRIARS; *Lambeth, Newington, and St. Margaret's hill*, &c. together with the new intended Streets, Roads, and Communications: And a View of the Bridge, at *Black-Friars*.

Also a fine front View of the

ELEGANT PALACE of LUDEWIGSLUST, in MECKLENBURGH;
Both most beautifully engraved.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster Row;
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or stitched, or any single Month to complete Sets.

PRICES OF STOCKS, &c. JULY, 1768.

Bank Stocks.	India Stock.	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S.S. New S.S. Ann. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3. p. C. confol.	1 1/2 per C. 1756	2 1/2 per C. 1758	4 per C. confol.	In. Bond prem.	Long Ann.	Scip.	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Deal	Weather London.
28 169			92 1/2	93	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	17 0	Shut		13 18 0	S. W.	rain
29 169			92 1/2	93					17 0			14 3 0	S. W.	fine
30 169			92 1/2	93					17 0			14 5 0	S. W.	fine
1 169 1/2			92 1/2	93					18 0			14 5 6	W. b. S.	fine
2 Sunday												14 6 6	S. W.	fine
3 169 1/2												14 5 0	S. W.	fine
4 169 1/2												14 5 0	S. W.	fine
5 169 1/2												14 6 6	S. W.	fine
6 169 1/2												14 7 0	W. S. W.	fine
7 169 1/2												14 8 0	W. S. W.	fine
8 169 1/2												14 9 0	S. W.	fine
9 Sunday												14 8 6	S. S. W.	fair
10 169 1/2												14 8 0	E. S. E.	fair
11 169 1/2												14 8 6	W. S. W.	fine
12 169 1/2												14 9 6	S. W.	fine
13 169 1/2												14 8 6	S. W.	fine
14 169 1/2												14 9 6	S. W.	fine
15 169 1/2												14 9 6	S. W.	fine
16 Sunday												14 9 0	S. W.	fine
17 169 1/2												14 9 0	E. S. E.	rain
18 169 1/2												14 9 0	S. W.	rain
19 169 1/2												14 10 0	S. W.	cloudy
20 168 1/2												14 10 6	S. W.	fine
21 168 1/2												14 9 6	N. N. W.	fine
22 168 1/2												14 8 0	S. W.	fine
23 168 1/2												14 8 0	S. W.	fine
24 Sunday												14 6 6	N. E.	rain
25 165 1/2												14 4 6	N. E.	fine
26 165 1/2												14 7 0	E. N. E.	fine
27 165 1/2														fine

CHARLES CORBETT, at No. 39, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, STOCK-BROKER, who buys and sells in the Stocks by Commission, and transacts the Lottery Business as usual.

Mark Lane Exchange	Reading.	Ereham.	Farnham.	Henley.	Worcester.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Monmouth.	London.
Wheat 4s. 6d. to 5s. 1d.	14s. 10d. to 15s. 0d.	5s. 8d. to 6s. 1d.	14s. 0d. to 15s. 1d.	12s. 0d. to 13s. 1d.	4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d.	6s. 1d. to 6s. 2d.	7s. 6d. to 7s. 7d.	8s. 6d. to 8s. 7d.	9s. 6d. to 9s. 7d.	Hay per load 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.
Barley 1s. 0d. to 1s. 1d.	2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.	3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d.	2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.	Straw from 14s. to 15s. 0d.
Oats 12s. 0d. to 12s. 1d.	17s. 0d. to 17s. 1d.	20s. 0d. to 20s. 1d.	18s. 0d. to 18s. 1d.	16s. 0d. to 16s. 1d.	15s. 0d. to 15s. 1d.	14s. 0d. to 14s. 1d.	13s. 0d. to 13s. 1d.	12s. 0d. to 12s. 1d.	11s. 0d. to 11s. 1d.	Cattle 4s. 4d. per chald.
Reams 18s. 0d. to 18s. 1d.	21s. 0d. to 21s. 1d.	20s. 0d. to 20s. 1d.	18s. 0d. to 18s. 1d.	16s. 0d. to 16s. 1d.	15s. 0d. to 15s. 1d.	14s. 0d. to 14s. 1d.	13s. 0d. to 13s. 1d.	12s. 0d. to 12s. 1d.	11s. 0d. to 11s. 1d.	Hops 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.

T H E L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E,

For J U L Y, 1768.

T H E B R I T I S H T H E A T R E.



AS it is on all hands allowed, that the stage was originally intended to give instruction the air of entertainment, and designed to interest the heart in the cause of virtue; our theatres should therefore be constantly solicitous to represent such pieces only, as are evidently calculated to promote the important ends of their salutary institution. The moment they are prostituted to the purposes of folly or licentiousness, that moment they become dangerous, and instead of meriting the public protection, their directors deserve the severest reprehension from every sensible community. The general complaint at present urged against the conductors of our theatres by the admirers of the drama, is, that we have lost all the wit which rendered the productions of Wycherly, Vanburgh, and Congreve, so acceptable to our forefathers; that we are no longer entertained with animated dialogue, or lively sallies of imagination, but, on the contrary, are persecuted with the dull declamations of labour'd sentiment, unnatural manners, and worn out morality—I am however so far from considering this change as an unhappiness that I look upon it as the greatest piece of good fortune; it is much better to be dull than to be profligate; and it reflects more honour upon us to approve even the tritest emanation of virtue, than to be charmed with the most sparkling effort of a blasphemous jest, or a brilliant obscenity.

If we look into the celebrated writings of Wycherly, Congreve, or Vanburgh, so far from finding them mas-

ters in the science of dramatic production, we shall discover them to be utterly unacquainted with the great, the ultimate design of the theatre; instead of supporting the interests of virtue for which the stage was instituted, they are continually endeavouring to debauch the principles of their readers—instead of employing their talents to improve, they are continually labouring to corrupt their countrymen—and instead of exerting themselves to render vicious characters either contemptible or odious, their fine ladies in general are common strumpets, and their fine gentlemen as generally infamous sharpers:—Then their fools are constantly persons of extraordinary wit, and the principal objects of ridicule are decency and virtue.

This then being the case what have we lost, by the disregard into which these writers have so justly fallen? Nothing in reality but what we should be glad to lose—nothing in fact but what was dangerous, nay scandalous to be retained. Their productions might possess wit, but they wanted common sense; they might be ingenious but still they were detestable.—In works of literature we are always to fix the criterion of merit by the standard of utility, and no composition can ever be reckoned good which has not a tendency to instruct us; how then are we to characterise those performances, which, so far from having this tendency, are, on the contrary, calculated to subvert every principle both of civil and religious society? Why we are to treat them with the abhorrence they merit—we are to mention them as the disgraces of genius, and to stamp an everlasting stigma on the names of their authors.—The more elegant we find them, the more our indignation should be roused—

U u z

The

The efforts of a fool to prejudice the cause of morality can only excite our contempt; but when men of real genius sit seriously down, and strain every nerve to establish the empire of licentiousness, we ought to feel a hatred for their profligacy, not a veneration for their talents, and should consider them not as ornaments to genius, but as scandals to humanity.

Wit is but a poor excuse either for indecency or irreligion; and the worst of all assassins is he who smiles in our faces while he plunges a dagger into our hearts.—On this account I am exceedingly offended with our modern critics, who call out for a representation of such pieces as have been written by Wycherly, and some of his celebrated, yet abandoned, contemporaries; for if those productions are to be made the standard of dramatic composition, which are calculated not to instruct but to corrupt the minds of the public, it is much better utterly to abolish the theatre, than to keep it open by authority to give us a contempt for every thing which we ought to esteem, and a passion for every thing which we ought to view with detestation.

The theatrical productions of the present time, though so generally ridiculed by the pert, or the inconsiderate, are nevertheless founded upon good sense, and have a manifest view to promote the laudable ends for which the stage was originally erected.—If therefore the public mind is so well disposed as to prefer them to those glittering compositions of wit and licentiousness, which formerly gave so much satisfaction, he must be an enemy to virtue who speaks of them with disapprobation on account of their gravity.—By condemning sentimental pieces, we reason against the sense of our own conviction, and nothing can be a stronger argument of a bad heart, than a willingness to be entertained at the expence of morality.—From this I would by no means infer that the abortive endeavours of stupidity are to be encouraged, because they may be written with a good design.—Dulness will always be exposed to contempt, and the wretched execution of a blockhead be treated with derision, however meritorious his motive; but where men of *real* talents give

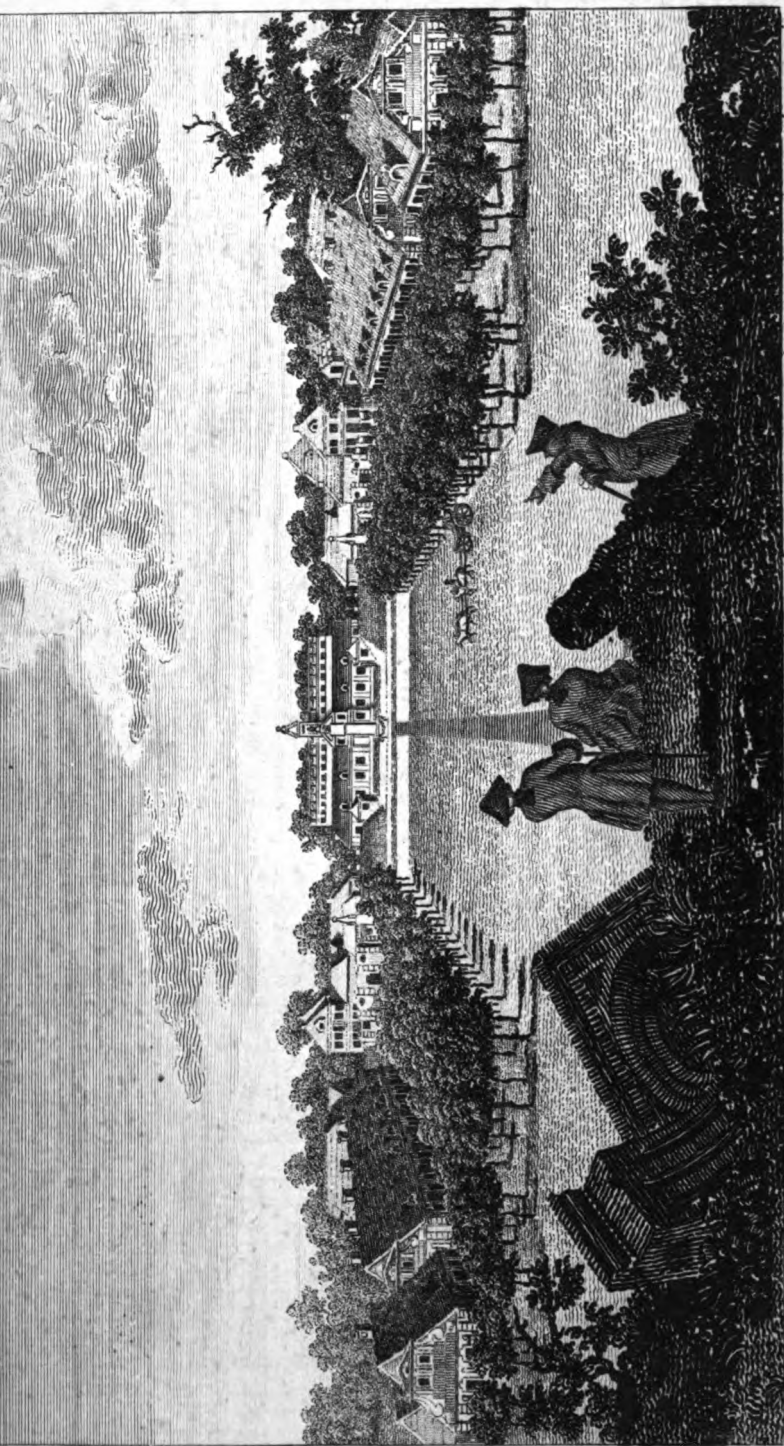
us a connected *interesting* fable, where they conduct that fable judiciously, and present us not only with an instructive but an entertaining picture of life, it is the business of every benevolent spectator to give the strongest marks of applause, and the kindest thing that can be said of those who censure it for being grave, is, that they are wholly destitute of understanding.—Having thus given my opinion in favour of the present times in opposition to the days of our forefathers, it is with mortification I find myself obliged by the nature of my plan to tell the reader, that a very contemptible musical comedy of two acts has been lately performed at the theatre royal in the Haymarket, entitled, *THE STATESMAN FOILED*, the characters and story of which are:

Lord Crafty,	<i>Mr. Sowdon.</i>
Meanwell,	<i>Mr. Mabon.</i>
Worthy,	<i>Mr. Banifler.</i>
Minute,	<i>Mr.</i>
Servant,	<i>Mr.</i>
Emilia,	<i>Miss Edwards.</i>
Sally,	<i>Miss Grose.</i>

F A B L E.

Lord Crafty is a statesman of little honour and less abilities; Emilia is his niece, who is in love with, and beloved by, Meanwell, but as her uncle entertains a design of marrying her very highly, and as her fortune, by her father's will, depends upon obtaining his lordship's sanction to any union of a matrimonial nature, the lovers are under a necessity of working by a stratagem—and Emilia to put it out of Lord Crafty's power (who tho' he has a negative to her choice, has no positive right to force her inclinations) to cheat her into any engagement, gives Meanwell a formal promise of marriage in writing.—This is no sooner done than Worthy a friend of Meanwell's, who has followed the fortunes of Lord Crafty, and spent his whole fortune in supporting that nobleman's interest, without any other return but fruitless promises, introduces Sally to the acquaintance of the audience, as a main auxiliary in a little plan which he has concerted against the statesman.—The plan is this: Lord Crafty notwithstanding his consequence in the government is extremely fond of women, and Worthy, who





The Front View of the Palace of Ludewigst.

who knows his foible, gets Sally, an intelligent girl of the town, to pass for his (Worthy's) wife, and in this character he sends her to his lordship's to upbraid him with his scandalous neglect of her imaginary husband—Sally executes her commission with the greatest success, and Lord Crafty, who is violently captivated, comes to her house in the evening with a valuable employment for Worthy, which he gives upon a strong expectation of being admitted to the Elysium of the lady's arms.—Sally, however, has no sooner secured the written appointment to the place, and given his lordship some indications of her willingness to oblige him, than Worthy enters, seemingly in a rage at the injury intended him, and insists upon Lord Crafty's drawing to satisfy him for the attempt upon the honour of his bed. Lord Crafty, who is a pitiful coward, declines the combat in the most abject manner, and throws himself under the protection of Meanwell, who comes in by design, and pretends to be his friend; Meanwell begs that Worthy will retire for a few moments, and leave him alone to obtain satisfaction from the terrified statesman.—Worthy accordingly consents, and the price of his lordship's security from Meanwell is at last concluded to be Meanwell's marriage with Emilia.—This being agreed to by Lord Crafty all the parties enter, tell him how he has been duped, and laugh at him very heartily.—He takes all nevertheless in good part, and even promises to provide for Sally, who has been so materially instrumental in foiling him.—Such is the plot of this pretty performance—and if the reader would wish to see a specimen of the author's poetical abilities, he may indulge himself with a perusal of the following *delectable* duet, which is sung by Worthy and Meanwell at the end of the first act.

DUET. WORTHY.

May right and liberty prevail; [days:
While peace and plenty crown our
May perfidy and fraud e'er fail;
And those be scorn'd who take such

MEANWELL. [ways.

Let honest men successful be;
And knaves meet a disastrous fall:—
Let ev'ry blessing prove the fee
Of merit, to be gain'd by all.—

BOTH.

This sentiment we ever think,
This noble toast we now will drink.

Who the putter-together of this trash is, we cannot inform our readers.—The music however is composed by a Mr. Rush, but is neither very remarkable for simplicity or elegance.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R, Leigh, July 1768.

*The open fields, and flow'ry downs afford
Mushrooms the best for the luxurious board
Which fresh, no poisonous insects board.*

HORACE.

MUSHROOMS growing in open fields are certainly more wholesome than others, and it is as certain that there are found every where, both good, and bad, of the sort.

However various the species of excellent mushrooms are reckoned, there is but one with us of common use, viz. the field mushroom, called by the French, who are fond of them, *champignons*, and are used as delicate sauce at our tables.

These at their first growth are round, and not much larger than small nuts, or buttons, whence denominated. After they have a little unfolded their membranes, they appear red, full, and close; on the top is a disagreeable softness, equal and white; the matter within is very white, with short and thick stalks.

In the stalks; the globular parts; and also between the little membranes, may, upon careful inspection, especially with a magnifying glass, be seen many small worms with scarlet heads, some very little; others larger. On some mushrooms a great quantity, on others fewer, and on many none at all; but yet in such proportion that a fifth or sixth part is generally loaded with these vermicular insects.

These premises well considered, may it not be concluded that these anomalous plants derive their poison not from themselves but from those little venomous worms bred in them, whence we hear of people by eating mushrooms taken ill, sick, and even some have died.

As a confirmation of the truth of my theory, the curious enquirer for farther satisfaction may consult Geodartius, who has accurately described these noxious animals, and says, they

they are most like to small serpents, or adders. He adds too, that from putrified mushrooms there are wont to come forth various species of spiders, some reddish, others of an oblong form, of a yellow colour, and extremely ill smell.

Thus we see that the mother of mischief may sometimes be most minute, yet produce fatal effects in the end, and that even the simple sting of a bee, as I have elsewhere shewn, may prove as mortal as the horn of a bull. Let us shun then in a natural as well as in a moral sense all appearance of evil.

But if we must, and will indulge our palate in the use of these savoury, though hazardous vegetables, let them be well looked into, searched, and washed, and only prepare, or pickle those that have none, or fewest of these poisonous vermin upon them: To this end let the selected mushrooms be well soaked first in salt water, then washed with the same, several times shifted, to kill, or scour off, the invisible animalcular vipers lodged therein.

When ever poisoned let the patient take a vomit, the sooner the better, often grains of ipecacuanha, or a dram of white vitriol, in warm water. After its operation is over, swallow a spoonful of the following linctus often, drinking freely of new warm milk also between whites.

Rx Oil of sweet almonds newly drawn, four ounces; syrup of marsh mallows two ounces; with a little fine sugar powdered beat them up together, till well mixed.

Yours J. COOK.

The following Address to the Right Hon. Lord Edward Bentinck and George Musgrave, Esq; Representatives in Parliament for the City of Carlisle, has been sent up to them from the Freeman of the said City:

Gentlemen,

WE the freemen of the city of Carlisle, and your constituents, not satisfied with the proofs we gave you of our regard and confidence on the day of election, with pleasure again thank you for that exemplary spirit and perseverance, which you exerted in support of our liberties and privileges. The daring, though ineffectual attempts, made to exclude many

of us from giving you that support we tendered, and a daily reflection on how much we owe you, and how much we ought to detest the corrupt and infamous proceedings practised against you, will be a happy cement of union amongst us. Nothing, we trust, will ever cause one of our number to swerve from that path, which has so lately led us to victory. In your hands our liberties, our lives and properties are secure, whilst we with pleasure look forward to future opportunities of demonstrating that regard, which your whole conduct towards us has merited, and which we unfeignedly have for you. The duty we owe to ourselves and the public calls upon us to demand your attention to some things, which probably may, and we trust will, speedily become the subject matter of your deliberations in parliament. Every person in this part of the kingdom is but too fully convinced of the necessity of a law for quieting the possessions of the subject against the dormant claims of the crown; claims which, at a very remote period, may possibly be held forth by bad men as terrors to influence the freedom of our elections, and stifle, if possible, the ardent spirit of British liberty. We expect from you to promote with your utmost zeal and abilities the obtaining of such a law; as till that is procured, we esteem every man's property extremely hazardous, and a bait to infamous informers. There is another matter also of the most important concern, to which we bespeak your serious and constant attention as our representatives. In case any instance of misbehaviour in returning officers should occur, we call upon you to exert yourselves to the utmost in detecting and punishing with severity criminals of that sort; for if the franchises of freemen and freeholders are to be trifled with and explained away, the independence of British parliaments, and all that is dear to us as Britons, will not long survive; we may continue freemen in name, but not in fact. Whatever be the fate of individuals, let not an ill judged clemency draw you aside, but endeavour to hand down the rights of your country to your posterity, and contribute as far as in you lies to render the liberties of Britain immortal.

To

To the PRINTER, &c.

Homo sum humani nihil a me alienum puto.

S I R, TERENCE.

WE of this enlightened age may boast (perhaps justly) of our superiority over our ancestors, not only in the useful sciences, but also in the social virtues. It gives me therefore great pain to observe any remains of the savage manners of Gothic barbarism and ignorance. In the place where I live, (a considerable town in the north) my humanity has lately been put most violently to the rack, by the horrid bawlings and rejoicings of the gamblers at a cock-match. I was sorry to hear that a foreigner was present, whom I know to be a man of sense and humanity. I imagine him writing to his friends—You desire (says he) some account of this famous people; I will give you one day's amusement (or diversion as I have heard it called) in one of the principal towns in the kingdom. In the morning I found all the town in motion, more than I was certain could be usual; enquiring the cause, I was informed there was to be a cock fighting in the Exchange; I had the curiosity to go in, for you know I have always thought that the publick diversions of a people give one a great insight into their manners and tempers. In the midst of a large room stood a small stage, and surrounded with benches for the spectators. But judge what was my surprise, when I found that the only exhibition was a few innocent fowls, armed with steel claws, tearing each other to-pieces, and bravely dying for the infernal amusement of the savage spectators. Would you believe that the people sat by, (not indeed unconcerned) but enraptured at the spectacle, and hazarding large sums of money upon the event of the fray. Nor was it only the common people that were so horribly entertained; the greatest gentlemen in and about town partook of it; nay, I am informed, that when any throwing at, or fighting of cocks, is intended amongst the common people only, the gentlemen give them notice that they will be sent to jail if they proceed. If this be true, it will give you some idea of their justice. And the town's complimenting the gamblers, and gentlemen-cock-fighters, with a ball in the evening, will perhaps perfectly reconcile you to their politeness, &c.

HOMO.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

HAVING seen a letter from Mr. Harris one of the Covent-Garden proprietors, to Mr. Colman, very much advertised, curiosity led me to purchase it, and I find it little more than a recapitulation of the old complaints against Mr. Colman with an addition of some new charges, and a proposition of the following articles for an amicable adjustment of differences--which, as the public are very fond of theatrical intelligence, I have here enclosed for the entertainment of your readers.

I. Will you submit all past transactions to arbitration?

II. Will you consent that proper security be given by each party for a specific performance of the present articles?

III. Or, as the present article respecting the management was entered into upon no valuable consideration on our part, and therefore was legally revocable, should we find it necessary, will you revert to our original instrument of the 31st of March; by which all parties were to be equally concerned in the profits and imangement of the theatre.

IV. Lastly, will you in case you have any objection to private arbitration, join with us in instituting an amicable suit in chancery, and take the sense of that court on our present articles and past transactions.

Dr. Nugent's Account of the Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin's Palace of Ludewigs-Lust.

LUDEWIGS-LUST, is a German word, signifying Lewis's Recreation or delight; it is only a hunting-seat, built by Christian-Lewis II. the present duke's father. Hence there is nothing magnificent in the building, as it was never intended for the duke's residence; but only became so by chance, from the great inclination his present highness has to retirement. Yet it is a neat structure, and makes a handsome appearance. It consists only of a ground floor, with wings on each side for the gentlemen and ladies attending their highnesses. The body of the building is sixty-five feet in breadth, with fourteen windows in front. The entrance is through a small portico, which leads to a handsome saloon, where the duke and duchess dine. On the right hand are the

duke's

duke's apartments, very small; but well contrived. They consist of four rooms elegantly furnished, and filled with all manner of curiosities. One of these is the duke's cabinet, or museum, in which he has all his mechanical instruments. In the other rooms are very fine paintings, and particularly portraits, among which, those of the duchess and princess Ulrica are much admired. Here is likewise a fine musical clock, with which the duke was presented by her majesty. There are several other mechanical curiosities, which would take up too much time at present to enumerate. Perhaps I may have another opportunity of giving you a complete list of the duke's museum here, and at Schwerin. On the left hand of the saloon, are the duchess's apartments, much of the same dimensions as the duke's, and elegantly furnished. But both these apartments are much too small for their highnesses, and the duke intends very soon to erect on this his favourite spot, a magnificent palace.

The duke's stables, on the right hand, are a structure equally beautiful and solid, built after the manner of the king of France's stables at Versailles, and much with the like dispositions. They contain separate stalls for a vast number of horses, all remarkable for their goodness and beauty. In the centre is the figure of a horse's head, which spouts out of its mouth, into a stone trough, a large quantity of water. The whole is neat and elegant; and the duke's grooms, and other servants belonging to the stables, are lodged here in a very convenient manner.

Before the palace is a handsome parade, and at the distance of 118 paces, a large canal, which forms a noble and magnificent cascade. This cascade is an hundred paces in length; the water discharges itself, in one great sheet, into another bed, which runs, at a small distance from thence, into the garden. In the middle of the canal is a beautiful water-clock, of the duke's own ingenious contrivance. On the right and left are two houses, lately built, in the resemblance of ruined edifices, and somewhat in the nature of Lord Holland's towers in the isle of Thanet. At the distance of sixty paces from the grand cascade, is a fine basin, of a circular figure, 300 paces in circumference. On the right

is a sluice to let out the water. What is very extraordinary, five years ago there was no water at Ludewigs-Luft. This famous canal was made by the present duke at an immense expence, by causing a great ditch to be dug from the lake of Schwerin, and another from the river Elde; the waters conveyed by these channels, join by a sluice near a place called Frederick's-moor, and glide gently on, in one united stream, to Ludewigs-Luft, where they form such a variety of beautiful cascades and fountains. On the right and left of the grand basin, are the maisonettes, or offices, lately built by the duke, for servants and artificers, as engravers, painters, &c. of whom his highness entertains a considerable number. They are neat, convenient houses, consisting only of a ground-floor, but all uniform, and making a pretty appearance. The whole is terminated by a new church, lately begun, which, when finished, will be one of the finest in this country. It is intended to be the parish church, the old one having been so ruinous, that it was scarce either safe or decent to be left standing any longer. The shell only is done at present, but they go on with the work very fast, and expect to finish it in a year or two. The church is sixty-seven paces in length, and forty-five in breadth."

Speaking of the gardens of Ludewigs-Luft, the Doctor says, "The sight of them surpasses, in my opinion, most of the gardens that I have seen throughout Europe. The duke himself planned the whole, taking nature for his pattern, and striving to imitate her in her amiable simplicity, and all her beautiful irregularities. These fill the mind with a more refined sense of delight, than the most curious contrivances of art."

"The gardens of Ludwig's-Luft are properly what the inhabitants of the eastern countries called by the name of Paradise; viz. a large space of ground, adorned with all sorts of trees, both of fruits and of forest; partly cultivated, like our gardens, for shades and walks, with streams and fountains, and a variety of plants usual in the climate; and partly inclosed, like our parks, for harbouring game, as well as for the pleasure of riding and walking.

The form of the ground is flat, except a few eminences raised by art, to diversify the prospect."

The

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament which began Nov. 11, 1766, being the sixth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 296.

THE same day in which the sheriffs of London presented their petition in relation to the completing of Black-Friars Bridge, repairing the Royal Exchange, and the rebuilding of Newgate, a petition was presented to the house in the name of several merchants, traders, and others, whose names were thereunto subscribed, to the following purpose: that the mayor, aldermen, and commons, or their lessees, are in the possession of the prebendal estate of Finsbury, belonging to the cathedral of St. Paul, London, under a lease, of which about sixteen years are now to come; and that from the great increase of the inhabitants, trade and commerce of the city, the want of proper and suitable habitations for the petitioners and others, residing in, or coming to, the city, has been felt and complained of; and that the opening a new street from the mansion house of my Lord-Mayor, to communicate with the said prebendal estate, would not only remove the above inconveniences, but be of public ornament and utility, and that though the present prebendary of Finsbury is desirous of facilitating this design, yet from his want of power to grant a competent term in that estate for the encouragement of such an undertaking; and also for the want of power, not only to purchase the estate and interest of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city, and their lessees in the estate; but likewise such grounds as are necessary to be laid into the said street, and making the proper erections and buildings on each side thereof, the said good purposes cannot be effected without the aid of parliament; and therefore praying that leave may be given to bring in a bill for carrying the said designs into execution, and for effecting the purposes aforesaid, in such a manner as to the house should seem meet. This petition being read, a motion was made, and the question put, that it should lie upon the table, but it passed in the negative, and it was ordered July, 1768.

that the said petition should be referred to the consideration of a committee, and that they examine the matter thereof, and report the same, as it should appear to them to the house. A committee was accordingly appointed, with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

On the 7th of February, the house being informed that one of the sheriffs of the city of London attended at the door, he was called in, and presented a petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London in common-council assembled, and then withdrew; when the said petition was read, and was to the following purpose: That the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London have been for upwards of two hundred years last past lessees of the above estate, under the prebendary of Finsbury, and of all houses, gardens, lands, and tenements in Middlesex and London, belonging to that prebend, and that there are now sixteen years to come of the present lease; and that the petitioners have, for several years past, been in treaty with the present prebendary for a renewal thereof; have long had in their contemplation, and mean to carry into execution, a general improvement of all the estate held by them under the said prebendary, in case their present lease shall be renewed; and that the petitioners hope, that after having upon all occasions given the strongest proof of their attention to the convenience and accommodation of the public, upon disinterested motives, the corporation of the city of London shall not be compelled to part with their interests in the premises, that the same may be vested in private persons; and therefore praying the house to take the same into consideration; to permit the petitioners to be heard by their counsel, and to grant them such relief in the premises as to the house shall seem meet. On which it was ordered that this petition should be referred to the consideration of the same committee as the former,

former, and that it should be an instruction to that committee that the petitioners on each side should be heard by their counsel, if they thought fit.

On the eighteenth a petition of the owners and inhabitants of houses lying between the Mansion-house and the opening, or passage, where Moorgate stood, was presented to the house, and read, in which it was observed, that should so much of the intended scheme take place, as opening a new street from the Mansion-house, to the place where Moorgate formerly stood, and no farther, it cannot be carried into execution without pulling down three hundred houses, and upward, the rents of which amount to at least 6000*l.* a year; and that the number of houses to be built, in lieu thereof, will not amount to more than about fourscore; and that several of the petitioners, some of whom have purchased the freehold and inheritance of their respective estates, for the better enabling them to carry on their respective trades and occupations; and that a great number of houses situate in Cornhill, Threadneedle-street, Bartholomew-lane, and other places near the Bank of England, have lately been pulled down for the accommodation of the Bank, by which means the occupiers thereof have been very much distressed, for want of proper habitations to carry on their respective trades, and houses are thereby become extremely scarce, and greatly enhanced in their rents; and should the proposed demolishing plan take place, the petitioners apprehend, it will be wholly impossible for many of them to accommodate themselves at any rate; they therefore prayed that they might be heard by themselves or counsel, against such parts of the petition as affected them, and that they might be granted such relief as to the house should seem meet. On which it was immediately ordered, that this petition should also be referred to the same committee; and that the petitioners, if they thought fit, should be heard by their counsel.

These petitions had their intended effect, and the bill for building this street which was intended to have been a very noble one, and would have afforded the only view of the Mansion-house, in which it could be seen to

advantage, was dropped, and that from principles of justice and humanity.

On the 31st of January was presented to the house, a petition from the trustees appointed to put in execution an act passed in the twelfth year of his late majesty's reign, for improving the navigation of the river Lee; in which they observed, that, notwithstanding all their care and attention, the navigation of that river from the town of Hertford to the river Thames, is still very bad and defective; but that by a survey lately made, under the direction of the petitioners, it appears that it is capable of being greatly improved; and that it would tend to remove the difficulties and obstructions, if the petitioners were empowered to make several new cuts or canals, leading out of, and into, the channel of that river, at several places between Hertford and Bromley Lock; and another new canal leading from the channel of that river at, or near the aforesaid Bromley Lock, thro' the parish of Bromley St. Leonards, the Hamlet of Poplar, and Blackwall, in the parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney, and the parish of St. Ann Limehouse, into the river Thames near Limehouse Bridge; and therefore praying that leave may be given for bringing in a bill for farther improving the navigation of the river Lee; for removing the difficulties with which it is attended, and rendering it shorter, more safe and certain, by making and maintaining several new cuts and canals, by such ways and means as to the house should seem meet. This petition being read, it was referred to the consideration of a committee, who, as usual, had power to send for persons, papers, and records.

This scheme, however advantageous, met with great opposition, from its affecting the interests of many different persons, and the proprietors of other works of no less advantage to society. On the 26th of February two petitions were presented against it, the first from Thomas Walton and Bourchier Walton, merchants, gunpowder-makers and partners, representing, that they were possessed of several mills and streams in the parish of Waltham Holy Cross, in the county of Essex, and particularly of a mill river supplied

plied by three channels from the river Lee, on which they have built eleven water-mills, and other considerable works for the making of gunpowder, in which those mills have been for a great length of time employed in making it for the public service; and the petitioners have, within these few years laid out many thousand pounds in increasing and improving the said mills and works, relying on an act of the twelfth year of his late majesty's reign, that the said navigation should for ever be continued in the same channel; that the petitioners river and mills being supplied with water by means of an ancient lock erected on the river Lee, which may be useless, and therefore destroyed, if the intended alterations should take place, by which means the petitioners river, mills, and property, will be greatly injured, to prevent which they pray that they may be heard by their counsel against the said petition; and that should a bill be permitted to be brought in for the purposes therein mentioned, they may also be heard by their counsel against it, that provision may be made therein to secure the property of the petitioners from injury.

The other was from the proprietors of the Weltham water-works in the county of Essex, and shewed, that in order to furnish the inhabitants of Stratford, Weltham, Bow, Bromley, Mile-end, Stepney, and other places adjoining, with good and wholesome water, they had, at a considerable expence, built reservatories for water; an engine to be worked by fire; made cuts, and laid pipes in one cut that extends from the Lee to Saines Mill; and that to secure and improve these works, they had obtained an act in the 21st year of his late majesty's reign; in consequence of which they have erected in the said stream a new water-mill, and an engine for raising of water, the better to supply not only the inhabitants of the above towns, but also Bethnal Green, Shadwell, Cockhill, Ratcliff, and other places adjacent, the expence of the whole amounting to upwards of 40,000*l.* and that they should be greatly injured if the petition for a bill for farther improving the said navigation of the Lee takes place, and therefore pray that

they may be heard by themselves or counsel, against the said petition, and that they may have such relief in the premises as to the house shall seem proper. On which these two petitions were severally ordered to be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the first petition in relation to the navigation of the river Lee was referred, and that the petitioners might be heard by their counsel, if they thought fit.

On the 2d of March, a petition of Sir William Wake, bart, in behalf of himself and Peter Floyer was presented to the house, and read, setting forth, that they were owners of a lock or turnpike on the river Lee, and a mill near it; and were informed that a new cut was intended to be made from King's Weir to, or near, Cobby Brook, whereby they should lose the toll payable at their lock, and their mill be much prejudiced, they therefore petitioned to be heard by their counsel.

On the 5th of March, the petition of James Barwick in behalf of himself and Mary Farran, widow, both of Waltham Abbey, callico-printers and partners, was presented to the house, and read, setting forth, that they had for several years carried on their business in grounds adjoining to the river Lee, had laid out considerable sums in erecting buildings, and making works necessary for carrying on their trade; and had made several cuts and canals in the said grounds for receiving water from the river, which cuts and canals are supplied by flumes on opening a lock on the said river for the passage of barges; and that the said petitioner is informed a new canal is intended to be made, through which the barges are intended to pass, and not through the said lock; and, in case the lock is kept shut, the petitioner and his partner will be deprived of the water necessary for carrying on their said trade, he therefore prayed, that he might be heard by himself or counsel against the said petition, and also against such bill as should be brought in in consequence thereof, in case any clause should be inserted for keeping the said lock shut, after forming a new canal for the passage of barges. These petitions were also referred

X x 2

ferred

ferred to the above committee, and the petitioners were allowed to be heard by their counsel.

On the 15th of April, Mr. Houlton reported from the committee, to whom the petition of the trustees for improving the navigation of the river Lee, and to whom all the other petitions in consequence thereof were severally, referred, that the committee had examined the matter of the first mentioned petition; and had directed him to report the matter of the said first mentioned petition, as it appeared to them to the house. He then read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the table, where the same was again read. After which it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for improving the navigation of the river Lee, from the town of Hertford to the river Thames; and that Mr. Byde, Mr. John Calvert, Mr. Caswell, Mr. Plummer, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Nicholson Calvert, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Mr. Gore, Mr. Thurloe, Mr. Croke, Sir William Maynard, Sir Matth. Lamb, and Mr. Gascoigne, do prepare and bring in the same.

In the mean while a petition of several of the inhabitants of Hertford was presented to the house, and read, shewing, that it would be a general benefit to the inhabitants in general, if the navigation of the river Lee was extended through part of that town to the flood-gates belonging to the town mill; praying that provision may be made in the bill for making, improving, and extending the said navigation in and through part of the town of Hertford to the abovementioned flood-gates. On which it was ordered, that this petition should be referred to the consideration of a committee; and a committee was appointed accordingly, with power to send for persons, papers, and records. On the fifth of May Mr. John Calvert reported from this committee, that they had examined the matter of the said petition, and had directed him to report the same, as it appeared to them to the house. He then read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the table, where the same was read. On which it was immediately ordered, that it be

an instruction to the committee appointed to prepare and bring in the bill for improving the navigation of the river Lee from the town of Hertford to the river Thames, that they make provision in the said bill for extending its navigation, through part of Hertford, to those flood-gates.

On the 7th of May Mr. Byde presented this bill to the house, when it was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second.

On the 11th, the hon. Charles Yorke, Esq; as guardian to William Sotheby, Esq; presented a petition in his behalf, and in that of Elizabeth Sotheby, John Eagles, trustee for Mary Pace, widow, and her children, and Frederick Teufel, merchant, which set forth, that William Sotheby is lord of the manor of Sewardston in the county of Essex, which extends near four miles on the banks of the river Lee, and that the navigation has at all times been carried on through the extent of the said manor, by means of two weirs, called, Newman's weir and Parkinson's, of which the petitioner Elizabeth Sotheby is seised during her life, as part of her jointure, and by means of the water penned up for the use of certain mills, the only mills in England for making smalts, or powder blue, and which are copyhold of inheritance held by the petitioner John Eagles, as trustee for Mary Pace, and demises by lease to the petitioner Frederick Teufel; and that the petitioners, their predecessors, or persons under whom they claim, have been at great expence in erecting and keeping in repair the said weirs, and certain works at Sewardston-mills for the sole use and service of the said navigation; and receive three separate and distinct tolls; to wit, one at Newman's weir, one at Parkinson's weir, and one for the mill-water of Sewardston-mill, amounting in the whole to a very considerable sum yearly; but by the bill for improving the navigation of the river Lee, it will be removed from the said manor, and from Sewardston mills, by which means the petitioners, and their tenants properties and estates in the said tolls will be annihilated, and the making of smalts greatly affected; they they therefore prayed, that they might

be heard by themselves or counsel, upon such part of the bill as might affect their interests, and that they might receive such relief in the premises as to the house should seem meet. On which it was ordered, that this petition should be referred to the consideration of the committee, to whom the bill for improving the navigation of the river Lee was committed, and that the petitioners might, if they thought fit, be heard by their counsel.

On the 15th of May, the petition of several maltsters, malt-factors, farmers, and others, using the navigation of the river Lee, was presented against the said bill; and, in short, on the 18th were presented several others, of persons who had mills on the river Lee, which would be rendered useless, or of little value, by the new channels proposed to be cut. However, on the 28th, Mr. Byde reported from the committee, to whom all the above petitions were referred; that they had heard counsel in support of the allegations of the petitioners, and had made several amendments in the bill, which they had directed him to report in his place, and afterwards delivered the bill, with the amendments, in at the table, where the amendments were read; when one of them was disagreed to, and the rest were, with amendments to several of them, agreed to by the house; and a clause was also added; after which it was ordered, that the bill with the amendments, should be engrossed.

On the 1st of June, the bill was read a third time, when several clauses were added by way of rider, and several amendments also made to the bill by the house, after which it was ordered that the bill should pass, and Mr. Byde was directed to carry it up to the lords, and desire their concurrence. On the 15th it was sent down from the lords, who had agreed to the bill, without any amendment; and on the 29th it received the royal assent.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Description of Old and New Strelitz, and the Palace at the latter; of which see a fine View in our Mag. for May, p. 240. From Nugent's Travels.

11 **O**L D Strelitz is situated in a large plain, almost surrounded

with morasses. The adjacent country is a sandy soil; but a fine forest extends itself in the neighbourhood towards Stargard, abounding with all sorts of game."—"This place has often suffered by fire, like other towns in this country, yet was chosen by duke Adolphus Frederic II. the first of the line of Strelitz, for his residence, on account of a commodious palace."—"In the year 1732, Adolphus Frederic III. and his whole family narrowly escaped perishing in a great fire, which broke out in the night, and burned down the old palace, with all its costly furniture and valuable effects. In consequence of this misfortune, his serene highness began to erect a sumptuous palace in 1726, about two English miles from the town, in a very pleasant situation, at a place called Glieneke, which before was his hunting seat. In the year 1733, he thought proper to found a new town adjoining to the palace, and ordered it to be called *New Strelitz*. This town is laid out in a most regular manner, in the form of a star; the centre is a spacious market-place, and from thence a number of streets branch out in straight lines: The chief one leads to the palace, the next to the water-side, where a pleasant lake attracts the eye. The buildings in these two streets, are elegant and commodious, and in some others are handsome houses. The duke gives great encouragement to builders, so that by this means, and the number of nobility, who come to live near the court, the town enlarges every day; and may probably in time, reach to Old Strelitz, and so constitute one large handsome city.—The air of the new town is clear and wholesome, and the water also of a salubrious quality."—"The inhabitants keep their accounts in dollars and schillings: a dollar is about four shillings English, a schilling a penny. Their gold coin is chiefly ducats and pistoles. One thing baron Dewitz has assured me, that a dollar in this country will go as far, i. e. will purchase as much as a pound sterling in London; and he lived there long enough to judge of the difference. Indeed, provisions here are in great plenty, and excellent in their kind.

The chief buildings in the town of New-Strelitz have been erected by the late

late and present duke, for the accommodation of the different officers belonging to the household. But the principal ornament of this capital is the magnificent palace erected here in 1726. The situation is delightful, on a rising ground and dry soil, with a deer park in front, and a *spacious* garden, with a beautiful lake at the back. It is a quadrangular pile, built chiefly of stone, three stories high, reckoning the ground floor; the architecture extremely light and elegant. Two large wings project from the main body, between which is a *spacious* area or court. The wings are sixty feet each in length, and the main body one hundred and twenty. The court chapel is in the right wing, and in the left is the grand saloon. The principal stair-case is large and light, leading to a handsome hall, where the duke commonly dines.---The presence chamber is extremely beautiful, of a due proportion, and the furniture of the highest contrivance and elegance.---The grand saloon is really a magnificent piece, decorated with stucco, gilding, and every other embellishment. It is lofty and *spacious*, about sixty feet long and forty in breadth, with a gallery for music. This grand room is used only on festivals, when there are balls and assemblies; and then it is customary for the duke and the whole court to dine and sup there. The grand apartments are absolutely superb. The ceilings consist of compartments, curiously wrought in stucco, the sides enriched with pictures, glasses, and other ornaments; and the furniture quite new, rich, and well chosen. The chairs are all lined with crimson damask, edged and flowered with gold; and, indeed, the whole is very splendid.---Opposite to these apartments are several rooms, full of curiosities and valuable moveables. Among other things I beheld with admiration a complete service of Chelsea porcelain, rich and beautiful in fancy, beyond expression. I really never saw any Dresden porcelain near so fine: Her majesty made a present of this choice collection to the duke her brother; a present worthy of so great a princess.---The chapel is beautifully finished, but not crowded with ornaments.

From the back-gate of the palace

you descend by a flight of steps into the garden, where the eye is presented with a charming landscape. Before you is a beautiful parterre, leading to a double row of trees, which form the grand avenue: This is terminated by a handsome terrace, with a gradual slope to the edge of a *spacious* lake, on the opposite bank of which you behold a pretty village, and farther on is a vast tract of forest land, outstretching the sight.---Before the palace is the parade, a *spacious* area terminating in the deer park. On the left of this are some public offices; and at a small distance the duke's coach-house and stables:---The latter well stocked with horses, though he seldom rides."

*An extraordinary Escape in Norway.
From Dr. Smollet's Present State of
all Nations, &c.*

SPEAKING of the vegetables of that country, the doctor says, "Among the other kinds of grass here found, is what botanists call *viola canina*, with short broad leaves; a plant which contributed, in a very surprising manner, to the preservation of two Norway youths in the year 1652. These brothers, on the first day of August, made an excursion from their father's house, of about twenty English miles to enjoy the diversions of shooting and fishing, in the mountains that separate GuldbRANDSDALE from the province of VALDERS. After having stayed four days fishing in the lake of RIS, they rowed in a skiff to a very small island of this lake, about sixteen paces in length. Here while they remained, the skiff broke loose, in consequence of a sudden squall, and was driven to the other shore, where their dog stood waiting for his masters. As neither of the youths could swim, they saw themselves thus abandoned to famine, on a desolate island, sequestered from all intercourse with mankind. Their first care was to build a kind of hut of small stones, that they might, in some degree, be screened from the inclemency of the weather. Towards the close of the second day, their appetite being whetted to the keenest sense of hunger, they industriously sought some vegetable food, and ventured to eat the *viola canina*,

A View of the Palace of Strectly.



canina, each to the amount of an ounce twice a day; and this was all they could find at one search. Their stomachs were eased, their spirits refreshed, and the acute pains which had begun to seize their arms and shoulders, immediately abated. Eleven days did they subsist on this vegetable; but it failed on the twelfth, and they were reduced to the brink of despair, when they accidentally found a little spot overgrown with sorrel, which they consumed at one meal: nevertheless, it was reproduced in less than four and twenty hours; and the devout young men, with tears of gratitude, and due acknowledgments to heaven, owned it as an interposition of Providence in their behalf. During the first days of their suffering, they had called and beckoned to their dog, and used every possible allurement to induce that animal to swim over, that they might kill him for their subsistence; but he would not obey their signals. They were now reduced to such a weak condition, that they could not stand, and hardly make shift to creep from their hut in quest of the sorrel. The elder was seized with a violent palpitation of the heart, which throbbed so loud as to be heard at some distance, and he appeared to be in extremity. The younger with his knife, engraved upon a piece of timber a short account of their unhappy fate, and pointed out a text in the Psalms, on which he requested that their funeral sermon might be preached. Then they joined in fervent prayer, and, embracing one another, resigned themselves to death without murmuring. Their dog had tarried eight days with their baggage on the shore, and then returned to their father's house, where he refused food; but howled and moaned incessantly. From the grief of this faithful animal, the parents concluded that their children had met with some misfortune, and dispatched a man in search of them to the mountain. He arrived on the eleventh day at the lake, where he found their cloaths, and, concluding they were drowned, returned with these melancholy tidings. On the thirteenth day of their famine, the youths having by this time given up all hope of relief, heard the sound of horses travelling up the mountains. They forthwith raised their voices, and,

being heard the travellers hastened to their assistance. The skiff being happily found on the shore undamaged, the humane strangers put off to the little island, where they found the brothers almost exhausted. When food was offered to the elder brother, his stomach could hardly bear the smallest portion; and after he was conveyed to his father's house, he continued some days in a very dangerous disorder; of which however he recovered, and survived this disaster seven and thirty years. The other soon retrieved his strength and health; and in the year 1691 drew up this narration, as a pious acknowledgment of God's providence."

The same author in his account of the animals and quadrupeds of Norway, says, "But the most singular of all these animals is the Lemning, the native country of which is said to be the mountains of Kolen in Lapland. This creature seems to be a species of the rat, with a short tail, very short legs, large whiskers, small eyes and ears, and long sharp teeth. About once or twice in twenty years they appear in vast numbers, advancing along the ground, and devouring every thing that is green, like a pestilence. Some flocks of them march from the Kolen, through Nordland and Finmark, to the western ocean, which they enter, and, after having swam about for some time, perish. Other bodies take their route through Swedish Lapland to the Sinus Bothnicus, where they drown in the same manner. They advance in a direct line; and if they are obliged to go round a large stone or rock, they seek their former line of direction, in which they proceed. If they are opposed by the peasants, they will stand and bark at them: Nevertheless, great numbers of them are destroyed and eaten by the Lapland dogs. If a boat happens to be in their way, lying in a river or creek which they intend to pass, they march in at one end or side of the vessel, and out at the other. The appearance of these vermin is looked upon as an omen of a bad harvest, and heretofore there was a form of exorcism used against them by the Romish clergy: but if they prognosticate a scanty crop, they make amends in occasioning a good hunting season;

season; for they are followed by great numbers of bears, foxes, and other animals, which eat them as the most delicious food. The common people suppose that these vermin are transported through the air; and several learned men have embraced the same opinion."

Of the Ducks of Iceland, from the Same.

"**W**E reckon ten different kinds of wild ducks (in Iceland) five of which are fit to be eaten, and well flavoured. Of these the down-bird is the most esteemed and cherished. The duck is of the common-size, and a dark-brown colour, except on the breast, which is of a lighter hue: The drake is as large as a goose, and has a great number of white feathers. They delight to build in little lonely islands: But the people have inticed them to the main land by tender usage, and screening them from all disturbance. Thus treated, they will sit upon their eggs, when visited, and even suffer them to be taken away, once or twice in a season. The duck will continue to lay others, until she is allowed to hatch a brood: In that case they will return next year, and multiply on the same spot. In making their nests, these birds pluck the down from their own breasts, that on this bed their eggs may lie soft and warm. The duck lays four large green eggs, which are delicious to the palate: These the natives take away, together with the down, and destroy the nest. The duck goes to work again in the same manner, and is robbed the second time. She renews her labour; but her breast being by this time bare, the drake supplies the nest with down, which, as it is white, is the more valuable. If the duck is three times deprived of her eggs, she quits that part of the country, and looks out for a new habitation: For that reason a prudent farmer will allow her to hatch her last produce; and he may be certain she and her young will return next season, when he will have three nests instead of one. When the young quit the nest, the people gather the down; so that every pair yields eight eggs, and three parcels of down, in one season: This down they export, and sell to great advantage."

The Turkey being a Fowl in high Esteem at the Tables of the Curious, the following Method of rearing that tender Bird, successfully practised among the Swedes, may prove serviceable to our Housewives.

PLUNGE the chick into a vessel of cold water, the very hour, if possible, at least the very day, it is hatched, forcing it to swallow one whole pepper-corn, after which return it to the mother. From that time it will become hardy, and fear the cold no more than a hen's chick. But it must be remembered that this delicate species of fowl is also subject to a particular disorder when young, which frequently carries it off in a few days. When they begin to droop, therefore, examine carefully the feathers on the rump, and you will find there two or three, the quill part of which shall be filled with blood. Draw these and the chick will recover, and afterward require no other care than is bestowed on common poultry. Three parishes in Sweden, which use this method, are said to have gained several hundred pounds by the rearing of turkies.

A QUESTION by Mr. W. BAXTER.

SUPPOSE two towers, one of 220 feet high, and the other 180, and their distance 230; now between these towers is a concave trench, forming a semi-ellipsis, whose tranverse diameter is the distance of the towers, and the semi-conjugate 100: It is required to find the length of a ladder standing in the curve of the ellipsis, so that it shall just reach the top of each tower?

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

BEING very much pleased with the Remarks of Pad. Paolo (p. 175.) on Mr. Gloucester Ridley's work.—I should be glad if you could acquaint him, that, I think, he will find therein Mr. Ridley has not been a vast deal kinder in some things to the memory of Edward VI. than to poor Van Parre, being almost as angry with the king, for his crime of giving away some of the overstock of holy church linen, to be disposed of towards the support of one of his charitable foundations.

I am, &c.

A Friend to the Memory of Edw. VI.

A SPEECH.

A S P E E C H.

IF the noble lord, who is so anxious to have the doors of the house constantly shut against strangers, had contented himself with insisting, that there is a standing order to this effect, and that a standing order should be strictly observed, I should have thought it my duty to submit to his lordship's motion, though I confess with some reluctance. But when the noble lord, not satisfied with an authority paramount to all argument, thinks it necessary to give reasons for his opinion, he seems to admit that the point is at least disputable; therefore I hope he will permit me to offer some reasons to the house, why I differ from him entirely.

The only tolerable pretence for refusing admittance to strangers of decent appearance and behaviour, is, lest there should not be room for the members to attend to business with ease and convenience to themselves. Whenever this happens, and we all know how seldom it does happen, every member has a right (and I dare say his lordship will seldom fail to make use of it) to move that the house may be cleared. In every other light, I think that, so far from being offended at the presence of strangers, we should wish to have as many witnesses as possible of all our proceedings. What his lordship's motives may be, I cannot pretend to determine; but, for my own part, as I am neither ashamed nor afraid of what I say in this house, I care not how soon, or how universally it is reported abroad. We are not a council of state, nor is it our business to deliberate upon, or direct the secret operations of government, though it be our duty sometimes to enquire into them. We are the representatives of the people, and in effect a popular assembly. To aim at secrecy in our debates, would not only be a vain and ridiculous attempt, but, I apprehend, absolutely contrary to the principle upon which this house is constituted. It would be turning a democratical assembly into the form of an aristocracy. The nobility of Venice wisely bar the doors of their senate-house, because they are not the representatives, but the tyrants of the people. Such a policy may be prudent and necessary, where the inter-

July, 1768.

ests of a few who govern, are different from those of the many, who are governed. But I flatter myself, the noble lord will not insinuate, that the house of ——— and the people of Great Britain have different or separate interests from each other, or that we can have any views, which it may import us to conceal from our constituents. Such a case may possibly happen hereafter, but I am sure it cannot be said with any appearance of truth of the present house of ———. His lordship tells us, that by admitting strangers to hear our debates, the speeches of the members are soon carried abroad and generally misrepresented. Perhaps it may be so; but will barring our doors prevent that inconvenience; does he think that in an assembly of above five hundred persons, the discourses held here will not be carried abroad, will not be misrepresented? the member of this house are neither bound to secrecy, nor is our memory or judgment infallible. But if his anxiety turns chiefly upon this point, I would wish him to consider that a stranger, who sits quietly in the gallery, is much more likely to retain, with exactness, what he comes on purpose to hear, than a member who perhaps is interested in the debate, and who probably hears the arguments on one side with prejudice, while he listens with partiality to those of the other. Shall we then, sir, without any reasonable motive whatsoever, give this house the appearance of a foreign inquisition? shall it be said that a British house of ——— makes laws for the people, as some slavish courts of judicature abroad try state criminals, *janus clausus*? To the honour of our courts of justice, they are open to all mankind to make them respectable in the eyes of the people. We are not indeed a court of judicature, but every argument for opening the courts in Westminster-hall operates with equal or greater force upon us. We are a popular assembly — There is nothing secret in the nature of our business. — By publishing our votes we admit that the nation has a right to be informed of our proceedings. But above all, it is of the highest importance to the people to know the sentiments and

Y y conduct

conduct of each particular member, that they may be able to form a just judgment of our integrity and ability, and in what manner we support the interests of our constituents. And shall motives such as these have no weight with us? shall our inhospitable doors be closed, because one member is afraid of being misrepresented? I wish the noble lord was as cautious of what he writes in other places, as of what he says here. But in that respect he has taken care to be perfectly safe. The military manifesto, which he has thought proper to give under his hand, is too plain to be misunderstood, and too bad to be misrepresented. [*Polit. Reg.*]

Account of the Election of Sixteen Scots Peers.

S I R,

AS you have a great gusto for fresh intelligence of a political nature, I have taken the earliest opportunity of transmitting to you, an account of the proceedings of, what is commonly called the election of sixteen of the Scottish peerage at Edinburgh, to represent that community; (in other words the *Congé d'Elire, pour Ecosse.*) I happened to be in Scotland at the time, and as I write the short-hand as well, I believe, as any of that posse who came down to Edinburgh, on occasion of the Douglas cause, I am enabled to give you a description authentic enough of the business, and of the earl of Buchan's protest, which, for the honour of Scotland, I beg leave just to observe, was neither signed nor seconded by one of that illustrious fraternity, nor did one peer adventure to vote for Lord Buchan in preference to Lord J——e, although that lord was totally unknown, and that the earl had offered himself, above six weeks before, on the basis of a free election; but I add no more: "Let the stricken deer go weep."

When it came to the vote of the earl of Buchan, his lordship stood up, and said, "My lords, Without the least deference to the minister or his agents, I vote for the following peers:

1. The duke of Gordon.
2. The duke of Argyll.
3. The duke of Atholl.
4. The earl of Morton.

5. The earl of Buchan.
6. The earl of Eglington.
7. The earl of Strathmore.
8. The earl of Abercorn.
9. The earl of Loudon.
10. The earl of March.
11. The earl of Marchmont.
12. The earl of Dunmore.
13. The earl of Roseberry.
14. The earl of Bute.
15. Lord viscount Stormont.
16. The lord Cathcart."

After the election his lordship entered the following protest, which they had the m——s to refuse to put in the minutes.

PROTEST.

I David, earl of Buchan, being unwilling that my name, or the names of such peers of Scotland, as may think proper to adhere to this my protest, should be handed down to posterity, as joining or acquiescing in a ministerial and unconstitutional nomination of sixteen peers to represent the peerage of Scotland in parliament, do protest, in my own name, and in the names of all those who shall adhere to this my protestation, That, whereas a list of sixteen peers for Scotland has been framed, long before the time of this election, by persons in high trust under the crown, and that such lists have been in a most scandalous manner called by the most sacred name of the *King's List*, to the prostitution of that most venerable authority, which it is well known cannot be used constitutionally in matters of election, declared to be free by the most important charters of British liberty. And, likewise, when we consider, that this list has been daringly shewn by the minister to several peers now present in this assembly, and the contents of it supported and conveyed, by still more daring agents, to other peers likewise now present, to the subversion of the freedom of election, by intimidating those who were to give their suffrages for sixteen men, who are to be veiled with the deposit of the liberties of the order, and capable of operating, in a most remarkable manner, upon the liberties of the ————, and of the nation in general, when we consider these matters, we cannot but be filled with the highest indignation, at the attempts, which

which have been but too successfully made, to reduce the election of the sixteen peers for Scotland to a mere ministerial nomination, at once disgraceful to the community, and subversive of the freedom of parliaments.

BUCHAN."

I shall make no comment on what is gone before, and shall only add, that I am your constant reader

[*Polit. Reg.*]

JOHN BULL.

An Account of the Expences of his present Majesty's State-Coach, made in the Year 1762.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Coachmaker	1673	15	0
Carver	2500	0	0
Gilder	933	14	0
Painter	315	0	0
Laceman	737	10	7
Chaser	665	4	6
Harness-maker	385	15	0
Mercer	202	5	10½
Bitt-maker	99	6	6
Millener	31	3	4
Sadler	10	16	6
Woollen-draper	4	3	6
Cover-maker	3	9	6
	7562	4	3½

A Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne, occasioned by his Lordship's Letter to his Excellency Governor Bernard. (See p. 306.)

Maffachusetts's Bay, Feb. 22, 1768.

My Lord,

HIS excellency governor Bernard has been pleased to give orders to the secretary of this province to read to the house of representatives a letter he had received from your Lordship, dated Whitehall, the 17th of September, 1767; which having done, the secretary withdrew, without leaving a copy as usual.

The house were both grieved and astonished, to find your Lordship under a necessity of expressing such unfavourable sentiments of the two houses of the general assembly, as well as of some particular members of this house, altogether strangers to you, with regard to the election of counsellors in May last. They observed that your Lordship's letter had a reference to several of his excellency's letters, upon which your sentiments seemed to be formed; and as his excellency had in-

timated to the speaker of the house his desire of having a copy of a certain letter, which the house had directed to be sent to the speakers of the several houses of assembly in the other colonies, a copy of which, it is presumed, will be laid before your lordship, the house appointed a committee to wait on his excellency, and acquaint him, that they were ready to lay before him the said letter, and their whole proceedings, relating to an important affair than before them, if he should desire it. And the same committee was directed, humbly to request his excellency to favour the house with a copy of your lordship's letter, together with his own letters to which it referred: Whereupon messages passed between the governor and the house, which the house beg leave to inclose to your Lordship.

As the house think they have just grounds of suspicion, that his excellency's letters to your Lordship contain, at least, an implication or charge and accusation against them, which they are kept in ignorance of; they rely upon your known candour and justice, that upon this their humble request, you will be pleased to give orders that copies be laid before the house of representatives; that they may have the opportunity of vindicating themselves and their constituents, and of happily removing from your mind an opinion of them, grounded, as your Lordship might then reasonably judge, upon good information, as having behaved in a manner unbecoming the character of loyal subjects. They hope you will be so favourable as to suspend your further judgment of them, till they can be made acquainted with the matters that may have been alledged against them, and can make their defence. In the mean time, they beg leave just to mention to your Lordship, that the elections of the last May, so far as this house had a part in them, were made with a freedom and deliberation suitable to the importance of them: That they were influenced by no motives, but the prosperity of his majesty's government, and the happiness of his subjects; that the non-election of several gentlemen of distinguished character and station, was by no means the effect of party prejudice, private resentment, or motives

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still more blameable; but the result of calm reflection upon the danger that might accrue to our excellent constitution, and the liberties of the people, from too great an union of the legislative, executive, and judiciary powers of government, which, in the opinion of the greatest writers, ought always to be kept separate: Nor was this a new opinion, formed at a certain period; but it has been the prevailing sentiment of the most sensible and unexceptionable gentlemen in the province for many years past, upon principles which your lordship's thorough knowledge of the constitution, and the just balance of the several powers of government, this house is assured, will justify. And although his excellency was pleased to exercise his undoubted right of negating some of the gentlemen elected, the house have had no reason to alter their opinion of them, as being unexceptionable, in point of ability, fortune, and character. They beg pardon for this further trouble given to your Lordship, which they could not avoid, being solicitous to set their conduct in its true point of light before you; and they rely upon your known justice, that you will intercede with the throne for this province. They are assured, that your Lordship will not suffer a province to be misrepresented, even by persons in station here; and if there be any such, they flatter themselves that their removal will render this people happy in the esteem of the parent country, and much more so in the smiles of the best of kings.

Signed by the Speaker.

The house of Representatives of New England have transmitted, among other letters to several of the great officers of state, one to the lords commissioners of the treasury, dated Feb. 17. in which the house beg leave to lay before their lordships the great difficulties to which they are reduced, by the operation of divers acts of parliament, imposing duties, to be levied on the subjects of the American colonies, and made with the sole and express purpose of raising a revenue: And they intreat the favour of their lordships candid judgment and great interest in the national councils for redress: To induce them to which, they make

the following among other representations.

"The blessings of the British constitution will for ever keep the subjects in this province united to the mother state, as long as the sentiments of liberty are preserved: But what liberty can remain to them, when their property, the fruit of their toil and industry, and the prop. of all their future hopes in life, may be taken from them at the discretion of others?—It has, till of late, been the invariable usage for his majesty's requisitions to be laid before their own representatives: And their aid has not been tributary, but the free and voluntary gift of all: The change is in its nature delicate and important; your lordships will judge whether there be any necessity or pressing reasons for it: The house are not insensible that the colonies have their enemies, who may have misrepresented them to his majesty's ministers and the parliament, as seditious, disloyal, and disposed to set up an independency on Great Britain: But they rely upon the candour of your lordships judgment: They can affirm, that with regard to this province, and, they presume all the colonies, the charge is injurious and unjust. The superintending authority of his majesty's high court of parliament, the supreme legislature over the whole empire, is as clearly admitted here as in Britain; so far as is consistent with the fundamental rules of the constitution; and it is not further admissible there.

The house are humbly in opinion, that a representation of their constituents, in that high court, by reason of local circumstances, will for ever be impracticable: And that his majesty's royal predecessors were graciously pleased, by charter, to erect a legislative power in the province, as perfectly free as a subordination would admit, that the subjects here might enjoy the unalienable right of a representation. And further, that the nation hath ever since considered them as subjects, though remote, and conceded to acts of their subordinate legislation. Their charter is a check upon them, and effectually secures their dependance on Great Britain; for no acts can be in force till the king's governor has given his assent;

assent; and all laws that are made are laid before his majesty, who at any time, during three years after they are made, may disannul them at his royal pleasure. Under this check, the house humbly conceive, a representation in parliament cannot be necessary for the nation, and for many reasons it cannot be eligible to them: All they desire is to be placed on their original standing: That they may still be happy in the enjoyment of their invaluable privileges, and the nation may still reap the advantage of their growth and prosperity.

The house intreat your lordships patience one moment longer, while they just mention the danger they apprehend to their liberties, if the crown, in addition to its uncontroverted right of appointing a governor, should also appoint him a stipend at the expence of the people, and without their consent. And, also, whether, as the judges, and other civil officers of the province, do not hold commissions during good behaviour, there is not a probability, that arbitrary rule may in some time take effect, to the subversion of the principles of equity and justice, and the ruin of liberty and virtue.

It is humbly hoped, that your lordships will conceive a favourable opinion of the people of the province; and that you will patronize their liberties, so far as in your great wisdom and candour you shall judge to be right.

Signed by the Speaker."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE following matters of fact relating to the use of tobacco in fumigation are what I cannot but esteem worth the notice of the publick, and, if this is your opinion too, e'en publish them.

A gentlewoman of my acquaintance late deceased, amused me one day with the following account of one of her near relations, viz. About the age of forty his eyes grew so weak and dim, that he was obliged to have recourse to spectacles, the use of which he continued for a short time, only till the following application of common tobacco entirely superseded it. By the

advice of his friends he was persuaded to learn the practice of smoking tobacco, which he soon did, and, during the fumigation, to wet his finger slightly with the saliva then tinctured with the fumes of the tobacco, and with this finger wet his upper eye lids so as to keep them moist during the time of his smoking. This practice at the rate of no more than two pipes in a day, recovered his sight so well in three weeks time as to enable him to read without spectacles, and with rarely more than one pipe in a day afterwards, not to want the use of them till he was near eighty years of age, about which time he died. The author of this story was a person of remarkable good sense and memory, and in giving her testimony to it could entertain no possible motive to misrepresentation or falshood; other examples of success in this practice have been well known to myself—one, in the case of a person turned of sixty, who has been thence enabled to relinquish the use of spectacles; another, that of a clergyman of the same age, who was a man of eminent learning and piety, read and wrote much, and from this application, and that of bathing his eyelids now and then with tar-water, defended himself from the necessity of spectacles till he was near seventy. He was upon the point of taking to them several years before sixty, but assured me, that he was convinced this method had strengthened his sight in the manner here described.

In regard to myself, my usual practice is one pipe in the evening, but this not every day; sometimes indeed two, but were it not for the purpose abovementioned, I should very rarely smoke at all. From my daily engagement for several hours in reading or writing or both (few days excepted) I cannot but infer the utility of this practice in my own case, and am sensible of as much strength in the use of my eyes, now at forty-four, as I enjoyed at twenty-eight. And let me here obviate an objection, viz. that neither the exactest regularity in the quality, nor temperance in the quantity, of diet; proportion of exercise, or firmness of constitution will exempt from fatigue and weakness the limb that is encumbered with assiduous application; which would undoubtedly
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by degrees sink under the burden, were it not enabled by artificial helps to keep pace with it's fellow members in it's progress to decay. Prevention therefore is the best remedy: for if the assistance here proposed, or any other is deferred, till the power of refraction in the natural lens is once so far weakened, as to demand the use of the artificial, the recovery in that case will not render the eye so firm and effective, as it might have proved by the uniform use of a preventive, like wounds in the body, which may be healed and durably closed, but the part affected can never receive such a solid, incorporation as there was in the original composition.

The tobacco here used in two of the last mentioned instances was a discretionary compound of British herbs gathered, and dried, shred and mixed with tobacco in the proportion of two to one. Even common tobacco I apprehend to be of much service this way; but not nearly so much as the mixed. With respect to the usefulness of tobacco differing in different constitutions, or it's production of heats, relaxations, stupefactions, &c. variously, in the smoker, these must be submitted both to better judgments, and to personal experience; but in this latter case private examples may be easily led into mistake either from the excess, or the unseasonableness of the practice, to which they may have variety of temptations, from company, liquor, pastime, even solitude itself—However, the eyes are a part of the human constitution, liable, perhaps, to the least exception of any, and consequently more capable of general applications.

In the medical use of common tobacco there are many subjects in whom it operates as a gentle aperitive; tho' even this, probably, by relaxation: But the effect of it in drying the brain, hurrying secretions, wasting the nutritious fluids, or accelerating insensible perspiration, is most probably the result of it's abuse; in some of which cases I have received hurt from the excess of it several times. Without doubt, the efficacy, of several medicines has been shown by means of hasty and injudicious conclusions formed upon their trial, and therefore it requires a very competent degree

of discernment to ascertain in what cases this is useful or prejudicial, and to what degree it may be used with moderation.

That the use of smoking common tobacco in a moderate way is not prejudicial to the eyes is, in my opinion, abundantly evident from the many instances of old people continuing the use of that and their sight together to a very late period of life. This negative proof, together with the positive ones I have advanced, and others of a like kind which I have from time to time read, owing to the use of the celebrated British herb, and other private considerations, have confirmed my convictions, methinks beyond the power of defeat. I cannot therefore embrace all this evidence in favour of my subject without *puffing* it off to you and the world; to the service of which I hope to dedicate my eyes, as long as they retain any fire in them, and continue in a better condition than that of dust and ashes.

I have only to add, that the examples here alledged in proof are absolute facts, and well worth credit—Sure, I should blush to find any person whatsoever *smoke* the cheat, and blast the name of yours, &c.

Dorset, May 18, 1768. CLERICUS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

The spirit of Churchijm farther explaining itself;—no reformation!

S I R,

A third letter to the author of the Confessional abounds with matter. I shall beg the favour of laying before the public a few remarks upon it, by the channel of your very reputable and extensive Magazine.

Civil establishments of religion do harm upon the whole, where the people, without them, would have better notions of religion, than they have with them. p. 29, a concession, that is enough of all conscience, to blow up—and yet, this church defender has given us full assurance, that there shall be no reformation in such matters which are complained of by the author of the Confessional.—This our doctor says expressly, p. 124. *Now the doctrine of the trinity is what we cannot ever give up.*—To prove he is in earnest, we find

find him reproaching and reviling several of the most venerable characters, who have done the greatest honour to the English church establishment. — *The commodious casuistry of Clayton, Clarke, Sykes, and others* p. 107, --- in p. 32 he speaks of *the obliging sophistry of Dr. Clarke the poisonous sophistry* introduced in 1712, p. 93, comp. p. 105, in the point of subscribing in the subscribers own sense, and not in that of the imposers. — Surely this must be poisonous sophistry! — *But proposals of small changes may introduce great ones*, p. 110. not any reforming attempt can have the least countenance. And to give the Athanasian greater spirit, and bribe his passions on the side of that heresy, this doctor has placed the unitarian in a light; which he thought the most obnoxious! For he tells his readers p. 160, where he had been to get his information --- and that *there is an authentic instrument in the archbishop's library at Lambeth, in which a number of English Socinians apply to the emperor of Morocco and his subjects as their brethren in the faith*, p. 160. Hereby our church-defender thinks, he has effectually disgraced the Unitarians. But does he know that the belief of one God, is the first principle of all true religion? And that Jesus Christ himself has said, that *this is life eternal to know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ thy messenger?* And does not Mahommed, in his Koran, ask, chap. 27. "Is there any other God partner with the true God?" And in Koran, chap. 5. "They are surely infidels, who say, verily, God is Christ the son of Mary; since Christ said, O children of Israel! Serve God, my Lord and your Lord; whosoever shall give a companion unto God, God shall exclude him from paradise" --- will this Athanasian be able to shew us any thing inconsistent in the address of the English Socinians, when they owned the Mohammedans their brethren in the faith of the one God, and of Jesus Christ's owning the one God, his Lord? --- Or can he tell us, what impropriety there would be in an Unitarian calling a Jew his brother, in the faith of the one God? It does not appear that the English Socinians did ever own that Mohammed was the prophet of the one God, and in that sense Mohammedans were their brethren.

And who would not rather chuse to subscribe this creed of Mohammed, as it respects God and Jesus Christ, than either the Athanasian, or Nicene creed? --- Did not the Athanasian heresy give Mohammed the greatest advantage, in the credit that was at first given to his Koran? And is it not at this day the sheet anchor of popery and of all church tyranny?

The letter writer, nevertheless denies that the church of England has any leanings towards popery, p. 164. In a more full confutation of this, see *An inquiry into the causes which obstructed the reformation, and hath hitherto prevented its progress*. Printed for T. Becket, &c. 1768. An excellent little pamphlet. Our L. W. has advanced some other popish principles, as in p. 23, where he puts the question, *who shall be judge of what is read in scripture or may be thereby proved?* — *She for herself: Every private person, who thinks he can for himself.* --- This he mumbles --- his meaning is more intelligible, p. 28, where he rallies the notion of the common people being able to judge for themselves the sense of scripture, and so far from defending Bishop Clayton's principles or practices --- *in his judgment, doubtless every dissenter does harm: yet he may accidentally do good, by making others more studious and circumspect*, p. 29. However, societies, he says, should bear with the harm, because it must be presumed to proceed, without bad intention, from the imperfection of human nature: and intolerance of tolerable opinions and practices would do much more harm. --- Here truly, the protestant-dissenter is treated with more tenderness than he has lately been from the pulpit in R---l C---l, where it was said April 17, in the ear of M---y, that the protestant dissent was not from conscience; but from vanity, perverseness, &c. --- This made me imagine, that we are going to have a new edition of Queen Anne's four last years! --- our L. W. we own, is more favourable. And yet, *every dissenter does harm*. In what? why, in asserting and maintaining the rights of private judgment, and in suffering no human authority to be exercised over his faith or conscience, in religious matters. --- daring wretch! tread upon him.

Our doctor, tenacious of his Athanasian heresy can thus rally the author

thor of the Confessional. *An excellent reformer! to feed the ignorance and prejudice of the people by indulging them the use of creeds which are not agreeable to scripture! on what principles can this be justified? I suppose you learned it from Turretine and your friends at Geneva*" p. 155. One would be astonished at a man's using such staring address, with the two mystical creeds in his right hand.

The farther to assure us, no reformation can take place in the church, he informs us, *In the principal points of faith and worship, the bishops and clergy wanted no alterations; not even under George the second,*" p. 113.

Once, indeed, I find him mentioning *real corruptions or deficiencies*. But he says that we are not to judge of what things are so, or of what moment, or what may be hoped or feared from them, but, of all these things those only in high stations, are, each to judge for himself, this appears to be his reasoning p. 153.

Which leads me to notice one or two strictures of his *political* principles. The author of the Confessional had observed, that the English Arminians, at the Synod of Dort, had advanced indefeasible hereditary right, *jure divino*; by means of which doctrine, resistance, even to a *Nero* or a *Caligula*, became a damnable sin. Upon which the doctor says. *But why by means of this doctrine? St. Paul, who probably had never heard of it, pronounces resistance to Nero a damnable sin*. Now St. Paul cannot be mistaken by any careful readers, for he expressly says, *that rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil*.---Do that which is good and thou shalt have praise of the same: For he is the minister of God to thee for good. For though, as a minister of God, he is a revenger of wrath upon him that doeth evil: Yet he is not, as a minister of God, such a wrathful revenger on him that is a doer of right things. Resistance therefore to *Nero*, when he did not behave in character as a supreme magistrate, could not incur damnation; neither in the judgment of St. Paul, nor in the reason and truth of things. It could not, because the *weal* of the people is the divine end of government; and not the arbitrary will of the prince.---But if it was a damnable sin to resist a *tyrant*, mankind would be punish-

able for the noblest and most meritorious exertion of all those powers which God has given them.

It is farther insinuated, that a British-protestant-prince may be put into circumstances that would justify his applying even to the pope for his assistance. *Perhaps it may be said, distressed princes may be glad to compound with his holiness for some power, against rebellious subjects who would grant him none. Let such rebellious subjects consider this, who, from their principles of election and grace, endeavour to drive their princes into this distress. As to Charles the first, all his injuries from the Calvinists could not drive him into popery, although his queen was assiduous to intice him to it,*" p. 87.

A worse idea, a more debasing and more detestable one cannot be formed of any British Prince! Nor a fuller proof given of his anti-protestant-spirit, than his taking such a scandalous refuge.---Neither did papal Rome stand in need of more evidence than they had of Charles's favourable dispositions towards popery. It therefore could not be any other than the influence which his popish queen had over him, that led him to every violation of law, and of the rights of a free people; which brought him into all his distresses: His tyranny was the mere result of popish counsels. Nor could he have abused and perverted the ends of government, had he not been a most despicable devotee of Rome.---But why should this opposition to him be ascribed to the principles of *election and grace*, when the articles of the church of E. avow these principles? and yet the most zealous defenders of them are for *non-resistance and passive obedience*?---Witness the letter-writer.

An Advocate for religious Liberty.

Extract from the Rev. Mr. Blackburne's Considerations on the present State of the Controversy between the Protestants and Papists of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

"WE seem, in matters of religion, to be arrived at a very interesting crisis, wherein the prophecy of our blessed Saviour, namely, that "because of the abounding of iniquity, the love of many shall wax cold," is fulfilled among us, as visibly at least as it has been among Christians of any other period since the prophecy was delivered.

delivered. There seems to be at this time not only a general coolness towards the protestant religion, as distinguished from the spirit and practices of popery, but likewise a general inattention to those interests of the temporal as well as of the spiritual kind, which it was the glory and praise of our ancestors to support.

Unhappily for the public, as well as individuals, the fashion of the times prevails too often in religion, as well as in matters of less importance. The word of God, for which the poor people hungered and thirsted in the beginning of the reformation, now that it is set open to every one with the greatest freedom, seems, in too many instances, to be despised and neglected, like other things, which lose their value, when they lose their novelty. Many seem, now, even to pride themselves in their ignorance, and to think themselves happy in being able to excuse their ungodly, fraudulent, or immoral practices, on the pretence of wanting learning, or what they call scholarship; unmindful that he who is wilfully ignorant of his Lord's will, when he may have the opportunity of learning it, will be beaten with as many stripes, as he who knows it, and doth it not; and that the few stripes mentioned in the parable are allotted to those only, from whom their master's will is concealed by some unavoidable obstruction or incapacity.

On another hand, it has been observed, that a selfish spirit prevails too much in those concerns wherein our very constitution is at stake. "The public, say some people, is the last thing that is cared for, even by those classes of men, who, both by their station and abilities, are under the highest obligations to consult its welfare, without which individuals can have no security for their peace, their property, or even their very existence."

This state of the case must turn the eyes and expectations, of those who perceive the approaching effects of this indifference, upon the clergy, of course. Their conduct will be marked by the judicious few, though the secular and slothful among them may be indulged and even applauded for conforming to the fashion of the times, by those who, shunning the light of the Gospel themselves, neither understand July, 1768.

their own duty nor that of their teachers, and who, desiring to be indulged in their turn, are ready enough to screen themselves under examples, who, they will say, would certainly direct them to a better practice, if a better practice was necessary.

But let no man deceive himself with vain words. In any general calamity, such as a return of popery would bring upon us, even these thoughtless men must suffer as well as others, either by submitting to a remorseless ecclesiastical tyranny, or by a merciless vengeance for opposing it, and will then be sufficiently awake to see clearly from whence their sufferings are derived; and would be the first to reproach those who have smothered them in their slumbers, and complied with them in those follies and dissipations, which now keep them secure and insensible of the common danger. It will be our happiness and our comfort in such an evil day, to have the testimony of our consciences, that we have not ceased to warn every one, within our respective departments, of the just judgments of God upon those who either neglect the care of their salvation in the world to come, or undervalue the means of working it out to the greatest advantage, which have been so bountifully afforded and so repeatedly preserved and rescued from the destructive jaws of popish tyranny and arbitrary power, by the vigilance of a gracious providence, over this particular country, perhaps without example in any other."

The Bat. From British Zoology, lately published.

"THIS singular animal was placed by Pliny, Geter, Aldrovandus, and some other naturalists, among the birds: they did not consider, that it wanted every character of that order of animals, except the power of flying: if the irregular, uncertain, and jerking motion of the bat in the air, can merit the name of flight. No birds whatsoever are furnished with teeth or bring forth their young alive, and suckle them: Were other notes wanting, these would be sufficient to determine that the bat is a quadruped.

The species now described, is the larger of the two kinds found in England; and the most common: the usual

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length

of it, is about two inches and a half : the extent of the fore-legs nine inches.

The members that are usually called the wings, are nothing more than the four interior toes of the fore-feet, produced to a great length, and connected by a thin membrane; which extends also to the hind legs; and from them to the tail: The first toe is quite loose, and serves as a heel, when the bat walks; or as a hook, when it would adhere to any thing. The hind feet are disengaged from the membrane, and divided into five toes, furnished with pretty strong claws. The membranes are of a dusky colour: The body is covered with short fur, of a mouse-colour, tinged with red. The eyes, are very small: the ears like those of the mouse.

This species of bat is very common in England: It makes its first appearance early in the summer, and begins its flight in the dusk of the evening: It principally frequents the sides of woods, glades, and shady walks; and is also frequently observed to skim along the surface of pieces of water, in quest of gnats and insects: these are not its only food; for it will eat meat of any kind that it happens to find hanging up, in a larder.

The bat brings only two young at a time; which it suckles from two teats placed on the breast, like those of the human race: For this reason, Linnæus has classed this animal in the same order with mankind; and has honoured both with the common title of *Primates*, or the chiefs of the creation.

Towards the latter end of summer, the bat retires into caves, ruined buildings, the roofs of houses, or hollow trees; where it remains the whole winter in a state of inaction; suspended by the hind feet, and closely wrapped up in the membranes of the fore-feet.

The voice of the bat is somewhat like that of the mouse; but very low, and weak. Ovid takes notice both of that, and the derivation of its Latin name.

Lucemque perose

Nocte volante, seroque tenent a vespere nomen.

Minimam pro corpore vocem

Emittunt peraguntque levi stridore querelas.

Met. lib. iv. 10.

A cursory Sketch of the Trial of Samuel Gillam, Esq; for Murder.

MONDAY morning (July 11) about ten o'clock, Samuel Gillam, Esq; one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Surry, was tried at the Sessions-house in the Old Bailey, for the murder of one Redburn, a weaver, in St. George's Fields, on Tuesday the 10th of last May, by giving orders to a party of the Third Regiment of Guards to fire upon the populace, which order being complied with, Redburn unfortunately lost his life.

The prosecution on this trial was conducted in the name of Redburn's widow, and in the course of the evidence against the prisoner it appeared, that a prodigious concourse of disorderly people had assembled on Monday the 9th of May, in St. George's Fields, where after they had continued a considerable time, exclaiming *Wilkes and Liberty*, they made an attack upon the King's-Bench prison, threw stones into the marshal's house, and at length burst open the outward gate of the prison, to the inexpressible terror of the keepers, who not only apprehended that the prisoners would, in this confusion, make their escape, but imagined that their own lives must be inevitably endangered if they resisted the ungovernable fury of the rioters. Notwithstanding these apprehensions, however, the keepers guarded the inner doors of the prison so successfully, that the mob dispersed without effecting their purpose. But the marshal dreading their return the next day, and fearing still greater outrages from their turbulence, applied to the magistrates for assistance, and a party both of horse and foot guards was ordered to be in constant readiness to give every necessary support to the civil authority.

Next Day, as the marshal suspected, the mob came, increased greatly in number, to St. George's Fields, exclaiming as before, *Wilkes and Liberty*; and appearing not only from the circumstance of their increase, but from the tenor of their exclamation, to be determined upon a repetition of their outrages, the magistrates, attended by the guards, judged it absolutely necessary to stand forth for the preservation

servation of the peace, the honour of the laws, and the security of government. Among the magistrates, thus discharging their duty, Mr. Gillam was very much distinguished.—He expostulated in the gentlest terms with the populace, on the dangers which were likely to arise from such an illegal assembly, and made use of every argument to disperse them, which could be offered by reason, or urged by humanity.—Unhappily, however, his expostulations, as well as those of the other justices, were wholly disregarded—they preached to the winds—and were reduced to the disagreeable necessity of reading the proclamation: But though the consequences were fully explained to the inconsiderate rioters, though they were informed that all, who remained an hour after the proclamation was read, would be guilty of felony, without benefit of the clergy, they were as insensible to threats as to exhortations, and not only hissed, hooted, and reviled the soldiers, who endeavoured to scatter them, but actually threw stones at the magistrates.—They were then told, that the Guards would certainly be ordered to fire, unless they desisted from such wanton, such scandalous outrages; but this information had no effect whatsoever; and Mr. Gillam, immediately after, receiving a violent blow from a stone, the order for their firing was accordingly given, in which the unfortunate Redburn lost his life. Such was the *general substance* of the evidence given *against* Mr. Gillam; though one or two of the witnesses put the most unfavourable construction on his conduct, and declared, that, to the best of *their* judgments, there was no *absolute* necessity for firing.

As Mr. Gillam neither called a single witness in his favour, nor made the minutest defence, either by himself or his council, the moment the evidence for the prosecution was closed, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gould stood up, and declared, that he thought Mr. Gillam perfectly justifiable in the whole of his proceedings; his lordship quoted several established authorities, which proved, beyond a doubt, that a magistrate, when there is any occasion to support the laws, has a right to demand assistance from all his majesty's

subjects who are capable of bearing arms; that he is empowered to arm them with such weapons as are most likely to quell any riot, and that consequently if he has a right to give them arms, he has a right to direct the *use* of these arms, as he judges requisite for the preservation of the peace. His lordship moreover observed, that a magistrate upon proper application to him, was *obliged* to take every possible method to suppress riots, which are, of all other things, the most disgraceful as well as the most dangerous infractions of the laws of the community: Unless the peace was preserved, he judiciously added, that we had no security for our property, our lives or what was still more valuable, our liberty; and therefore as the magistrate was obliged to stand forth in times of necessity, for the support of the laws, the laws had expressly declared, that he should be indemnified for any personal injuries, which, in the execution of his duty, should happen to the disturbers of the public tranquillity.—To this purport, but in arguments the most forcible, and in language the most correct, Sir Henry Gould delivered his opinion—and was immediately seconded by that great ornament of his profession, the Lord Chief Baron Parker.

The Lord Chief Baron, besides expressing the warmest approbation of the arguments made use of by the very learned judge who spoke before him, said, that he was old enough to remember the occasion on which the riot act was made, in the reign of George the first; and knew that it was drawn up by two lawyers, perhaps as able as any that ever appeared in this country. He remarked, that if any mob continued together an hour after it was read, they had nobody but themselves to blame for disagreeable consequences; and added, that if in cases of this nature, where the laws were resisted, an innocent person should even suffer, it was to be lamented as a misfortune, and not imputed to the magistrate as a crime. To shew the propriety of this reasoning, his lordship was pleased to put the following cases: Suppose, observed he, that a man should fire at a person to whom he bore some implacable hatred, and missing his person, the ball should

kill one, against whom he did not entertain the least resentment: In this case, remarked his lordship, the very accident would be murder, because he acted with a mischievous intention. But suppose, continued he, that a man, attacked by a highwayman on the road, should draw a pistol to defend himself, and in firing at the robber should kill an innocent man, the act would neither be murder nor manslaughter; it would only be a misadventure, pitiable as an unhappiness, but not punishable as a crime.

After the L. C. Baron, Sir Richard Afton, so eminent for his abilities, and so distinguished for his humanity, delivered his sentiments: He agreed, he said, entirely with the two learned judges who had spoken; and gave several instances where, from a want of attention to suppress riots in their commencement, the constitution of this country was in danger of being totally subverted.—Particularly in Richard II's time by Wat Tyler, where though the matter of dispute was originally no more than the payment of a groat, the issue threatened inevitable ruin to the kingdom. His lordship observed, that if the assembly in St. George's Fields was not a riotous one, he knew not by what name to call it.—The populace there, had attacked one of our principal prisons, continued their unlawful assembly, after the time limited by the riot act, and not only insulted, but threw Stones at the magistrates, who were attempting to disperse them.—As to the introduction of the military, in preference to the *Posse Comitatus*, he took notice that the justices were no way reprehensible.—The law made no difference between a red coat and white one; soldiers were no more exempted by their military character from assisting the magistrate in quelling riots, than any other members of the community.—The law obliged all his majesty's subjects indiscriminately to assist upon these occasions; and, consequently, as there was a necessity for some assistance, none could be more proper than the military, who are always in readiness, more easily collected, more subject to command, and more capable of defence, than any other parts of the people.

Upon the whole, his lordship was of

opinion, that Mr. Gillam had not only behaved justifiably but meritoriously—he saw that he took all the pains of a good man to suppress the riot without proceeding to rigour; but he also saw, that when no entreaties could prevail upon the mob to disperse, Mr. Gillam then proceeded like a good subject, to consult the welfare of the public.—This he was obliged to do, and was punishable if he did not do it; and Sir Richard Afton concluded, by expressing his concern, that a magistrate like Mr. Gillam, should be brought to the bar of justice as a criminal, for a conduct which entitled him to the universal approbation of his country.—The recorder spoke last, and agreed in every thing with the judges—but politely observed, that there was no occasion for him to say much upon a subject which had been so very ably discussed by their lordships. The jury, upon hearing these opinions, without going out of court, or hesitating a moment, pronounced Mr. Gillam *not guilty*, and a copy of his indictment, upon the motion of the attorney general, was granted to him, after some very ingenious arguments between Sir Fletcher Norton, the Attorney and Solicitor General, on the part of Mr. Gillam; and Mr. Serjeant Glynn, and Mr. Lucas against granting the copy, on the part of the prosecution.

The court was uncommonly full upon this occasion; Mr. Gillam bowed with great respect to the Bench, and the jury, on his entrance and on his acquittal. He was dressed in a suit of black full trimmed, and wore a tye-wig; a chair was ordered for him close to the council, but he fainted once through the excessive heat of the place, as the crowd pressed very much about him, from motives of curiosity. I mention these little circumstances because the most trifling particulars of a gentleman in such a situation, are minutely sought after by the public, And

*A Lover of Liberty, but a
Friend to the Laws.*

To the Author of An Appeal, &c.

S I R,

I N the London Magazine for April last, you are pleased to say that "T. I. appears to hold a *peculiar notion* of

of the trinity, which you never met with in any modern writer, viz. that the trinity means no more than three distinct attributes of the deity, infinite goodness, wisdom, and power: That you gave a particular and distinct, answer to his notion, and pointed out the absurdity of it, and likewise its being condemned by Unitarian and Athanasian writers."

You was, Sir, particularly fortunate in finding Unitarian and Athanasian writers condemning a notion of whose existence they had no knowledge, which must necessarily be the case if this notion be, as you say, *peculiar* to T. I. ill-fated notion, to be condemned before it was found guilty, nay, before it was known to exist. Your assertion is altogether incredible; I could as soon believe you, if you was to tell me of a man who was executed for felony before he was born.

We will now enquire if you speak truth when you say this is a *peculiar* notion of T. I.

In p. 103 of a volume entitled, *Christian liberty asserted, and the doctrine of the trinity vindicated against a book written by Dr. Waterland*, may be found the following paragraph.

"Mat. 19, v. 17. *Why callest thou me good? There is none good but one, that is God.* This text was understood by all the antients as spoken of God the Father, the original, supreme, underived good; the Son being the image, as of the person, so of the goodness of God the Father."

According to this writer, who I am told was the famous Mr. Jackson, all the antients held original, supreme, underived goodness to be God the Father. Consequently all the antients held Goodness to be a person, provided they held the Father to be a person. But I cannot agree with Mr. Jackson that the antients held goodness, mere goodness, to be God the Father: This would be denying the Father to be

wife and powerful. Doubtless God the Father is infinitely wise and powerful; but infinite goodness is not infinitely wise without infinite wisdom, nor omnipotent without infinite power. Infinite goodness is a divine person, and the greatest person of the three, but no one person is God exclusive of the other two.

The same Mr. Jackson in p. 126 declares it to have been the opinion of the antients, that *Christ (the Logos) is the Son of God, and that the Son of God, is the wisdom of God.*

It is from hence apparent that the antients held Wisdom to be a person, unless they denied the Son to be a person. It appears likewise from hence that they did not by the word person mean an intelligent agent. Wisdom is, indeed, intelligent, but power is the agent: Wisdom knows, power acts.

It is, by this time, evident that the notion you oppose is not *peculiar* to T. I. except the reason he gives why a divine hypostasis is called *πρωτον* a person; which reason you have his permission to reject, if you dislike it, or can find a better.

But you have never met with this notion in a modern writer.

This may be; it has nevertheless been entertained by many moderns. It was entertained by the modern Mr. Jackson, unless we suppose him to have quoted authorities against Dr. Waterland which in his own opinion had no weight. But then, perhaps, you will say, Mr. Jackson was inconsistent, with himself: I grant it; but how can you or I help that: he was an Arian*.

Dr. Cudworth entertained the same notion of the trinity and declares it to have been the christian doctrine: And for the truth of what I assert I appeal to his Intellectual system. Candour obligeth me to own that in one place the Dr. seems to speak with some doubt; but in other places he is very positive.

* I would not be understood to affirm that Mr. Jackson in the above passages intended to speak the exact language of the Trinitarians. According to Mr. Jackson, the Father is Goodness, the Son is Wisdom. According to Mr. Jackson, Goodness is a person, Wisdom is a person. Thus far the Trinitarians and Mr. Jackson agree. But Mr. Jackson proceeds, and says the Father, or Goodness is a superior God, the Son, or Wisdom is an inferior God. Here Mr. Jackson and the Trinitarians differ. According to the Trinitarians, there is but one God, which one God is both good and wise. The Father is the goodness, the Son, or eternal emanation from the Father, is the wisdom of God.

The

The most excellent Bishop Berkeley entertained the same notion of the trinity, and also declares it to be the christian doctrine of the trinity. And for the truth of these assertions I appeal to his Siris.

But, say you, if the attributes Goodness, Wisdom, and Power be persons, God is not three persons only, but three times three or more. God is infinitely merciful, infinitely just, omnipresent, &c.

I answer, the divine nature being immutable, it now is what it always was: God always was infinitely good, wise, and powerful; but if by merciful be meant any thing distinct from these, mercy seems to have a relative existence, and consequently like other relations cannot be without its correlate. God, for instance, had not mercy before there existed beings on whom he could have mercy. Neither was God just before there existed objects to whom he could be just. Unless by justice, be meant that which pondereth, distinguisheth, judgeth; which *bath weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance*: In which case justice and wisdom seem to be the same. Nor was God omnipresent before any thing was made.

You boast of a formidable army of texts, which, you say, *entirely overthrow the Athanasian doctrine, and which no man has yet ventured to oppose in the London Magazine.*

It would, indeed, be bold in any man to oppose texts before he knows the precise point they are brought to prove. Pray, Sir, are these texts brought to prove that the Godhead doth not consist of three distinct intelligent agents? Or, are they brought to prove that the wisdom of God is not eternal, and consequently, that God was not always wise? Or are they brought to prove that God is wise without his wisdom? I should be glad to see a candid answer to these queries; but I almost despair of this pleasure, having a strong suspicion that this dispute grows very irksome to you.

I will now dare to congratulate the publick on a period being put to the Trinitarian controversy. If the Arians do not perceive themselves in an error, it ought surely to be imputed to the insensibility and impenetrability of their heads.

*Nec tertia cuspis apertum
Et se præbentem valuit disfringere
cognum.*

Your, &c.

July 8.

A. B.

To the PRINTER, &c.

S I R,

HAVING seen some pretty lively remarks, on the present fashionable way of dressing ladies heads, I take the liberty to send you some advertisements which appeared in the Dublin Universal Advertiser, about twelve years ago. Signior Florentini and Mr. St. Laurent were the two rival frizeurs, and had practiced some years with pretty equal success and reputation. The Frenchman, however, by his talent at agreeable satire, with which he entertained every lady under his hands, at the expence of her absent acquaintance, during the time of his operation, had manifestly gained a great ascendant over the Italian. This induced Florentini to make a bold effort to raise his own reputation, and ruin his rival, whose great character he envied, and whom he wished to be undone.

Advertisement I.

“ Signior Florentini, having taken into consideration the many inconveniencies which attend the method of hair-dressing, formerly used by himself and still practised by Mr. St. Laurent, humbly proposes to the ladies of quality in this metropolis his new method of *fluccowing* the head in the most fashionable taste, to last, with very little repair, during the whole session of parliament. Price only five guineas.

FLORENTINI.

N. B. He takes but one hour to build up the head, and two for baking it.”

Answer by St. Laurent.

“ Whereas dere have appear vone scandaleuse avertisment of Signior Florentini, moch reflectin on Mr. St. Laurent's capacite for hair-dressing; he defy said Signior Florentini to tell any inconvenience dat do attend his methode, odervise he shall consider said Florentini as *boute-feu* and calumniateur.

ST. LAURENT.”

Florentini, who was not so good at English as the other, replied by his interpreter :

“ Whergas

"Whereas Mr. St. Laurent has challenged Signior Florentini to produce an instance where his (St. Laurent's) method of hair-dressing is inconvenient to the ladies; he begs to observe, that three rows of iron pins, thrust into the skull, will not fail to cause a constant itching, a sensation that much distorts the features of the face, and disables it so, that a lady, by degrees, may lose the use of her face; besides, the immense quantity of pomatum and powder, laid on for a genteel dressing, will, after a week or two, breed *miles*, a circumstance very disagreeable to gentlemen who do not love cheese, and also does afford a foetid smell not to be endured: From which, and other objections too tedious to mention, Signior Florentini apprehends his new method is entirely free, and will admit of no reasonable exception whatever.

FLORENTINI."

St. Laurent replies:

"Hah! hah! hah! Dere is no objection den to Signior Florentini's way of frizing de hair of fine ladie? I shall tell him von, two, three: In de forst place, he no consider, dat his *succorv* will be crack, and be break by de frequent jolts to vich all ladies are so subject, and dat two hour baking vil spoil de complexion, and hort de eyes. And as to his scandaleuse aspershon, dat my method breed a de *mite*, so edious to gentleman who do not love de cheese, I say 'tis false and malitieuse; and to make good vat I say, I do en-vite all gentlemen of qualitie to examine de head of de countess of ———, (vich I had de honor to drefs four week ago) next Monday at twelve o'clock, through Monsieur Closept's great mikroscope, and see if dere be any *mite* dere, or oder thing like de *mite* vateer.

N. B. Any gentleman may smell her ladyship's hede sen he please."

The controversy ended in a duel; but no hurt, as the combatants behaved like Flash and Fribble; but whatever was the cause, it is certain the monstrous fashion soon ceased; and in a few months the ladies heads recovered their natural proportion, and became a piece of themselves.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

The following is handed about as the Speech made by a certain Great Lawyer in a Court of Judicature, at the Time of the Reversal of an Outlawry.

I Have now gone through the several errors assigned by the defendant, and which have been ingeniously argued, and confidently relied on, by his counsel at the bar: I have given my sentiments upon them, and if upon the whole, after the closest attention to what has been said, and with the strongest inclination in favour of the defendant, no arguments which have been urged, no cases which have been cited, no reasons that occur to me, are sufficient to satisfy me in my conscience and judgment, that this outlawry should be reversed, I am bound to affirm it--and herelet me make a pause.

Many arguments have been suggested, both in and out of court, upon the consequences of establishing this outlawry, either as they may affect the defendant as an individual, or the public in general: As to the first, whatever they may be, the defendant has brought them upon himself; they are inevitable consequences of law arising from his own act; if the penalty, to which he is thereby subjected, is more than a punishment adequate to the crime he has committed, he should not have brought himself into this unfortunate predicament, by flying from the justice of his country, he thought proper to do so, and he must taste the fruits of his own conduct, however bitter and unpalatable they may be; and although we may be heartily sorry for any person who has brought himself into this situation, it is not in our power, God forbid it should ever be in our power, to deliver him from it: we can't prevent the judgment of the law, by creating irregularity in the proceedings; we can't prevent the consequences of that judgment by pardoning the crime; if the defendant has any pretensions to mercy, those pretensions must be urged, and that power exercised in another place, where the constitution has wisely and necessarily vested it: The crown will judge for itself; it does not belong to us to interfere with punishment, we have only to declare the law; none of us had any concern in the prosecution of this business, nor any wishes upon the event of

of it; it was not our fault that the defendant was prosecuted for the libels upon which he has been convicted; I took no share in another place, in the measures which were taken to prosecute him for one of them; it was not our fault that he was convicted; it was not our fault that he fled; it was not our fault that he was outlawed; it was not our fault that he rendered himself up to justice; none of us revived the prosecution against him, nor could any one of us stop that prosecution when it was revived; it is not our fault if there are not any errors upon the record, nor is it in our power to create any if there are none; we are bound by our oath and in our consciences, to give such a judgment as the law will warrant, and as our reason can prove; such a judgment as we must stand or fall by, in the opinion of the present times, and of posterity; in doing it, therefore, we must have regard to our reputation as honest men, and men of skill and knowledge competent to the stations we hold; no considerations whatsoever should mislead us from this great object, to which we ever ought, and as I trust ever shall direct our attention. But consequences of a public nature, reasons of state, political ones, have been strongly urged, (private anonymous letters sent to me I shall pass over) open avowed publications which have been judicially noticed, and may therefore be mentioned, have endeavoured to influence or intimidate the court, and so prevail upon us to trifle and prevaricate with God, our consciences, and the public: It has been intimated that consequences of a frightful nature will flow from the establishment of this outlawry; it is said the people expect the reversal, that the temper of the times demand it; that the multitude will have it so, that the continuation of the outlawry in full force will not be endured, that the execution of the law upon the defendant will be resisted; these are arguments which will not weigh a feather with me. If insurrection and rebellion are to follow our determination, we have not to answer for the consequences, though we should be the innocent cause---we can only say, *Fiat justitia ruat cælum*; we shall discharge our duty without expectations

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of approbation, or the apprehensions of censure; if we are subjected to the latter unjustly, we must submit to it; we cannot prevent it; we will take care not to deserve it. He must be a weak man indeed who can be staggered by such a consideration.

The misapprehension, or the misrepresentation of the ignorant or the wicked, the *mendax infamia*, which is the consequence of both, are equally indifferent to, unworthy the attention of, and incapable of making any impression on men of firmness and intrepidity.---Those who imagine judges are capable of being influenced by such unworthy, indirect means, most grossly deceive themselves; and for my own part, I trust that my temper, and the colour and conduct of my life, have clothed me with a suit of armour to shield me from such arrows. If I have ever supported the king's measures; if I have ever afforded any assistance to government; if I have discharged my duty as a public or private character, by endeavouring to preserve pure and perfect the principles of the constitution, maintaining unsullied the honour of the courts of justice, and, by an upright administration of, to give a due effect to, the laws, I have hitherto done it without any other gift or reward than that most pleasing and most honourable one, the conscientious conviction of doing what was right. I do not affect to scorn the opinion of mankind; I wish earnestly for popularity; I will seek and will have popularity; but I will tell you how I will obtain it; I will have that popularity which follows, and not that which is run after. 'Tis not the applause of a day, 'tis not the huzzas of thousands, that can give a moment's satisfaction to a rational being; that man's mind must indeed be a weak one, and his ambition of a most depraved sort, who can be captivated by such wretched allurements, or satisfied with such momentary gratifications. I say with the Roman orator, and can say it with as much truth as he did, *Ego hoc animo semper fui, ut invidiam virtute paritam, gloriam non infamiam, putarem*: But the threats have been carried further, personal violence has been denounced, unless public humour be complied with; I do not fear such threats; I do not believe there is any reason to fear

feared them: It is not the genius of the worst of men in the worst of times to proceed to such shocking extremities: But if such an event should happen, let it be so; even such an event might be productive of wholesome effects; such a stroke might rouse the better part of the nation from their lethargic condition to a state of activity, to assert and execute the law, and punish the daring and impious hands which had violated it; and those who now supinely behold the danger which threatens all liberty, from the most abandoned licentiousness, might, by such an event, be awakened to a sense of their situation, as drunken men are oftentimes stunned into sobriety. If the security of our persons and our property, of all we hold dear and valuable, are to depend upon the caprice of a giddy multitude, or to be at the disposal of a giddy mob; if, in compliance with the humours, and to appease the clamours of those, all civil and political institutions are to be disregarded or overthrown, a life somewhat more than sixty is not worth preserving at such a price, and he can never die too soon, who lays down his life in support and vindication of the policy, the government and the constitution of his country.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Have ever read Andrew Marvel's *Rehearsal* transposed with infinite delight. The wit of it was so keen and pure, and the drollery so pleasant, that it pleased and made all men laugh, save the church bigots that were galled by it, from the monarch on the throne to the lowest mechanic. Bishop Burnet tells us, that the man who was the object of it, "never forgave Charles II. preferring the incomparable wit of the *Rehearsal* transposed, the best satire of our time, to that of Mr. Bays," the name with which Marvel had christened him.

The principles that run through the work, and with which it is replete, are those of pure, unadulterated christianity; and the civil and religious liberties of mankind, which that holy religion patronizes in their utmost latitude.

The immediate design and motive of the author in writing, was to de-
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send those conscientious dissenters, who could not comply with the act of uniformity, and approve the creeds and worship of the established church, against one Samuel Parker who had attacked them in the rudest and bloodiest sort, although the man himself had been bred a strict dissenter under the usurpation, and was sprung from a father who had gone the most iniquitous lengths in those lawless times. So that what often happeneth, in him was verified that Mahometan proverb, "one Renegado is worse than ten Turks."

This Parker, at the turn of the times, upon the restoration, after trying in vain to trouble the waters again, finding things too well settled, and that no great matter was to be gotten but by deserting all the principles of his education, determined all at once to sell himself over to the worst maxims of the worst men of those times, generally the most lucrative; and for whom, his learning and abilities, for he was not destitute of a good measure of both, made him a fit instrument. By various temporizing arts, and by entering into, without scruple, and forwarding the aims of the two Stuart brothers, to annihilate the English liberties, and bring in popery and slavery, this man rose, through, the several inferior gradations, to the honour of a bishoprick, and sat in the upper house of parliament.

We must not say, that he was burdened with no scruples. For he had the grace left, as Burnet tells us, to write to James II. to try if he could bring him back from giving headlong into the sordid superstition of popery and dragging his people after him, but when he found he could not succeed, he went fairly over into all his measures, at the end of his days. And had not he died in the nick of time, and his royal master been defeated in his converting and dragooning schemes, Dr. Parker, in all likelihood, would have been promoted to the see of Canterbury, and had paid for his archiepiscopal pall at Rome.

Bishop Burnet, whom I quote *verbatim*, inform us, that one of Parker's maxims was; "That the people ought to be brought into an ignorance in matters of religion—That preaching ought to be laid aside, for that a preaching church could not stand."

A a a

Another

Another of his maxims, which he delivered in answer to one that asked him, "What was the best body of divinity? Which was; "That which could help a man to keep a coach and six horses was certainly the best.

So much was necessary to be said of this Parker, bishop of Oxford, otherwise deservedly to be forgotten, to illustrate the merits and this work of Mr. Marvel's, who happily succeeded in putting this dangerous man to utter confusion and silence.

It will hardly be needful to mention, for all know it, that know any thing, that this excellent person, Mr. Andrew Marvel, was member of parliament, for his native place, the town of Kingston upon Hull; that he is the last instance upon record of a member of that house, supported and maintained by his constituents, as were anciently all members of the commons house of parliament, and that, of many honest men, never perhaps sat in that house one honest man than Andrew Marvel. Many instances of uncommon virtue in trying times, of great integrity in the midst of no great affluence of outward circumstances, are told from tradition, by his friends, and some recorded by our historians. And he was not only a good citizen; but, if we may judge, by his life, and writings, (and what else have we to go by?) he was a real christian; but of the largest and most generous principles.

Persuaded that such was the deserved character of this truly noble Englishman and senator, I could not, without indignation, read the page of a modern high-churchman and prelate, who, in a piece against the Lord Bolinbroke's philosophy, ranks this excellent person with some other obnoxious names, and reviles him, in the decent terms, of *vermin crawling upon the priest's surplice*; an appellation which he could no otherwise merit, than for vanquishing, subduing, and silencing, by fair truth, wit and argument, one of the vilest and most venal of the clerical order. But it is with peculiar satisfaction that we can oppose to the opprobrious censure of this critic, the better judgment of another dignitary in the church, the Rev. Mr. Mason, in whose ode on Independence, written on the banks of the Humber, where Marvel

was born 1620, we have the following fine and spirited picture of this excellent person.

Pointed with satire's keenest steel,
The shafts of wit he darts around,
Even mitred dulness learns to feel,
And shrinks beneath the wound.
In awful poverty his honest muse
Walks forth vindictive thro' a venal land:

In vain corruption sheds her golden dews,

In vain oppression lifts her iron hand;
He scorns them both, and, arm'd with truth alone,

Bids lust and folly tremble on the throne.

Sir, your humble servant,

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To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Leigh, June 23, 1768.

A Cheap and easy method to catch, and kill, fleas, will doubtless be acceptable to such who are much infested therewith.

But how shall we catch them first, in order to kill them may be rationally asked, as it requires a dexterity every one is not master of.

As I think it not beneath me to direct the poor not only for their health but ease also, I will tell them at once, both how to catch fleas by whole shoals, and kill them likewise when so caught: It is what I have long studied for them, and am glad I have discovered it at last.

Only cover the floors of the rooms with the leaves of the alder tree, while the dew hangs on them: For they when budding contain a kind of pin-guious, tenacious humour, to which the fleas adhering, as little birds do to bird lime, are surely detained, and killed thereby.

I recommend this neat, and excellent method of flea-catching from the authority of Barbarus in his comment on Vitruvius.

And now my hand is in, I will, tell the poor how they may speedily kill the other kind of vermin too, and that in a night or two's time, tho' ever so numerous: It would be worth trying it for bugs likewise. To my own knowledge, the seeds of flaves-acre, brought from hot countries; sold at the druggist's, sprinkled in powder on the body, or bed, will destroy lice

on

on a sudden, and shrink them up like parched leather: The powder is preferable to its being mixed up with grease, or ointment, as being both neater, and quicker in effect.

A decoction of the said staves-acre made with water, about an ounce in a pint and a half, boiled a few minutes, will effectually kill nits on horses and other cattle, by bursting those ova, as I have seen, and so shedding their contents, if the parts be washed with a rag, or sponge.

This lotion can cure the itch in men also, as that disorder proceeds only from animalculæ lying latent under the scarf skin. And mixed with coarse oatmeal, and worked up into pellets, or little balls with honey, will destroy rats and mice, if laid where they resort; with rooks, crows, and other larger vermin, and that safely too without injury to other animals, which is more than can be said of most other poisons.

Yours

J. COOK.

P. S. Of the curious anatomy of both insects hereafter.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R, Leigh, March 28, 1768.

BEING lately applied to from London, by some of the profession, for the solution of a singular phenomenon in anatomy, I thought proper to render the same public for the satisfaction of several others, who might equally like to be let into the secret.

A lad, lately, by falling down the hold of a vessel, fractured his skull, for which he was carried to an hospital and trepanned.

What surprized them was, that the wounded side enjoyed all its functions freely, while the contrary side, unhurt, directly lost its power of motion, and turned paralytick from the blow. His fingers, on the opposite side, continue contracted still, as likewise his ham, otherwise in health and senses he is as well as ever, although he has lost the half of his brains.

I returned for answer, nothing was plainer to me than that it proceeded from the different origin of the nerves from the opposite side to which they terminate, for which end they cross before they make their exit thro' the vertebral holes of the spine, whence

those nerves, which spring from the right side, terminate in those parts which form the left side, and *vice versa*. So that to me it was no wonder at all that the right side of the body on which the brain was wounded was not affected thereby as expected, but the opposite one, which was supplied by nerves, whose origin was from the wounded side, while that side, supplied by nerves proceeding from the sound side, though opposite thereto, possessed its faculties as freely as if no wound at all had happened. To apply this remark to practice I leave to the sagacity of the practitioner.

Thus we see observation and experience are the two surest sources of certain knowledge; far beyond all uncertain hypothetical reasonings *a priori*, however entertaining and instructing such may be *a posteriori*.

J. COOK.

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

*Would you, my fair ones, win the hearts
of men,*

Cast off your beads; and be yourselves again.

S I R,

THE noble science of politics, though extremely useful and entertaining, seems, at this crisis, to be somewhat dangerous. I leave it therefore, for the present, to be cultivated by those generous patriots, who chuse rather to lose their ears, than their dinner; and to live well in a prison, than to be starved out of it.

I shall turn the readers thoughts and my own to a more agreeable subject—to a subject not only agreeable, but even ravishing; and for that reason sometimes ravished: You easily perceive, I mean the fair sex.

I have spent my life in studying and admiring this delicious part of the creation; and till lately I have been amply rewarded, by the pleasure I received from the contemplation of so much beauty. But, within these few years, a cruel disease has robbed the dear creatures of their charms, and me of the delight of my life. This distemper is epidemical: It was imported from France, like another which shall be nameless; and appeared first among the court ladies; it then seized the citizens wives and daughters, and now it begins to make dreadful ravages in the country. I am afraid, in time, it

A a a 2

will

will descend even to our cottagers. It affects the head in a strange manner: Inasmuch, that from a moderate and beautiful form, proportioned to the delicate body of a fine lady, it swells all at once to a most enormous size; and I have known some females, four feet odd in height, go into their dressing rooms with heads not much larger than those of pins, and come out of them with Patagonian pericraniums.

It is to be observed, that the face in this case is not swollen. The tumour appears principally in the occiput, and is so prodigious as to make the patient totter under the weight of it. It is not attended with any pain or inflammation; but when the disease has been of long continuance, it generally produces a *violent itching* in the head.

I do not find this distemper mentioned by any of the ancient physicians; and, indeed, it is no wonder it is not, since it was unknown to the Greeks and Romans. I do not remember, that even our English physicians have taken notice of it, which is astonishing, considering how common it is among us. As the college hath not thought proper to favour us with the name of this distemper, we have been obliged to adopt that which the French give it, who call it *tete de mouton* [sheep's head] because it makes the patient look like a ram. I can give no natural account of the cause of this distemper. Though by no means superstitious, I am inclined to impute it to the power of magic, for what else can, all of a sudden, turn the beautiful head of a fine woman into a ram's head?

I forgot to mention, that sometime after the head is swollen to a monstrous magnitude, it sends forth a foetid smell, and generally breeds vermin, which I suppose, is not very wonderful, the maggots, which were first in the inside of the head, afterwards appearing outwardly.

It may suffice to have dropt these few hints concerning this surprizing distemper. I leave it to the gentlemen of the faculty thoroughly to investigate the nature of it, and find out its cure. I am sure I heartily wish them success in their enquiries, principally on account of the fair virgins of this isle; for in their present condition,

though they might make very proper mistresses for Jupiter * Ammon, I fear their heads will hardly captivate the hearts of English gentlemen.

I am, S I R, your's, &c.

A. B.

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

S I R,

I Have been long happy in having a most amiable woman for my wife, and a fine family of children. but having lately met with somewhat to ruffle my tranquillity, I will disclose it to you for the benefit of the publick.

The only failure my dear has, is that of being extremely in the fashion; and she will have it, that I and my children shall be in the fashion too.

You must know, sir, we have five girls, and every one of them hath a large tete, and the mother one more enormous than her daughters. I frequently objected to this kind of dress, but at length thought it prudent to acquiesce. I disliked it in the children, because it gave them a bold, though sheepish look, and a head out of all proportion; and I could not help fancying myself *pater gregis*, rather than the father of a family. Then, to say the truth, though the air of my Love used to be sweet and charming as the breath of May; yet, since she hath worn a tete, it hath not been altogether so agreeable: And I could not help thinking, that, after she had planted horns on her own head, she might be apt to do the same on mine. These certainly were strong objections; but you will think them hardly worth mentioning, when you have read what follows. My wife hath lately been brought to bed. She had a miserable time, and was very near death. And what do you think was the cause? The child had a *tete de mouton*. One would have thought my dear would have been pleased with a natural tete, as it will save the trouble and expence of an artificial one; and would have liked the child the better, because it came into the world in the fashion. But she is inconsolable, and laments that she hath been brought to bed of a monster: And, to add to our grief, the curate scruples to baptize the child, because he doubts whether it has an human soul. We are in such

confusion,

* This God was worshipped under the form of a ram,

confusion, that I cannot give you a more particular account. But I thought I would lose no time in letting you know this melancholy event, that others may be wise from our misfortune, and leave off their tates, lest, in time, the human race should degenerate into a flock of sheep.

I am, Sir, your afflicted servant,
ABEL SHEPHERD.

An Account of the very tall Men, seen near the Streights of Magellan in the Year 1764, by the Equipage of the Dolphin Man of War, under the Command of the Hon. Commodore Byron, in a Letter from Mr Charles Clarke, Officer on Board the said Ship, to M. Maty, M. D. Sec. R. S.

S I R, Weathersfield, Nov. 3, 1766.

I Had the pleasure of seeing my friend Mr. M—— a few days ago, when he made me acquainted with your desire of a particular account of the Patagonians, which I most readily undertake to give, as it will make me extremely happy if I can render it in the least amusing or agreeable to you. I wish I could embellish it with language more worthy your perusal; however, I will give it the embellishment of truth, and rely on your goodness to excuse a tar's dialect.

We had not got above ten or twelve leagues into the Streights of Magellan, from the Atlantic ocean, before we saw several people, some on horseback and some on foot, upon the North shore (continent) and with the help of our glasses could perceive them beckoning to us to come on shore, and at the same time observed to each other that they seemed of an extraordinary size; however we continued to stand on, and should have passed without taking the least further notice of them, could we have proceeded; but our breeze dying away, and the tide making against us, we were obliged to anchor, when the Commodore ordered his boat of twelve oars, and another of six to be hoisted out, manned and armed. In the first went the Commodore; in the other Mr. Cummings, our first lieutenant and myself. At our first leaving the ship their number did not exceed forty; but as we approached the shore, we perceived them pouring down from all quarters, some galloping, others running, all making

use of their utmost expedition. They collected themselves in a body, just at the place we steered for. When we had got within twelve or fourteen yards of the beach, we found it a disagreeable flat shore with very large stones, which we apprehended would injure the boats; so looked at two or three different places, to find the most convenient for landing. They supposed we deferred coming on shore thro' apprehensions of danger from them; upon which they all threw open their skins which were over their shoulders, and which were the only thing they had, and consequently the only thing they could secrete any kind of arms with, and many of them laid down close to the water's edge. The Commodore made a motion for them to go a little way from the water, that we might have room to land, which they immediately complied with, and withdrew thirty or forty yards, we then landed and formed, each man with his musquet, in case any violence should be offered.

As soon as we were formed, the Commodore went from us to them, then at about twenty yards distance; they seemed vastly happy at his going among them, immediately gathered round him, and made a rude kind of noise, which I believe was their method of singing, as their countenances bespoke it a species of jollity. The Commodore made a motion for them to sit down, which they did in a circle, with him in the middle, when Mr. Byron took some beads and ribbons, which he had brought for that purpose, and tied about the womens necks, with which they seemed infinitely pleased. We were struck with the greatest astonishment at the sight of people of such a gigantic stature, notwithstanding our previous notice, with our glasses from the ship. Their number was increased by the time we got in there to the number of five hundred, men, women, and children. The men and women both rid in the same manner; the women had a kind of belt to close their skin round the waist, which the men had not, as theirs were only flung over their shoulders, and tied with two little strips, cut from the skin, round the neck. At the time of the Commodore's motion for them to retire farther up the beach, they all dismounted,

mounted, and turned their horses loose, which were gentle, and stood very quietly. The Commodore having disposed of all his presents and satisfied his curiosity, thought proper to retire, but they were vastly anxious to have him go up into the country to eat with them (that they wanted him to go with them to eat, we could very well understand by their motion, but their language was wholly unintelligible to us.) There was a very great smoke to which they pointed, about a mile from us, where there must have been several fires; but some intervening hills prevented our seeing any thing but the smoke. The Commodore returned the compliment, by inviting them on board the ship. We were with them near two hours at noon day, within a very few yards, though none had the honour of shaking hands, but Mr. Byron and Mr. Cummings; however we were near enough and long enough with them to convince our senses so far as not to be cavilled out of the very existence of those senses at that time, which some of our countrymen and friends would absolutely attempt to do. They are of a copper colour with long black hair, and some of them are certainly nine feet if they don't exceed it. The Commodore, who is very near six feet, could but just reach the top of one of their heads which he attempted on tip-toes, and there were several taller than him on whom the experiment was tried. They are prodigious stout, and as proportionably made as ever I saw people in my life. That they have some kind of arms among them is, I think, indisputable, from their taking methods to convince us they had none at that time about them. The women, I think, bear much the same proportion to the men as our Europeans do, there was hardly a man amongst them less than eight feet, most of them considerably more. The women, I believe, run from seven and a half to eight. Their horses were stout and bony, but not remarkably tall, they are in my opinion from fifteen to sixteen and a half hands. They had a great number of dogs about the size of a middling pointer, with a fox nose. They continued upon the beach till we got under way, which was two hours after we got on board; I be-

lieve they had some expectations of our returning again, but as soon as they saw us getting off, they betook themselves to the country.

The country of Patagonia is rather hilly, though not remarkably so. You have here and there a ridge of hills, but no high one. We lay some time at Port Desire, which is not a great way to the northward of the Straights, where we traversed the country many miles round: We found firebrands in different places, which convinced us there had been people, and we suppose them to have been the Patagonians. The soil is sandy; produces nothing but a coarse harsh grass, and a few small shrubs, of which Sir J. Narborough remarked he could not find one of size enough to make the helve of a hatchet, which observation we found very just. It was some time in December we made this visit to our gigantic friends. I am debarred being so particular as I could wish, from the loss of my journals, which were demanded by their lordships of the admiralty, immediately upon our return.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

CHARLES CLARKE.

A short Enquiry into the foundation of the Doctrine "That a man's private character has nothing to do with his public character."

"THAT a man's public character has no retrospect to his private character," is a doctrine which appears to me absurd, ridiculous, and abominable, replete with complicated mischief, pregnant with every evil that can befall a free state; a doctrine which Machiavel himself had not the hardiness to propagate, nor his numerous disciples have ever dared to espouse; it was left to the patriots of our days to broach, and their deluded followers to embrace and propagate. Yet, in the face of all its votaries, I venture to declare it is a doctrine repugnant to reason, contradictory to the observation and experience of all former ages, subversive of all true patriotism and public spirit, and destructive of our free constitution, which can subsist only by an uncommon degree of that capital virtue the *Amer Patria*, which rises from, and is the completion of all the lesser virtues, that render

render a man amiably conspicuous in private life. Say what you will, the feat of all virtue, public or private, must be in the heart, and from the goodness of the heart proceeds the exercise of every good and praise-worthy action. Remove this solid foundation, and every public act of the most ostentatious pretender to patriotism, is mere cant and hypocrisy, calculated to deceive a good-natured credulous people. Remove this foundation, and you destroy all ancient authority, sacred and profane. Why did the royal psalmist so frequently profess to his maker his confidence in good men, and his determined resolution to drive away all wicked men from his presence? Why did the wise Solomon so frequently advise the removal of wicked men from before the king, that his throne might be established in righteousness? In short, why did the immortal Cicero exhaust all the powers of eloquence and declamation to convince the Romans of the profligate manners of Catiline and his accomplices, but to bring them to a sense of the danger of their lives, liberties, and properties, and all that was dear to them, in the hands of such men, if they should prove triumphant. If this modern doctrine be true, the Romans might as well have joined Catiline and his banditti, and proscribed Cicero with his grave senators. By the same rule, Cato was wrong to oppose Cæsar's ambition, popularity, and success; and our immortal Pope has declared in vain,

God loves from whole to parts; the human soul

Must rise from individuals to the whole. Self-love, but serves the virtuous mind to wake,

As the small pebble stirs the peaceful lake. The centre mov'd, a circle strait succeeds,

Another still, and still another spreads; Friend, parent, neighbour, first it will embrace, [race.

His country next, and next all human

This gradation or expansion of the circle of human virtue must all be reversed, if a man can be supposed a passionate lover of his country, without first exercising his virtuous disposition towards all individuals with whom he is immediately conversant; and we may as well suppose that of two concentrick circles, the lesser comprehends

the greater, as that a man, without private virtue, can be a true patriot, devoted to promote the good of the community.

PHILO-BRITANNIA.

A Copy of a Letter lately sent from the Hon. House of Representatives of Massachusetts's Bay, to the Right Hon. Lord Camden, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

My Lord,

YOUR great knowledge of the constitution and laws of the nation, of the just extent of parliamentary authority, and the rights of British subjects, is a prevailing inducement to the house of representatives of this his majesty's province, to address your lordship at a time, when your attention to the British colonies, their connection with, and dependance upon the mother state, and their rights as subjects, seems to be necessary and important, not to them alone, but to the whole empire.

This house can speak only for the people of one province: But no assembly on this continent, it is presumed, can long be silent, under an apprehension, that without the aid of some powerful advocate, the liberties of America will be no more.

It is a cause which the house is assured your lordship has at heart: And the past experience of your patronage, and the noble exertions you were pleased to make for them in a late time of distress, affords the strongest reason to hope that your happy influence will still be employed in their behalf, as far as your lordship will judge to be right.

If, in all free states, the constitution is fixed; and the supreme legislative power of the nation, from thence derives its authority: Can that power overleap the bounds of their constitution, without subverting its own foundation? If the remotest subjects are bound by the ties of allegiance, which this people and their forefathers have ever acknowledged; are they not, by the rules of equity, entitled to all the rights of that constitution, which ascertains and limits both sovereignty and allegiance. If it is an essential unalterable right in nature, ingrafted into the British constitution as a fundamental law, and ever held sacred and irrevocable

irrevocable by the subjects within the realm, that *what is a man's own, is absolutely his own*; and that no man hath a right to take it from him without his consent: May not the subjects of this province, with decent firmness, which has always distinguished the happy subjects of Britain, plead and maintain this natural constitutional right?

The superintending authority of his majesty's high court of parliament over the whole empire, in all cases which can consist with the fundamental rights of the constitution, was never questioned in this province, nor, as this house conceive, in any other: But they intreat your lordship's reflection one moment, on an act of parliament passed in the last session; and another in the fourth of his present majesty's reign; both imposing duties on his subjects in America, which, as they are imposed with the sole and express purposes of raising a revenue, are in effect taxes. The position, that taxation and representation are inseparable, is founded on the immutable laws of nature. But the Americans had no representation in the parliament, when they were taxed: Are they not then unfortunate in these instances, in having that separated, which God and nature had joined. Such are the local circumstances of the colonies, at the distance of a thousand leagues from the metropolis, and separated by a wide ocean, as will for ever render a just and equal representation in the supreme legislative, utterly impracticable. Upon this consideration, it is conceived, that his majesty's royal predecessors thought it equitable to form legislative bodies in America, as perfectly free as a subordination to the supreme legislative would admit of, that the inestimable right, of being taxed only by representatives of their own free election, might be preserved and secured to their subjects here. The Americans have ever been considered by the nation as subjects remote; and succeeding kings, even to the present happy reign, and until these acts were made, have always directed their requisitions to be laid before the representatives of their people in America, with which this province, and it is presumed, all the other colonies, have, with the utmost cheartulness, complied. Must it not then be grievous

to subjects, who have, in many repeated instances, afforded the strongest marks of loyalty, and zeal for the honour and service of their sovereign, to be now called upon in a manner, which implies a distrust of a free and willing compliance. Such is the misfortune of the colonists, not only in the instances before-mentioned, but also in the case of the act for preventing mutiny and desertion; which requires the governor and council to provide enumerated articles for the king's marching troops, and the people to pay the expence.

This is a great change, and in its nature delicate and important. Your lordship will form your own judgment of the wisdom of making such a change, without the most pressing reason, or an absolute necessity. There can be no necessity, my lord, as this house humbly conceive: The subjects of this province, and undoubtedly in all the colonies, however they have been otherwise represented to his majesty's ministers, are loyal: They are firmly attached to the mother state: They always consider her interest and their own as inseparably interwoven, and it is their fervent wish that it may ever so remain: All they desire is to be restored to the standing upon which they were originally put: to have the honour and privilege of voluntarily contributing to the aid of their sovereign, when required: They are free subjects; and it is hoped the nation will never consider them as in a tributary state.

It is humbly submitted to your lordship, whether subjects can be said to enjoy any degree of freedom, if the crown, in addition to its undoubted authority of constituting governors, should be authorized to appoint such stipends for them, as it shall judge proper, at their expence, and without their consent. This is the unhappy state to which his majesty's subjects in the colonies are reduced, by the act for granting certain duties on paper, and other articles. A power without a check is always unsafe; and in some future time may introduce an absolute government into America. The judges of the land here do not hold their commissions during good behaviour: Is it not then justly to be apprehended, that at so great a distance from the throne

throne, the fountain of national justice, with salaries altogether independent of the people, an arbitrary rule may take effect, which shall deprive a bench of justice of its glory, and the people of their security.

When a question arises on the public administration, the nation will judge

and determine in conformity to its political constitution: The great end of the constitution is universal liberty; and this house rests assured, that your lordship's great interest in the national councils, will always be engaged on the side of liberty and truth.

Signed by the Speaker.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

ODE, performed at the Castle of Dublin, on the 30th Day of July, 1768, being the Day appointed for celebrating the Birth-day of his most Excellent and Sacred Majesty King GEORGE III.

R E C I T.

A WAKE the soul to harmony!
And strike th' Hibernian lyre!
Your monarch's worth will every note inspire,
With sweeter music, and sublimer fire!
'Till won to virtue by persuasive lays,
All practice, what all, now consent to praise.

S O N G.

While thus the throne these gifts impart,
Each moral beauty of the heart,
By studious ways refin'd:
It's wealth, the smiles of sweet content;
It's power, the amplest, best extent,
An empire o'er the mind.

R E C I T.

Britons of late, with emulation fir'd!
And by their great forefathers deeds inspir'd,
Have bravely sought lost honours to regain!
And Minden equal'd Cressy's glorious plain!

A C C O M P A N I E D.

O may the fam'd historic page,
Animate the rising age!
Read Agincourt's amazing scene!
And view what Britons there have been!

S O N G.

Hail, generous race! by worth transmissive known!
Who made hereditary praise their own!
In their brave breasts their father's spirit glow'd!
In their pure veins their mother's virtue
The Matron train'd their spotless youth,
In honour, sanctity, and truth!
The fire his emulous offspring led,
The rougher paths of fame to tread!

R E C I T.

Thus form'd, by their united parents care,
The sons, tho' bold, were wife—the daughters chaste, tho' fair!

D U E T and C H O R U S.

So shall our rising youth be found,
And Britain be again renown'd!

R E C I T.

To your lov'd king renew the strain;
Be these the blessings of his reign.
July, 1768.

S O N G.

On his lov'd isle, behold your monarch pour!
Distinguish'd favours on this loyal land!
His choicest peers! with delegated power!
Who foremost in the list of virtue stand!
See Native worth resplendent shine,
In Townshend's long distinguish'd line!
C H O R U S.
'To your lov'd king repeat the strain,
These are the blessings of his reign.

EPISTLE to JOHN WILKES, Esq;
in Confinement.

WHILE ev'ry truly English breast
Swells with regret and rage possess'd,
And mourns, O Wilkes, thy doom!
I rather joy, who hope to view
Thy steady soul her plan pursue,
And equal ancient Rome.
See ——— impotent of soul,
In pale and silent malice frown,
And yield to ——— the blow!
Vain all their rage thy noble heart,
Invulnerable, scans the dart,
Nor heeds the feeble foe.
Thus faithful to his country's good,
Unmov'd the menac'd Roman stood
At all the punie rage;
Bravely he met the death he dar'd,
Nor fear'd the cruel pains prepar'd,
Their malice to assuage.
Nor less the malice of thy foes
I deem, O man of many woes!
And much-enduring mind!
Nor less shall be thy fame: I see
Thy rescu'd country smile on thee,
And glory gleam behind.
But should a venal senate fear
To check oppression's proud career,
Nor vindicate thy wrong,
Let hope, with conscience to attend,
Be thy inseparable friend,
And speed the hours along.
Then let no pensive thought be thine,
Nor let thy patriot heart repine,
But be these things thy sport;
For know—that time shall set thee free,
Unthank'd relentless M——y,
Unthank'd a thoughtless court.
Oxford, June 30.
B b b

The DYING HUSBAND to his WIFE.

NO more, lov'd partner of my soul,
At my departure grieve;
Can flowing tears our fate controul,
Or Sighs our woes relieve?
When the dear nuptial knot was ty'd
Which bound thee to my heart,
Could'st thou believe, because a bride,
We met no more to part?
Could'st thou believe the fleeting breath
Would ne'er my breast forsake?
Or that inexorable death
Would not the forfeit take?
Cease then to grieve I'm gone, my dear,
My soul, for ever free,
Laughs at the world, and all its care,
Except the care of thee.

Uncumber'd thro' the vast expanse,
Swifter than light I fly.
To guard thee from each dire mischance,
Thy guardian genius I.

I watch thy sweet and peaceful sleep,
Till heaven the time ordain,
When for thy loss thy friends shall weep,
And we may meet again.

Then shall thy dear, thy kindred soul,
Accompany'd by mine,
Behold how worlds—how planets roll!
Why suns unnumber'd shine!

With songs of joy, and grateful hymns,
To heaven's eternal king,
We'll join with saints and seraphims,
And Hallelujahs sing.

STANZAS to the LADIES.

*Tot premis ordinibus, tot adhue compagibus altum
Ædificat caput; Andromachen a fronte vidabis,
Post minor est, clam credas.*

HAVE ye never seen a net
Hanging at your kitchen door,
Stuff'd with dirty straw, beset
With old skewets o'er and o'er?

If ye have, it wonder breeds
Ye from thence should steal a fashion,
And should heap your lovely heads
Such a deal of filthy trash on.

True, your tresses wreath'd with art
(Bards have said it ten times over)
Form a net to catch the heart
Of the most unfeeling lover.

But thus robb'd of half your beauty,
Whom can ye induce to sigh?
Or incline for love to sue t'ye
By his nose, or by his eye?

When he views (what scarce I'd credit
Of a sex so sweet and clean,
But that from a wench I had it
Of all Abigail the queen)

When he views your tresses thin,
Tortur'd by some French friseur,
Horse-hair, hemp, and wool within,
Garnish'd with a diamond skewer.

When he scents the mingled steam
Which your plaster'd heads are rich in,
Lard and meal, and clouted cream,
Can he love a walking kitchen?

SQUOXAM.

From a Tomb-Stone in Essex.

HERE lie the man Richard,
And Mary his wife;
Their surname was Pritchard;
They liv'd without strife;
And the reason was plain;—
They abounded in riches;
They nor care had, nor pain,
And the wife wore the breeches.

S O N G.

Sung by Mrs. PINTO. Set by Mr. ARNOLD.

SOFT breathing the zephyrs awaken the
grove,
Now, now, is the season for pleasure and love;
Yet let no delights on our moments intrude,
But such as are simple, and such as are good.
Far hence be the love, that's by wantonness
bied
Far hence be the pleasures by vanity led!
But joys, which both reason and virtue ap-
prove, [grove.
Such, such are the glory and pride of the

*The APRIL FOOL.**Sung by Mr. VERNON. Set by Mr. YATES.*

ONE April morn, young Damon sought,
O'er Sylvia to prevail,
And, with dissimulation fraught,
He thus address'd his tale
Now Winter's chilling blasts are o'er,
And Spring's prolific reign
Impels the blossom and the flow'r
To deck the smiling plain;
Let us, my dearest girl, repair,
To yonder blooming grove,
For oh! I long to tell thee there,
How ardently I love.
When Prudence, watchful for the good
Of all who seek her care;
Confest before the damsel stood,
And said, of man beware.
What tho' his words as honey sweet,
Seem all in candour dress'd,
Yet Art, the parent of Deceit,
Lies lurking in his breast.
Admonish'd by this faithful friend,
The cautious maid reply'd,
The youth I to the grove attend,
Must make me first his bride.
Aba!h'd! the swain his purpose saw,
In blackest colours rise,
Her honour struck his soul with awe,
And fill'd with shame his eyes;
To church he led the lovely maid,
Fair Virtue's sacred school!
While Sylvia archly smil'd, and said,
Now—who's the April fool?

RONDEAU,

RONDEAU, sung by Mrs. WEICHEL.

Set by Mr. POTTER.

WOULD you wish to gain a lover,
You must all your hopes conceal;
Men inconstant will discover,
What our sex too oft reveal.

Virtue teaches wife discretion,
Fickle men are full of arts;
By a thoughtless fond confession,
They seduce and steal our hearts.
Would you wish, &c.

Shun, O shun! the soft persuasion,
Let not tears your passions move;
But embrace the first occasion,
When convinc'd they truly love.
Would you wish, &c.

THE TOAST.

HAPPY the day when men will think,
Or thus to Virtue eat and drink!
The usual number, smart and gay,
Attend to bless the natal day:
The tables deck'd with noble cheer,
And pleasing sounds engross the ear:
All join with harmony to eat,
Where moderation rules the treat.
The dinner ended; toast the king—
To George the Good! The glasses ring.
And fondry loyal healths go round,
All freely drink and joyful huzza's sound!
Innocence! how fair—serene,
Till blasted by the toast obscene!
The conscious toaster, blushes red,
“And wishes custom had not led;
“But custom bids, I must obey,
“Howe'er absurd it seems, to day.”
Thus thinking, TOASTED; ev'ry eye
Proclaim'd the stab to decency!
Only some aged dotards leer'd
As if the toast was pleasing heard.
But sounds like these, must give offence,
To ev'ry friend of ease and sense.
A noble youth, with air serene,
Without or fear or gloomy spleen,
With accents bold, that all might hear,
Stood up, and thus address'd the chair:
“Sir Thomas, friend, admit my plea
“For I'm resolv'd, whilst I can see,
“Never to drink a toast obscene
“In company of gentlemen:
“But when I'm thus dispos'd to folly,
“To be or low or lewdly jolly;
“I shall attend the ranting routs.
“*(Where ev'ry vice is prais'd in shouts)*
“Of common sailors, void of thinking,
“Or common soldiers, mad with drinking.”
The youth with modesty sat down,
The knight without or smile or frown,
With serious accent thus declar'd:
“This plea for virtue must be heard,
“Each present youth *(I'm pleas'd to say)*
“Approves and justifies the plea.
“The odious toast I now withdraw,
“And, with consent, do make a law:

“Henceforth, for ever, let it be,
“That in a large, mix'd company,
“No toast shall issue from the chair,
“But what is pleasing to the virtuous ear!”
The room resounded with applause,
And drank, prosperity to such wholesome laws!

June 24, 1768.

AMEN.

Lines, on a Vault, in the Church-yard of London, Norfolk.

WHEN on this spot affection's down-cast eye
The lucid tribute shall no more bestow;
When friendship's breast no more shall heave a sigh,
In kind remembrance of the dust below;
Should the rude Sexton, digging near this tomb,
(A place of rest for others to prepare)
The vault beneath to violate presume:—
May some opposing christian cry “Forbear!—
Forbear rash mortal! As thou hop'st to rest,
When death shall lodge thee in thy destin'd bed,
With ruthle's spade, unkindly to molest,
The peaceful slumbers of the kindred dead.”

Liberty's Address to her Britons in Behalf of the Corsicans.

WITH throbbing bosom, and woe-speaking eye,
On Albion's sea-beat shore, poor Liberty,
Her spear thrown careless by her, lay reclin'd,
And gave her sorrows to the passing wind.
“Can Britain's sons with lukewarm souls survey
Th' insidious Gaul thus spread his tyrant sway?
Can they, unmov'd, the Corsicans behold
To tyrant Gaul like beasts for treasure sold;
Those heroes who so gloriously have stood,
And in my cause long shed their noblest blood;
Shall Bourbon's haughty race attempt to bind
In slav'ry's galling fetters all mankind?
And shall not my brave sons like brethren join
To save a world, and blast the fell design?
Rouse, rouse, ye Britons, see your cross display'd,
And to my fav'rites wing fraternal aid;
Already have they long sustain'd the fight
And myriad foes repeated put to flight;
But ah! in vain:—Fresh myriads onward pour;
If unsupported, freedom is no more;
Butcher'd by those base sons of Tyranny,
Who, slaves themselves, detest all who are free,—
In vain the lion dares the fight maintain,
While myriad foes beset the hostile plain.
Wou'd Britons but unsheath their conqu'ring sword,
And friendly aid in freedom's cause afford;
B b b 2

The

The Gallic legions soon wou'd fly the field,
And to your dreaded ost'ry'd valour yield :
Rouse, rouse, my sons :—But ah ! I fear,—
 she said,

The love of freedom from your souls is fled :
The fiend, bewitching luxury ; the son
Of slavery, whose magic spells forerun
His parents steps, his opiate influence sheds,
Unnerves your hearts, and your weak counsels
 leads :

His softning poison but prepares the doom
That buried in the dust my darling Rome.
Oh, shou'd that fatal hour which now I fear,
(Avert it, Jove omnipotent !) appear :
When Tyranny shall range with giant stride,
And barefoot superstition by her side ;
When Smithfield fires again shall horrid blaze,
Those dire remembrances of Mary's days ;
When my fair offspring commerce shall de-
 part—

From her lov'd Britain with a heavy heart ;
Oh, shou'd I ever that black moment view,
To this unhappy globe I'll bid adieu.
Like that brave Greek *, whose ever-envied
 name

Richly adorns the brightest page of fame ;
Who at Thermopylæ resign'd his breath,
With hecatombs of slaves to grace his death ;
Like him my brave Paoli dare arise,
And offer up himself a sacrifice ;
Like him and the few chosen Greeks who fell
My self-devoted sons their blood shall sell,
And shew the world that freedom they will
 have,

Ev'n tho' the road lies thro' the dreary grave."

So said, she wing'd her flight, and disap-
 pear'd, [heard :

And as she flew, these words distinct were

" Consider, partial and mistaken men,

Consider—In the horrid Cyclops den,

The chosen few (a favourite repast)

Were but preserv'd, to be devour'd the last."

York.

I. R.

A CONUNDRUM.

TO that on which tyrants have breathed
 their last,

With means by which many have gain'd
 wealth too fast,

Add a beast that should always be closely con-
 fin'd,

To a temper which no one will ever call kind ;

Their initials, combin'd in a right situation,
Will shew you the man who will ruin the n—n.

*Instructions for the more ready and perfect at-
tainment of the Cotillons or French country
Dances. By Messrs. Gherardi, of Rathbone
Place, Soho.*

Rule 1. " **I**T frequently happens in dancing
 the cotillons, that ladies and

gentlemen finish out of time, at the termina-
tion of the first part of the tune, ending
sometimes too soon, and sometimes too late :
In order to avoid the confusion, which would
otherwise be the consequence of such inatten-
tion or mistake, the first violin ought to
know the air by heart ; and when the dancers
do not come to their places soon enough, in-
stead of playing it only twice or thrice, he
should continue repeating it till they are all
properly arrived there, and, on the contrary,
when the dancers are so quick as to get at
their places too soon, he should keep pace with
their movements, and proportionably shorten
the repetition. If this rule is punctually ob-
served, no confusion can possibly ensue.

Rule 2. " Ladies and gentlemen, before
they begin to dance a cotillon, should always
hear the tune played once over, which would
greatly conduce to their just performance of
the dance ; because, by particularly noticing
where the figure of the first part ends, and
where the figure of the second part (which is
totally different from the first) begins, they
would the more regularly arrive together at
the end of the figure of the first part ; and,
consequently, would return to their places in
the just time of the tune, to commence the
figure of the second.

Rule 3. " To be sure of performing the
second part with the greatest exactness, it
would be proper that the ladies and gen-
tlemen should just practise the figure a lit-
tle, (without the music) before they begin to
dance.

Rule 4. " It is a requisite politeness in the
Cotillons, and always practised by the French
nobility, to make an obeisance (the same as
is usual in the commencement of a minuet)
when the musicians begin to play the first
part.

Rule 5. " Every lady or gentleman desirous
of dancing the cotillons with some degree of
excellence (so as to give pleasure to the com-
pany, and no fatigue to themselves) should
have the assistance of a master, notwithstanding
they may know the figure, in order to
perfect them in the following very few steps,
easy in the execution, and without which it
is impossible to perform these fashionable and
entertaining dances with precision. They
are these : Balance pas de Rigodon ; Deux
Chasses assemble, pas de Rigodon ; Chasse
a trois pas assemble, pas de Rigodon ; Deux
Glissades, assemble, pas de Rigodon ; Con-
tre-tems en avant, contre-tems en arriere,
contre-tems en tournant ; Chasse en tournant ;
Demi contre tems d'un pied et de l'autre ;
Brize a trois pas d'un pied et de l'autre ;
Chasse a trois pas d'un pied et de l'autre."

* Leonidas.

THE

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.



N June 26 the court went into mourning for the princess Maria-Christina, of Sardinia, and on July 3, the court went out of mourning.

TUESDAY, June 28.

The king reviewed the three regiments of Foot-Guards, on Wimbledon Common.

WEDNESDAY, 29.

Mary Hindes was executed at Tyburn. (See p. 279.) Bohanan, Johnson, and Pangriffs, were respited.

Was published an order of council of his majesty, that the governor, or commander in chief for the time being, of Nova Scotia, do forbear to pass any grants, under the seal of that colony, of any parcels of land in his majesty's island of St. John, unless his majesty's order in council, directing the same, shall have been produced to him on or before the 1st day of May, 1769.

FRIDAY, July 1.

In a great storm, at night, a leaden statue, in the garden of a gentleman at Camberwell, was melted by lightening, and reduced to a heap of dross.—A stack of chimnies in Red-Lion-Court, Moorfields, fell down, supposed to have been struck by lightening, as the brick-work was strongly cramped with iron, but luckily no person was hurt.—The horses in a hackney coach took fright by the lightening in Parliament-street, by which the driver was thrown from his box, and received a dangerous fracture in the skull.—Mr. Jacobson, a tailor of Drury-lane, was beat down by the storm in St. Paul's Church-yard; he was carried home immediately, and has lost the use of his left side.—It kindled a fire that had been laid several weeks in the chamber of a house near Red-lion-square. What renders this accident the more astonishing is, that no body was sensible of it till the maid waked by the crackling of the wood, about six o'clock in the morning.—A waiter, who drew beer at the Barley Mow in Thames-street, was struck blind by the lightening; his face was much scorched, and he was otherwise much hurt: he was carried to St. Bartholomew's hospital.—A man returning from Brentford to Kensington, was struck dead by the lightening. It is said two men were struck blind in the same road, and not far from the deceased.—A bricklayer's labourer, as he was going through Tottenham fields, to his lodgings in the Almonry-buildings, Westminster, was beat down by a flash of lightening, and thereby lost his sight totally, and the use of his right side.—The water of the river Thames was so much driven out of its usual channel above bridge, as is not remembered by the oldest man living,

one half the bed of the river remaining, uncovered with water, two tides.

MONDAY, 4.

Mess. James Bogle-French, James Johnson, and Gilbert Rose, were elected the committee of the African-company, for London, for the year ensuing.

THURSDAY, 7.

Orders were issued for a court mourning for the late queen of France, to commence on the 10th and end on the 21st.

MONDAY, 11.

Justice Gillam was tried at the Old-Bailey, and acquitted. (See p. 362.)

James Murphy and James Duggan were executed at Tyburn. (See the 13th day.) They died Papists.

One Cropp, a waterman, was murdered by some gentlemen at Westminster-bridge. The coroner's inquest brought it in wilful murder.

WEDNESDAY, 13.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when John Grainger, Daniel Clarke, alias Clarie, Richard Cornwall, Patrick Lynch, Thos. Murray, Peter Flaharty, and Nicholas McCabe, coalheavers, for shooting wilfully at Mr. Green, in his house at Shadwell, (see p. 227.) Samuel Crecraft and Patrick Bourne, for an highway robbery, and Philip Blake, for shooting Phillis Ewen, received sentence of death; as before had James Murphy and James Duggan, coalheavers, for the murder of John Beattie, who were executed as above. Twenty were sentenced to transportation for seven years, four to be branded, and five whipped. Two of the Mansion-house rioters were sentenced to 1s. fine each, and imprisonment in Newgate for one year. At this session twenty convicts, who at former sessions had received judgment of death, were set to the bar and acquitted by Mr. Recorder, his majesty having been graciously pleased to grant them his pardon on the following conditions, which they with all cheerfulness accepted, viz. transportation for the term of their natural lives, John Page, John Abbott, Thomas Mitchiner, Charles Davis, Samuel Tudor, John Tinsley, Thomas James, Ann-Harvey Turner, William Hamilton alias Scholar, John Alders, James Bohannan, and William Johnson: The following for the term of fourteen years, Ann Robinson, Sophia Revell, Philip Clark, Joseph Webb, and John Smith: And for the term of seven years, Thomas Windfor, and John-James Pangriffs.

THURSDAY, 14.

The workshop of a cabinet-maker, with other buildings, in Aldersgate-street, were consumed by fire; damage 20,000l.

Four houses were also consumed by fire, in White-street, Southwark.

FRIDAY, 15.

The convocation of Canterbury and York were further prorogued to Aug. 12.

SUNDAY, 17.

A terrible shower of hail did great damage in Kent, and elsewhere.

FRIDAY 21.

Two houses were consumed by fire, in Bunhill row.

TUESDAY, 26.

The seven coalheavers were executed in Sun-Tavern-fields, Shadwell. (See p. 381.)

WEDNESDAY, 27.

Philip Blake, was executed at Tyburn. (See p. 381.) Cracroft and Bourn, were respited. Margaret Watts, convicted in April session but found pregnant, is now also respited.

On June 24, aldermen Halifax and Shakespear, were elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

On the 17th of last May came on to be tried, before Lord Chief Justice Wilmot, in the court of Common-Pleas, Westminster, a cause, wherein it appeared that the plaintiff had become surety for the two defendants debts, previous to an act of Bankruptcy, for which the defendants had undertaken to indemnify him, but having, since that undertaking, become bankrupt, and obtained their certificate, the defendants then refused to do it: But as all the damages sustained by the plaintiff were subsequent to the defendants act of bankruptcy, he brought the present action to recover a satisfaction for the same; and though the defendants pleaded their certificate in bar to this action, yet the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and gave him 300*l.* 10*s.* damages: But his lordship having some doubts of the law in point, directed a special case to be made, and signed by the council on both sides, for the opinion of the court the following term, which being complied with, the case came on, and was learnedly argued the 10th day of June last, by council on both sides; when the court, after taking several days to consider of the same, were pleased to deliver their opinions in favour of the plaintiff, and unanimously affirmed the verdict found by the jury.

It having been represented to the king, that notwithstanding the well-adapted plan, which the most principal of the manufacturers in Spitalfields are at this time pursuing, with the utmost vigour, for the benefit and satisfaction of their journeymen in every branch of the trade, yet a great number of evil disposed persons, armed with pistols, cutlasses, and other offensive weapons, and in disguise, assembled themselves together about the hour of twelve, in the night of the 26th day of the last month, and broke open and

entered the dwelling-houses and shops of several journeymen weavers in and near Spitalfields aforesaid, and, after putting them in corporal fear and danger of their lives, cut to pieces and destroyed the silk works then manufacturing in nine different looms there, belonging to Mr. John Baptist Hebert, of Steward-street, Spitalfields, the damage whereof is very considerable: His majesty's most gracious pardon, and a reward of two hundred pounds, are offered for the discovery of the offenders.

A pardon and reward of 200*l.* are offered for the discovery of the person or persons, who on June 20, robbed the chambers of Mr. Thomas Magson, of the Inner Temple, of 215*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

As a proof that the use of the loom is not arrived to its *plus ultra*, an ingenious mechanic has lately produced two shits wove from end to end, the one plain, the other ruffled. But what is peculiarly surprising in this production, is, that the most minute works of the sempstress are really copied, as the collar, wrists, gussets, without a single stitch of the needle throughout the whole, but fairly wove, body, sleeves, &c. in the loom, from the web, without the least loss in cutting the cloth.

Murders and robberies have not been few this month; suicide has been frequently perpetrated, and various accidents have deprived persons of their lives or limbs.

Among the various effects of our glorious William the third, which, in his disputed succession, were adjudged to the family of the king of Prussia, was the remarkable sword which that great prince wore at the battle of the Buene. *Sum libertatis* was engraven on the hilt. This sword the king of Prussia has sent as a present to the hereditary prince of Brunswick, with a letter, in which it is said, "I never measured swords with the French, but at Rosbach, your highness has made half Germany a Rosbach to them."

COPY of Mr. KEARSLY's Affidavit.

In the King's Bench.

The KING } On an Information for
against } publishing *The Essay*
John Wilkes Esq; } on *Woman*.

GEORGE KEARSLY, of Ludgate street, London, bookseller, maketh oath, and saith, that all the letters from John Wilkes, Esq; the defendant, directed to the deponent, and which were produced at the trial of the cause, were taken from out of this deponent's bureau in his dwelling-house, and from off his files, by virtue of a general warrant from one of his majesty's secretaries of state, for apprehending and seizing the authors, printers and publishers of a seditious and treasonable paper, entitled, *The North Britain*. No. 45 together with those papers; and thereby, and not otherwise carried to his majesty's secretaries of state as the warrant directed; and

the

the deponent verily believes was accordingly obeyed.

GEO. KEARSLY.

Sworn in court the 16th

Day of June, 1768.

By the court.

The like affidavit was made at the same time in the cause of *The North Briton*, No. 45.

At the assizes at Hertford three criminals were capitally convicted; Abingdon was a maiden affize.

Great riots have lately happened at Boston in Lincolnshire, but were soon quelled.

Storms have been felt in many parts of England, &c. and some persons have lost lives by lightning.

The following most melancholy accident happened lately at Howgill, near Wigton, in Cumberland:—One George Cape, attending a lime-kiln, having occasion to step upon the top of it, the lime-stones gave way, and he was let in above his waist, in such a manner, that though he had an iron crow in his hand, he could render himself no assistance: Soon after, several people attempted to release him; but the more they endeavoured to raise him; the stones acting as wedges, he became the faster, inasmuch that he was obliged to remain in that deplorable situation, growing every moment more sensible of his approaching dissolution, while numbers were crowding round him. At last he asked for a little water, which being brought, he drank it, when immediately his mouth contracted, and he soon after expired. The next day no remains were to be found but his skull.

A gentleman at Aberdeen has found out the following method of making yeast:—He took a green oak, seven feet long, and about two inches diameter at the root; after stripping off the bark, he caused it to be twisted till the fibres separated like threads: he then coiled it up, put it into a vessel, pouring in as much fresh yeast as covered it, and left it to soak for two days: He then took it out, and hung it up in an airy garret to dry for about three months; after which he took it down, put it into a covered vessel, and poured in a few pints of wort, lukewarm; in eight hours the wort began to ferment, and in sixteen hours thereafter he found the vessel full of fine fresh barm fit for immediate use. The coil must be hung up again to dry, after using it as above, and it will retain its virtue many years.

Writs were issued on June 21, for the election of a new parliament in Ireland.

The meeting of the Irish parliament is prorogued to Sept. 6.

We hear from Connecticut in New-England, that they have lately found out in the woods the true sarsaparilla root. A barrel-full of that efficacious root, about thirty pounds weight, has been just sent to the

society of arts and sciences in consequence of premiums offered by that society, and advertised in the public papers.

There has been lately sent over from Quebec some curious specimens of white iron ore discovered in that country. This kind of mineral very much attracts the attention of the curious, as iron ore is very seldom, or ever, found of that colour.

A congress with 1200 Indians, at Fort Pitt, is satisfactorily concluded by Col. Croghan, by which the late murders committed in Pennsylvania are buried, and the chain of peace brightened between them and our colonies.

Charles Town, South-Carolina, May 31. From Waxaws, about twelve miles from the Catawba settlement, we have the following account. On Sunday May 1st, the Catawba Indians had notice that a party of the Shawanese who have been long their enemies, had been seen near their town, on which they immediately raised a party to go out against the enemy, with whom they came up next morning, and found them to be seven in number, and all asleep; the Catawbaws immediately fired, and killed three on the spot, and took three prisoners; one escaped wounded, but has since been found dead in the woods. Among the prisoners is the Indian who killed King Haggler; they were all delivered to the families who have had their relations killed by the Shawanese, who put them to death in the inhuman barbarous manner, common to the Indian nations. One of the prisoners was very young, and pleaded hard for his life, begging them to consider his tender age, assuring them he was brought up by his brother against his own inclinations, and that he had never killed or hurt any body; but nothing could prevail.

Extract of a Letter from Boston, (New-England) dated June 20.

“A few days ago a *Shalopladen* with wine arrived in this port; it was never properly entered at the custom-house, but as usual a tide-waiter went on board. The captain in vain tampered with the tide-waiter to betray his trust; he therefore had recourse to violent methods, and forcing the tide-waiter into the cabin, locked him up. In the mean time he unloaded the *shalop* without opposition. The captain over hearing himself in the exploit, died in a few hours. Afterwards, without any proper notice being given at the custom-house, oil was put on board. The vessel was therefore seized by Mr. Harrison the collector, and Mr. Holwell the comptroller, and for her better security, was put along side the *Ramney* man of war, lying in this harbour, till the affair could be determined by a court of Admiralty. But in the mean time a mob assembled, beat Mr. Harrison and his son, and Mr. Holwell, so that they narrowly escaped with their lives. Mr. Irwin, the inspector of exports and imports, was likewise assaulted and

and had his sword broke. But it did not end here; the mob seized a very fine pleasure boat of Mr. Harrison's, dragged it through the streets, and at last burnt it before Mr. Hancock's door. They likewise did considerable damage to the house of Mr. Williams, the inspector-general. In this situation, the commissioners and others belonging to the office, for their own security, went on board the man of war, and are, for the convenience of carrying on their business, going to Castle-William, a fortified place on a small island facing the town, till they are properly protected by a military force, which it is imagined will soon arrive from Halifax or New-York. The inhabitants have had several meetings, and the generality of them are determined to oppose the imposed duties. They have actually declared, that the commissioners shall never again come ashore. In short, we seem to be on the eve of a general insurrection; all owing to the turbulent spirit of popularity in some principal men in the town, who lead on the implicit mob bawling *liberty*, who at the same time cannot see that they are forming their own *fetters*. What approbation these proceedings will meet with on your side the water, I am at a loss to say; but unless something be speedily done to enforce law, universal anarchy and confusion must ensue."

Governor Rogers, of Michillimackinac is brought to New York in Irons. He was going to betray his government, to murder the officers, and give up the fortress of Detroit to the French.

One of the Paris news-papers gives an account of an extraordinary cure, effected by the gall of a barbel, in a case of blindness, in substance as follows: A journeyman watchmaker named Censier, having heard that the gall of a barbel was the remedy which Tobias employed to cure his father's blindness, resolved to try its effects on the widow Germain his mother in law, whose eyes had for six months been afflicted with ulcers, and covered with a film, which rendered her totally blind: Censier having obtained the gall of that fish, squeezed the liquor out of it into a vial, and in the evening he rubbed it with the end of a feather into his mother's eyes. It gave her great pain for about half an hour, which abated by degrees, and her eyes watered very much: next morning she could not open them, the water, as it were, glued her eyes up; he bathed them with pure water, and she began to see with the eye which had received the most liquor. He used the gall again in the evening: the inflammation dispersed, the white of her eyes became red, their colour returned by degrees, and her sight became strong. He repeated it a third time, with all the desired success. In short, she recovered her sight without any other remedy. The widow Germain is in her fifty-third year. She had been pronounced blind by the

surgeons of the Hotel Dieu; and her blindness and cure have been attested by order of the lieutenant general of police; she sees stronger and clearer now than before the accident. The gall of the barbel has since been put on the eyes of a dog and a cat; they appeared immediately to feel acute pain, and their eyes were inflamed for three days; but afterwards returned to their natural state. *Bibliothèque des sciences.*

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

MAY 5. Capt. Murray was married to Miss Remnant—Wm. Senior, Esq; to Miss Walter—6. Mr. Bell, to Miss Hagen—23. Rt. hon. Earl Gower, to Lady Susanna Stuart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway—George Canning, Esq; to Miss Costello—30. Anthony Fountain-Eyre, Esq; to Miss Susanna Prescott—Rev. Dr. Parker, to Miss Whitwell—Edward Gyllart, Esq; to Miss Prince.

April 27. Lady Langham, was delivered of a daughter—May 3. Hon. Mrs. Venables Vernon, of a daughter—Countess of Donegal of a daughter—Countess of Thanet of a daughter—Mrs. Franks of Mark-Lane, of a daughter—13. Lady Grosvenor of a son—14. Mrs. Coulton, of Berkley-street, of a daughter—16. Countess of Barrymore of a daughter—28. Lady Hinchinbroke of a daughter—27. Lady Harriet Conyers of a daughter—Mrs. Naylor, of New Bondstreet, of a son.

June 2. Powell Snell, junr. Esq; was married to Miss Phillips, a 2,000l. fortune—13. Hon. Mr. Hampden-Trevor, to Miss Greeme, only daughter of Major-Gen. Greeme—21. Wm. White, Esq; to Miss Hopkins—22. Rev. Dr. Horne, to Miss Burton—Wm. Bowles, Esq; to Miss Nightingall—John Newman, Esq; to Miss Jeken—Sam. Gibbs, Esq; to Mrs. Martin—Commissioner Rogers, of Plymouth, to Mrs. Durrell—Wm. Heathcote, Esq; eldest son of Sir Thomas, of Hursley, bart. to Miss Thorpe—

June 5. Lady of hon. Charles Yorke, was delivered of a son and heir—21. Countess of Dalhousie, of a daughter—24. Dutchess of Portland, of a son.

Lately married. Richard Hopkins, Esq; to Miss York—John Keere, Esq; to Miss Wilmott—Daniel Crofts, Esq; to Miss Hunt.

July 5. Sir Thomas Champneys, bart. was married to Miss Cox daughter of Richard Cox, Esq;—John Kenrick Esq; a stamp commissioner, to Miss Gyfford—11. Sir John Palmer, bart. to Miss Gough, daughter of Sir. Harry Gough—14. Earl of Cornwallis, to Miss Jones.

Lately. John Simpson, of Newcastle, Esq; to Lady Anne Lyon—Francis Tweedel, Esq; to Miss Westgarth—Earl of Charlemount, to Miss Hickman—Earl of Abingdon, to Miss

Miss Warren, daughter of the late adm. Sir Peter Warren—Wm. Sherlock, Esq; to Miss Pakenham, sister of Lord Longford—Wm. Mabbott, Esq; to Miss Frances Courthorpe—George Glyn, Esq; son of Sir Richard, to Miss Lewis.

July 2. Mrs. Cave, of Newman-street, was delivered of a daughter—20. Countess of Darnley of a daughter.

DEATHS.

APRIL 25. Vanitart Hudson, Esq;—26. Deputy John Wallington, of Crip-plegate ward—John Gitton, Esq; a judge, in Barbadoes—26. Rt. hon. countess of Ross—28. Hon. Miss Verney, daughter of Lord Willoughby de Broke—

May 2. George Tompkins, of Herefordshire, Esq;—John Timbrill, of Worcester-shire, Esq;—5. Henry Davenant, of Dulwich, Esq;—7. Justice Balak, of the Strand—9. Bonnel Thornton, Esq; well known by his ingenious poetical and other productions—18. John Delme, Esq;—20. Rt. hon. Lady Cadogan—21. Lady of Sir Harry St. John, bart.—23. Christopher Best, of St. James's-street, Esq;—29. Rev. Dr. Jabez Earle, an eminent dissenting minister.

In April and May. Lady Mary Rooker, of Thames Ditton—Christopher Scandrett, Hamlet Fair-child, John Maynard, Esq; and Mr. Hugh Perry, all of Barbadoes—Lady Margaret Ingham, daughter of the late Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon—Paul du Casse, of Soho, Esq;—Rear admiral Wm. Gordon—John Ashburnham, Esq; son of the bishop of Chichester—Hon. Lieut. Gen. James Stewart, col. of the 7th. reg. of foot and son of James, late earl of Galloway—Lord George Beauchamp, lieut. gen. col. of the 13th. reg. of foot, and member for Windsor—John Bristowe, of the Grove, bucks, Esq;—Mrs. Elizabeth Whitehead, of Hampstead aged ninety-two, who never enjoyed a single day of health—Rev. Dr. Stedman, prebendary of Canterbury, &c. &c.—Robert Harrison, Esq; secretary to the late bishop Hough—Robert Baynton, Esq; a West-India merchant—Robert Blackshaw, of Camberwell, Esq;—Mr. John Greene, a dissenting minister—Mr. Hart, a learned dissenting minister—Rev. Dr. Bland, the oldest prebendary of Durham, &c.—Rt. hon. Earl of Dalkeith, infant son of the duke of Buccleugh—Lady of the hon. Charles Howard, of Greystock, Esq;—Samuel Leightonhouse, of Bedford-row, Esq;—Mr. Richard Pearson, printer at Birmingham.

June 5. George Cook, Esq; member for Middlesex, paymaster of the forces, &c.—Mr. Blazden, of Snow-hill, an eminent surgeon—8. Andrew Millar, Esq; late a very eminent bookseller—10. Burton Langley, of Bloom-sbury, Esq;—11. Benjamin Denton, of Ma-

ryland-point, Esq;—Rt. hon. Lady Bathurst—14. James Short, M. A. F. R. S.—Hon. Thomas Arundel, uncle of Lord Arundel of Wardour—Her grace, Elizabeth, dutchess dowager of Dorset—21. Miss Lamb, daughter of Sir Matthew Lamb, bart.—22. Philip Henry Cluffe, Esq; an old officer in the army—Jacob Peirceval, Esq; barrister at law—26. Thomas Ford, Esq; deputy clerk of arraigns of the city of London—29. Rt. hon. Harry, earl of Sramford.

In June. George Heathcote, Esq; formerly alderman, and lord mayor of London, and a patriotic member for that city—Major Matthews son of the late admiral—James Regneir, of Vaux-hall, Esq;—John Pickering, Esq; formerly lieut. gov. of Tortola—Daniel Fenwick, of Berks, Esq;—Hon. John Cornwallis, uncle of the earl—Wm. Janßen, Esq; brother of the chamberlain—Richard Ashby, Esq; timber-merchant—Mrs. Styleman, daughter of Sir Nicholas L'Estrange, bart. and the last of that family—Rev. Mr. Sam. Fancourt, a dissenting minister—James Dubourdieu, Esq; and old officer in the army—Joseph Lowndes, of the Isle of Wight, Esq;—Miss Charlotte Lowth, daughter of the bishop of Oxford—Charles Pratley, of Chancery-lane, Esq;—Hon. Robert Lane, only son of Lord Bingley—Philip Osterley, of Yorkshire, Esq;—On June 29. William Cartwright, of Aynhoe, in Northamptonshire, Esq;—John Payce, of Chester, Esq;—Tho. Piggot of Charlow, Berks, Esq;—Meredith Jones, Esq; late a Turkey merchant—Rev. Mr. Doughy, minister of St. James, Clerkenwell.

July 4. Rev. Mr. Moore, rector of St. Bartholomew the Great, &c.—11. Master Edward Harley, only son of the lord mayor—18. Mrs. Nash, wife of the alderman.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May, 17. In the night between the 5th and 6th instant, a fire broke out in the Jews quarter, which destroyed upwards of 150 houses.

Riga, June 27. The day before yesterday, about two in the afternoon, a fire broke out in this city and continued till ten at night, at which time 370 houses were reduced to ashes. Combustible materials were found in several parts of the town, which give us reason to fear, that this melancholy event was not accidental.

Warsaw, June 8. Yesterday advice was brought here, that Col. Weisman, after defeating Count Potocki, pursued him into Moldavia, pretty far within the Turkish territories; that the Basha of the fortresses in the neighbourhood sent him word, that he acted contrary to the treaties with Russia, by entering with an armed force into any of the provinces of the Ottoman empire; adding,

C c c

that

that the port had already been informed of it, and that he now cautioned him not to advance any farther, otherwise he would draw it's troops upon him. The colonel, in his dispatches to prince Repnin, excuses himself by his ignorance in regard to the limits; but it is feared this mistake may be attended with serious consequences, inasmuch as Count Potocki was permitted by the Turks to pass into Moldavia without any obstruction, by means whereof he had joined the confederates at Bar, and since obtained a very considerable advantage over General Apraxin. (See p. 330, 331.)

Warsaw, June 18. The day before yesterday advice was brought here that the Russians had beaten the confederates of Great Poland, under the command of the Siewr Raydzinski, and in number about 3000, part of which had escaped into Silesia; and that on this occasion the town of Pisdry was reduced to ashes.

The king has sent to each of the senators, an *Universalia* for the holding of the approaching dyet, and others are actually dispatching to all the Palatinates, that in their dyetines are to elect deputies to that assembly.

On the 10th of this month the treasury gave public notice, that a pardon will be granted to the marshal of the confederacy of Great Poland, and all his partisans, provided they surrender in three weeks, and make submission for their fault.

Warsaw, July 2. At Bar, 1163 men were made prisoners; and forty-seven cannon were found, besides five colours, and a quantity of ammunition and provisions. (See p. 331.)

After this check, the Generals Krasinski and Potocki retired to Mohilow, and formed a new confederacy at Possorowo, a small town in the palatinate of Bielsk; whereupon General Apraxin sent a body of troops thither. The confederates, who at first offered to capitulate, defended themselves some time, but at last surrendered at discretion. They amounted to three hundred.

Dantzic, July 6. Yesterday advice was brought that the Russians have not only possessed themselves of the town of Brzedeyczow, and the Cloyster of Kloosterbourg, in the latter of which were 1500 of the confederates under the command of Young Pulawsky, who all surrendered at discretion; but that they have also taken the town of Bar by assault. But for the intercession too of the king, the city of Cracow would by this have been reduced to ashes.

Vienna, June 21. Letters from Trieste inform us of the deplorable and cruel end of the Abbe Winckelman, who had acquired very great reputation by his various researches into the Grecian and Roman antiquities. Having passed some time in our city, where

he met with a most honourable reception by all persons of distinction, he had set out from hence loaded with favours by our most august sovereign. The Empress Queen had given him, among other presents, three medals of gold having the impression of the late emperor Francis, of her imperial and royal majesty, and of the reigning emperor. When arrived at Trieste, he unfortunately could not meet a ship to return to Rome, where he had fixed his residence, he was therefore obliged to stay some days at an inn where another passenger lodged, who insinuated himself into the good graces of the Abbe by his polite behaviour, and gained his friendship. One morning, at 10 o'clock, coming into the Abbe's chamber, he requested him to shew him the three medals above-mentioned. When Mr. Winckelman was employed in opening the box in which they were deposited, the perfidious villain threw a cord with a running knot round his neck; but the knot stopping at the chin, the assassin gave him seven flabs with a knife. The buffle which this occasioned, drew thither a valet de chambre, whom the murderer seized by the throat, and threw him with such violence against the ground that he lost his senses; he then made his escape. Mr. Winckelman died the same evening, having first made his will, and appointed Cardinal Albani his executor. Before he expired, he desired some persons present to convey, by some means, his sentiments of respect and gratitude to the empress queen, the prince de Caunitz, and some other noblemen. [The murderer has since been apprehended on the borders of Carniola, is confined at Trieste, and is a native of Tuscany.]

Berlin, June 13. We hear from Landseerg on the Warthe, that a great fire happened there the 31st ult. which in three hours consumed 255 buildings, including stables and barns; that a church was likewise burnt down; that eight persons were lost in the flames; and that several more have died of the hurts they received.

Hanover, June 14. The king of Denmark seems to be greatly pleased in this city, so attentive are the ministers and generals to render his stay as agreeable as possible. This monarch set out yesterday for Pyrmont. (See p. 331.) [His majesty has since visited the Hague, Amsterdam, and other places of the United Provinces, under the title of prince of Travendahl, and every possible honour has been shewn him.]

Hamburgh, June 17. By the treaty lately concluded between this city and the two courts of Holstein, this city is acknowledged to be an imperial and free city; and has also acquired several prerogatives relating to its territory, as well as to navigation and commerce.

Corte, June 4. The French invasion of this

this island is now no longer doubtful. At the opening of the General Consulta for this year, our magnanimous chief Paoli made a noble harangue; in which he recapitulated the proceedings in the last General Consulta, when a treaty of accommodation, by the interposition of France, was agitated. He spoke with uncommon spirit, yet with a proper temper. He clearly shewed that the French, after amusing our nation with fair pretences, had in the end proved intirely deceitful. And they being now to come against us with hostile intentions, his excellency moved to the people to resolve upon such measures as they should judge proper for so trying an occasion.

It is unnecessary to describe the feelings of the nation in consequence of this animating harangue. It is sufficient to say, that we are all ready to sacrifice ourselves for LIBERTY and INDEPENDENCY. And if France does not send a very great force against us, she will meet with more resistance than she probably expects*. If indeed that great nation shall exert all her power to crush our little state, and no other nation shall give us any support, we must fall a sacrifice to tyranny.

There are many among us who imagine that Great Britain is not inattentive to the operations of the French: And as we understand that there is a generous spirit for our cause in the people of England, we are not without hopes of assistance from that quarter.

Leghorn, June 25. They write from Corsica, that General Paoli, being resolved to push on the war vigorously, visited constantly all his advanced posts; that his guard was composed of a thousand volunteers; that the students of the university of Corte had joined and formed a corps, which was to hold itself in readiness to march wherever there should be most danger; and that the district of Centuri had offered to arm the youth of that country for the defence of the common cause. These advices add, that frequent desertions began to reign among the French troops, and that the Corsican officers in the pay of his most christian majesty, had resolved to quit the service, rather than fight against their countrymen. (See p. 331.)

Genoa, June 4. The following are the articles agreed on between France and the republic, touching the cession of Corsica.

I. The Republic of Genoa cedes the kingdom of Corsica, together with its fortresses, to France, the latter paying in money for the artillery and warlike stores, according to a valuation which shall be made of them.—II. The sovereignty of that island shall always remain vested in the republic.—III. Every person shall be preserved in his effects, on proving the right he has to them.—IV. The Corsicans shall be deemed subjects of France, so long as the latter continues in pos-

session of that isle.—V. France shall be obliged to maintain there sixteen battalions.—VI. France shall guaranty the Genoese commerce against the Corsican and Barbary cruisers.—VII. In case the Republic should be desirous of resuming again the possession of that kingdom, it shall repay to France all the charges that crown shall have been at by that time, for which purpose an exact account shall be kept of all the latter have advanced, and likewise of the revenues it shall have collected.—VIII. The king shall bestow in property on the Republic, the sovereignty of the isle of Capraia.—This treaty contains besides three secret articles.

Rome, July 2. The government has augmented the troops which do duty on the borders of the Ecclesiastical State, and no stranger is to be admitted to pass, till he shall tell his name, and the cause that brings him thither. Cardinal Negroni is appointed to treat with the ministers of France, Spain, and Naples.

Lisbon, June 11. On the 9th instant, near half an hour past two o'clock in the afternoon, a very smart shock of an earthquake was felt in this city, which created such an alarm, that many people ran out of their houses into the streets; but it has done no damage.

Laval in France, May 25. On the 7th instant, about half after ten at night, at which time the sky was dark, the air warm and little wind, a luminous bear appeared on the north-west side of the town, with a tail very long, and a little bent, extending towards the north. The next morning, about six o'clock, the sun broke through the clouds, and shone with a heat equal to what is felt in the dog-days. About seven a storm was heard at a distance, and at eight it began to lighten. From eleven minutes after eight to twenty minutes the sky was as dark as it was at Paris when the eclipse happened the 1st of April, 164. It thundered, rained, and hailed; and though the hail was not so large here as in some other places, yet several head of cattle were killed by it. Many of the stones were as large as pullets eggs, and the produce of the country is destroyed.

Paris, June 21. By a fire which broke out lately in Champagne, at the village of Bis-seuil, one hundred and ninety five houses were destroyed; and only nine buildings are left standing. More than a dozen people lost their lives, and all the effects in the town were a prey to the flames, which likewise killed above two hundred head of cattle.

Paris, June 25. Last night, about ten o'clock, her most Christian Majesty departed this life. The king went immediately to Marly.

* The original is, *Trovvera in Corsica degli offeseu duri.*

B—NK—PTS.

JAMES Day, of Birmingham, carpenter.
Thomas Daily, of Shadwell, merchant.
Abraham Judah, of Chilwell-street, colourman.
Noah Mordecai, of George-street, merchant.
John Reife, of Philadelphia, merchant.
Robert Osborn, of Norwich, dealer in coals and corn.
Thomas Radenhurst, of Wallis, grocer.
George Burton, of Scarborough, mariner.
James Stanton, of Worcester, linen draper.
Robert Smith, of Hounditch, haberdasher.
Thomas Kenderdine, of Covent garden, laceman.
John Chapman, of Bowlane, dealer.
Robert Broadbelt, of Holles street, haberdasher and coal merchant.
John Dunbabin, and **John** Latham, of Liverpool, clay-potters.
Henry Forster, of Gateshead, boat builder.
Nat. Cove, of Tokenhouse-yard, packer and presser.
Richard Phillips, of Camden, Gloucestershire, flax-dresser.
Mary Pope, of Ormskirk, milliner.
Charles Farquharson, of Cloak-lane, sailor.
Abraham North, jun. of Ware, maltster.
George England, of North-Perrot, Somersetshire, rope-maker.
Joseph Turner, of Manchester, chapman.
Samuel Gigney, of Willingale Doe, Essex, shopkeeper.
Alice Brand, of St. Ives, milliner.
George Holder, of Exeter-street, wine and dry cooper.
Thomas Dover Hopkins, of London, merchant.
John Sheldrake, of Framlingham, brewer.
Solomon Jacobs, of Old Bethlem, merchant.
John Barrett, of Camomile street, packer.
Samuel Balla, of Yoxford in Suffolk, innholder.
Wm. Seares, of Warrington, tobaccoist.
James Harris, of Bath,aylor.
Margaret Barnacle, of Solihull, widow, baker.
Mary Reda, of St. Martin's in the Fields, milliner.
John Titterton, of St. George's, Southwark, taylor.
Benj. Crook, of Christ-church, dyer.
Thomas Sheriffe, of Bungay in Suffolk, merchant.
James Cassin, of Bristol, violinist.
William Startin and **Edward** Moody, of Birmingham, dealers and partners.
James Prest, of Coatham in Yorkshire, grocer.
Wm. Sprott, jun. of Leominster, cutler.
Aaron Levy, of St. Dunstan's-street, Canterbury, merchant.
James Boyes, of Chatham, woolen-draper.
James Duwick, of Hertingfordbury, linen-draper.
James Hooton, of Falmouth, linen-draper.
Edward Moody, of Birmingham, sailor.
Thomas Southall, of Leominster, mercer.
John Lloyd, of New Street, St. James's, upholsterer.
John Milligan, of Liverpool, brewer.
Rebecca Knight, of Wapping, ship-chandler.
Richard Anderson, of London, merchant.
Samuel Jebb, of Howard-street, wine-merchant.
John Scott, of St. Giles in the Fields, linen draper.
Wm. Spoor, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, innkeeper, glazier, and painter.
Peter Poe, jun. of London, merchant.
Samuel Corrall, of West-Smithfield, hosier.
James Murray, of Hammer-smith, merchant.
John Gilbert, of Exeter, serge-maker.
William Edwards, of Abergavenny, shopkeeper.
James Coby, of St. Mary le Quern, otherwise Vedast Foster, engraver.
John Bennett, of Hounditch, woolcomber.
Sam. Coombes, of Brick-lane, Spitalfields, carpenter.
Wm. Fowler, of Leadenhall street, houer.
Joseph Lover, of Andover, innkeeper.
Jonathan Parkin, of Oughtybridge-hall, Yorkshire, cornsaler.
John Partridge, of St. Mary le-Bonne, carpenter.
Francis March, of Lawrence Poultney-lane, merchant.
Thomas Crispe, of Three King-court, merchant.
Philip Levy, of Hounditch, dealer in watches.
Wm. Ogilvie, of Westminster, scrivener.
Tho. Yorke, of Hounditch, hardware cutler.
Henry Gaskell, of Hindie, in Lancashire, linen manufacturer.
Thomas Hayward, of St. Mary, Lambeth, hosier.
Thomas Elliott, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dealer in flax.

William Hambleton, of Leek in Staffordshire, silk throwster.
Tho. Jones, of Cholftry in Leominster, Herefordshire, dealer.
Henry Poppel, of Islington, broker and merchant.
Daniel Torr, of Bristol, taylor.
Isaac Israel, of Old Bethlem, merchant.
John Evans, of St. James's, coal-merchant.
Tho. Capes, of the Tower, merchant.
Henry Rider, of Hertford, shopkeeper.
Jacob Willon, and **Isaac** Feil, of Paternoster-row, bookellers and partners.
William Taylor, of Worcester, innholder.
Bile Norton, of Shadwell, maltster, and corn-chandler.
Sam. Samuel, of Spitalfields, merchant.
Richard Shelleys, of the Strand, jeweller, toyman, and hardwareman.
John Sherwin, of Westmeon, Hants, innholder.
John Tongue, of London wall, merchant.
Charles Darke, of Kensington, dealer.
John Fox, sen. of Dedham, apothecary and druggist.
William Challenor, of Hollis-street, St. Clement Danes.
William Killick, of Dartford, dealer.
John Samuel Schutze, of Lawrence Poultney lane, merchant.
Daniel Stackhouse, of St. Mary le Bonne, mafon.
John Ibbetson, of Christ-Church, Surry, salt-petre-refiner.
Richard Creefe, of Newington Surry, carpenter.
Thomas Jones, of Long Acre, breeches maker, and glover.
John Corfar, of St. James's, Westminster, bricklayer.
Peter Boggursh, of Castle-street, St. Mary-le-Bonne, stable keeper and dealer in horses.
George Chastliff, of St. Neot's, carrier.
Robert Munday, of the Strand, taylor.
Thomas Syder, of Beccles, in Suffolk, dealer.
John Dorset Newman and **Samuel** Goldard, of Ransbury, flag manufacturers and partners.
Eliz. Flew, of Bridgend in Glamorganshire, grocer and linen draper.
Mary Douglas, of Fludyer street, Westminster, spinster.
Thomas Wright, of Old-Sleaford Lincolnshire, fell-monger.
Benj. Rookesby, of St. Clement Danes, jeweller.
Edw. Jennings, of Epping, linen draper.
John March, late of Spital-square, but now of the Old-Bailey, taylor.
Reginald Harriman, of Nicholas lane, London, grocer.
Henry Manning, of Minchin-Hampton, Gloucestershire, clothier.
George Truwhitt, of Redlion-street, carpenter.
James Angell, of Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn fields, blacksmith.
Mary Newton, of Exeter, milliner.
Wm. Clare, of London, dealer.
Thomas Jackson, of Dowgate-hill, coal-merchant.
Wm. Jarvis, of Stamford, haircloth weaver.
Wm. Toft, of Hide-street, Bloomsbury, brandy-merchant.
Pellegrin Grassin di Lazaro Gentilli, of Budge-row, merchant.
Nathan Levy, of Clerk's-court, bishopsgate street, watch maker.
John Rihiton, of St. Martin's in the fields, merchant.
Geo. Spence, of St. Mary-Axe, merchant.
Joseph Bull, of Princes street, South wark, cabinet-maker.
John Wiley, sen. and **John** Wiley, jun. of Low-Layton, builders and partners.
John Fraff, of St. James's, embroiderer.
Henry Wankford, of Rickmerfiorer in Hertfordshire, dealer.
Wm. Richmond, and **Henry** Roydhouse, of Pancras, carpenters and partners.
John Kinton, of Bromigrove, scrivener.
John Uffindell, of Epping, innholder.
John James Schlanffer and **Abraham** Perret, of London, merchants and partners.
James Johnson, of Market Harborough, grocer.
Isaac Moses and **Hiam** Moses, of Bristol, dealers and partners.
Richard Devonshire, of Pryors-Mansion in Warwickshire, linen draper.
John Smith, of Stepney, dealer.
Thomas Blockley, jun. of Rotherhithe, locksmith and tiremith.

An IMPARTIAL REVIEW of NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

ELOGY on Prince Henry of Prussia—Composed by his Majesty the King of Prussia and Read by his Order in an extraordinary Assembly of the Academy of sciences at Berlin, 8vo. 48 pages English, and 32 French. Elmly

Prince Henry of Prussia was nephew to his Prussian majesty, and universally looked upon as a youth of extraordinary abilities—His royal uncle was particularly fond of him, and we flatter ourselves that an extract from this public emanation of that hero's regret will be highly acceptable to our readers.

"If affliction is allowable to a man of understanding; it is without doubt when he shares in common with his country, and a numerous people, the anguish of an irreparable loss. So far is it from being the object of philosophy to stifle the feelings of nature; her duty is only to controul and moderate the irregularities of the passions: In fortifying the heart of the sage with resolution sufficient to support misfortune with magnanimity; she would condemn him, if in a torpid stupidity he could view the losses and the disasters of his fellow-citizens, with eyes of insensibility. Should I then be allowed to remain alone unmoved at that melancholy event, which troubles the serenity of your days; at the view of that mournful spectacle with which you have been just struck; at this triumph of death, who raises trophies to himself with our spoils; and draws a self-applause from immolating to his power our most illustrious heads? No, Sirs, my silence would be criminal: I ought to be permitted to mix my voice with that of so many virtuous citizens, who deplore the destiny of a young prince, whom the Gods have only shewn to the earth. On whatever side I turn my view, dejected brows, mournful countenances, every character of affliction; streams of tears which flow from every eye; are the only objects I perceive; sighs and accents of regret interrupted by the painful respirations of convulsive sorrow; are the only sounds I hear. Circumstances like these awaken in my mind the idea of the royal family all dissolved in tears, reclining, but alas! in vain; the amiable prince, whom it has lost for ever.

The high birth, by which prince Henry, was so nearly connected to the throne, was not the cause of so universal an affliction; greatness, eminence, power, inspire only fear, a forced submission, a homage as vain as the idol which receives it: Let but the idol fall, respect is no more, and malignity breaks it into shatters. No, Sirs, it was not the work of fortune, which we esteemed in Prince Henry, but the work of nature, the endowments of the mind, the qualities of the heart, the merits of the man: Had he

possessed a soul but of common stamp, some perhaps from decency might have lavished upon him, the cold marks of a sorrow, to which the publick indifference would have given the lie, elaborate panegyrics to be heard only with disgust; frivolous indications of concern, incapable of imposing on the most stupid; and his name would have been condemned to eternal oblivion.

Alas! How different is our situation from this! Had he been but a private man, Prince Henry would have gained the hearts of every one who had approached him. Who indeed could have withstood the affability of his air, his easiness of access, the gentleness of his manners, which never left him, the tenderness and sympathy of his heart, that genius so noble and so elevated, that maturity of understanding at the age of our greatest irregularities, that passion for the sciences and for virtue in the heat of youth, when most men obey only the instincts of pleasure and of folly, in short that admirable assemblage of talents and of virtues, which are so rarely found in private life, more rarely still among persons of exalted birth, as the number of such is less considerable?

Is there in this assembly, a mind so ill-disposed, so satirical, a censor so hard hearted, so void of all pity, that shall dare to deride the respectable subject of our just affliction, and find fault with our present attempt to draw the eulogy of a minor, who has passed away with rapidity, and who has left no trace of his existence? No, Sirs, I have too high an idea of the character of this nation to suspect, that it would be possible to find in it men of a ferocity to be derived only from a want of all feeling, and inhuman only from a spirit of contradiction: The loss we have sustained may be unknown, but it cannot be known without the most tender emotions. Should any of these disdainful censurers exist elsewhere, what more easy, what more copious than our reply?

Do they imagine that a whole people is deceived, when on the death of a young prince, they manifest every mark of the deepest affliction? Do they imagine that the favour of the public is to be gained, that a whole people is to be affected with a kind of enthusiasm without merit? Do they think that mankind, so little disposed to bestow their suffrage of approbation, confer it without any difficulty unless extorted by virtue! Let it be agreed then, that this youth, who has left no trace of his existence, merited our sorrows, as well by what we hoped from him, as on account of the few princes that remained to us to lose: Let us vindicate the tears of the royal family, the lamentations of every true citizen attached to the government, and the consternation

nation of the publick on the information of so important a loss."—Such is the introduction to this elegy, the subsequent part of which enumerates the virtues as well as the accomplishments of the prince and is upon the whole a lively image of the estimation in which he was held by the illustrious author.

II. *Things as they are*, 1s. 4^{to}. Bingley.

This like the generality of the political pieces which have lately issued from the same press is an impudent compound of fediton and stupidity—but the author shall speak for himself, and here gentle reader is his description of the late unhappy accident in Saint-George's-fields.

"But, alas!—The measure yields
Sad prospect in St.-George's-Fields—
Where multitudes had been to see
The place that could hold liberty!
And being there the tenth of May,
In frisky mood they went to play;
Some play'd at *this* thing, some at *that*,
Some went to play at ball and bat;
Some tosa'd-up for tarts and pies,
While others propagated lies;
Some went to whim and odd vagary,
Some gamblers took-in th' unwary:
While frisky at their fun and play—
Behold!—The guards in dread array!
In accent northern—to depart—
Or, have a bay'net at the heart!
Then G*****M read the proclamation—

Each to depart to his own station:
Without being there, we may aver it,
That not one man with ears could hear it:
Be that as't may—we'll go no further—
No orders sure were given to murder!
The multitude that were at play,
Had sure as good a right as they
To walk the fields, and breathe fresh air,
As any soldier that was there;
And there they had remained quiet,
If Scotchmen had not bred the riot;
Murray, MacLaurie, and MacClean,
Creatures despotic as the thane,
Their rank did quit, in 'vengeful mood,
And a young stripling close pursu'd,
(Who only was a looker-on,
A fav'rite boy!—An only son!)
Running for safety to a shed
Near his own home—was there shot dead!
E'er since, his mother, screaming, cries—
See!—Where my murder'd Billy lies!
Four or five more stone dead were shot,
And fifteen wound'd on the spot!
By this beginning to near home,
The wife may guess at what's to come;
May see despotic rankling malice,
Sow civil discord round the palace,
Alarming of the royal ear
With murder and with civil war;
So keep whole regiments under arms,
To save—our premises from harme."

III. *One Thousand seven Hundred and Sixty Eight; or, past 12 o'clock, and a Cloudy Morning*, 4to 1s. 6d. Bingley. Cantio I.

In news paper advertisements which mention the publication of this piece, Mr. Bingley tells us with great importance that a few copies only have been saved from the *wreck of ministerial power*—shrewdly intimating by this that it is a very smart attack upon the administration, and that unless the sons of liberty become immediate purchasers there will be no possibility of supplying them—notwithstanding this conscientious finesse of our patriotic bookseller we venture to declare that water gruel without salt cannot be more insipid or more harmless than this article at present under our consideration, and we cannot but express our astonishment at the *modesty* of a man who is continually exclaiming at the injustice of ministers, while he himself is so unceasingly industrious to entrap his inconsiderate countrymen into the most contemptible purchases.

IV. *A Letter to his Grace the Duke of Grafton on the present Situation of public Affairs*, 1s. 8vo. Almon.

This pamphlet is the production of some political empiric who wants to prescribe to the constitution of Great Britain in what he supposes its present very crazy situation—his medicine however is rather dangerous, and appears much more calculated to encrease the distemper than to remove it.

V. *Pietas Oxoniensis or a full and impartial Account of the Expulsion of six Students from Saint Edmund-hall, Oxford*, 1s. 8vo. Keith.

The author of this pamphlet condemns the expulsion of the six students who were expelled for being bred to mean mechanical professions, frequenting illicit conventicles, and being wholly illiterate—these he thinks were very inadequate reasons for the conduct of the university, and asserts that some of the students expelled, were so far from being illiterate that they underwent their academical examinations very reputably—in extract however from this piece cannot we fancy be very agreeable to our readers, as it is filled with quotations from various writers on polemical divinity who are seldom to be found in fashionable libraries.

VI. *A further Defence of Priestcraft, being a practical Improvement of the Shaver's Sermon on the Expulsion of six young Gentlemen from the University of Oxford for praying, reading, and expounding the Scriptures; occasioned by a Vindication of that pious Act by a Member of the University*, &c. 8vo. 6d. Keith

This performance is of the same stamp with the foregoing article; and the author modestly thinks that as the apostles were men of the meanest trades and wholly illiterate, there could be no just reason for expelling the six students either on account of their humble situations or their imputed illiteracy.

VII. *A short Examination into the Conduct of Lord M—d through the Affair of Mr. Wilkes, 8vo. 6d. Steare.*

A very dull panegyric on the conduct of the great judge whose conduct is the object of our authors examination.

VIII. *The Court of Star Chamber or Seat of Oppression, 8vo. 6d. Steare.*

As many persons in these times of political dissension talk very much about the star chamber without knowing any thing in reality of that court, we give the following little sketch of it from the author of the present article, as the most useful passage we can take from his performance.

In the time of King Henry VII. when the law of will was to be the law absolute, and to which it was expected that the subjects should pay passive obedience, but who being extremely unwilling to submit to that galling yoke, in order to compel them to a submission thereto, a court was erected, called the Court of Star Chamber, composed of the lord treasurer, lord privy-seal, and lords of the king's council, and the two chief justices as their assistants; which court had an extra authority, beyond other of the king's courts, to imprison and punish such person or persons as the judges thereof should, in their opinions or inclinations, esteem and look upon as guilty of misdemeanors or other breaches of the peace, or infringements upon (what they termed) royal prerogative, and to inflict such punishments upon such like offenders discretionally, and in such manner as to them should seem meet; and that the sentences which they should pronounce, should operate in the same manner against such offenders, as if they had been convicted by a jury. This court took its name from the room it was held in, the ceiling of which being decorated with gilded stars, and which ornaments, I believe, still remain to put us in mind, and as a monument of its infamy. This court of inquisition intimidated the subject from complaining of the oppressions of government, in hopes of relief, either by verbal remonstrances, the pen or the press; and if any thing was heard or seen offensive to the ministry, the delinquent was dragged to the bar, and the inquisitors inflicted such punishment upon him, as their vengeance prompted them to. If a minister did but look sour, these fools and sycophants in office satiated their vengeance. The lamentations of the people were unnoticed. Tyranny and oppression forded it through the streets, and the law of the land lay bleeding in her wounds. This court existed thro' several reigns and was much esteemed by our ministers in our good Queen Bess's days, when the liberty of the press was grossly attacked; and whoever spoke or wrote what might be construed into disaffection, either towards her or the ministry, was deemed guilty of felony. But, at length, an uninterrupted series of severities, instead of

inspiring the people to misery, and making it familiar to them, taking a different effect upon the English constitution, made it desperate. The law of the land raised her wounded head, and never rested 'till the statute for erecting this iniquitous seat of injustice was repealed, and the court dissolved; which was done about the 11th year of the reign of King Charles I. and the subjects restored to their liberties and privileges."

IX. *The true Sentiments of America contained in a Collection of Letters sent from the House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts Bay to several Persons of high Rank in this Kingdom, &c. 158 pages, 8vo. Almon.*

This is a work very proper to be read by all who would form a just opinion of the differences at present so unhappily subsisting between Great Britain and her colonies, particularly between her and the province in the title page.

X. *Hortus Kewensis. Siftens herbas exoticas indigenasque rariore in area Botanica Hortum Augustissimæ principis Cambriæ dotissimæ apud Kew, in comitatu Surreyano, culcas; methodo florali nova dispositas auctore Johanne Hill medicinæ doctore. Baldwin.*

This book besides an index contains 458 pages, in large octavo, and it must be owned that the author's *Tabula Systematis* is not only new but very ingenious—Dr. Hill's abilities however in botany are extremely well known, and we are therefore satisfied his name will be sufficient to excite the curiosity of every adept in so useful a part of natural history.

XI. *An Essay on Diseases incidental to Europeans in hot Climates, with the Method of preventing their fatal Consequences, by James Lind, Physician to His Majesty's Hospital at Hallar near Portsmouth, and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh.—To which is added, An Appendix concerning Intermitent Fever.—To the whole is annexed, A simple and easy Way to render Salt Water fresh and to prevent a Scarcity of Provisions in long Voyages at Sea. 348 pages large 8vo. Becket.*

This is one of those few performances which we read with particular pleasure, because it is particularly calculated to promote the welfare of society.—On account of its excellence in every part we are absolutely at loss from which to make an extract.—However as the diseases which are common in some of our own climates may possibly be more necessary for the knowledge of an English reader, than diseases of more indifferent regions, we shall give some passages of our author which appear of immediate utility to the subjects of this kingdom.

"Since the extensive country of Canada has been in the possession of the English, our troops and settlers there have been remarkably healthy, if we except the great mortality occasioned by the scurvy, in the winter of the year 1759.

A surgeon, who practised long in different places of that country, and especially at Quebec, informs me, that true pleurisies, and other inflammatory disorders, were the genuine produce of the cold air of that climate: but that low, bilious, and intermittent fevers were scarcely ever known there.

The surprisingly healthy state of the ships companies who annually visit the banks of Newfoundland, and the long-continued health enjoyed by those who pass the winter at Halifax, are proofs that an intense degree of cold, properly guarded against, produces but few diseases, and scarcely ever the fevers which are the subject of this treatise. It is a constant observation, that the men belonging to the Newfoundland fleet return every autumn to England, with much more robust constitutions than when they left it.

The climate of New England is similar to that of Great Britain. But travelling to the southward, in Maryland or Virginia, where the heats are greater, and the soil more moist, especially on lands not cleared, we find agues, fevers and fluxes very distressing to strangers; though the natives in general are healthy and long-lived.

In the latitude of South Carolina, we find these diseases much more obstinate, acute, and violent. In that colony, during the growth of the rice, in the months of July and August, the fevers which attack strangers are very anomalous, not remitting or intermitting soon, but partaking much of the nature of those distempers which are so fatal to the newly arrived Europeans in West Indian climates. The same may be said of Georgia and East Florida, during those two months; but in West Florida, the diseases of strangers approach still nearer to those of our West Indian islands.

At Pensacola, where the soil is sandy, and quite barren, the English have suffered much by sickness: Some for want of vegetables, died of the scurvy; but a far greater part of fevers. The excessive heat of the weather has sometimes produced in this place a mortal sickness, similar to that which in the West-Indies goes under the name of the yellow fever: This, in the year 1763, proved very fatal to a regiment of soldiers sent from England, unseasoned to such climates, from the unfortunate circumstance of their being landed there in the height of the sickly season. This sickness raged chiefly in the fort, where the air in the soldiers barracks, which were sheltered from the sea breeze by the walls of the fort, was extremely sultry and unhealthy.

It is worthy of remark, that during the fatal rage of this fever at Pensacola, such as lived on board the ships in the harbour escaped it. Pensacola is however of late esteemed more healthy than Mobile, where intermitting fevers prevail in the months of July, August, and September. For which fevers,

both in this and our other American colonies, we shall in general observe, that the bark has been found a sovereign remedy, and ought to be administered on the first remission of the fever, as on its early administration will greatly depend the preservation of the patient's constitution."

XII. *Considerations on the first Prosecution of the Right Hon. Frederick Lord Baltimore.* 6d. 8vo. Bladon.

As the nobleman whose prosecution is here the subject of consideration, has lately engaged so particular a notice from the public, we suppose it will not be disagreeable to our readers if we give an extract from the Preliminary Reflections to this pamphlet, which, to do the author justice, in many points deserves the attention of every dispassionate enquirer.—"As none are condemned in this country by the laws unheard, neither should any one suffer for supposed offences without the liberty of open complaint; oppression here treads not with a silent foot; accusations cannot long be kept secret, and punishments are never concealed. Every test of enquiry may be used, and every tongue is at large to express the result of it.

Yet whilst we reflect with pleasure that all legal affairs are known publicly, we must not forget that what, in the free state of human nature, is the duty and office of all, become, in political societies, the province of a few. Let the people keep a watchful eye over the ministers of justice, but never take the execution of it into their own hands. They are but young children, who think, that truth is most easy to be known, and seek it but in the first impression of the senses. Dissimulation and hypocrisy afford so disguised a cover to the mind, that men should always be upon their guard against imposition. Facts, still-born facts, lie within the compass of but few to observe; and even facts themselves change as to their weight and consequence by the force of succeeding ones.

Experience too often gives place to the narration of others, and we lay ourselves open to deception, in proportion as we increase in credulity. The goodness of our own hearts subjects us to the arts of wickedness, for when we would not impose upon others, we believe that we are not ourselves imposed upon. This is the great advantage which designing men have over the innocent; they lay their plots in the dark recesses of their own minds, and fix the belief of them before they are known to the objects of their oppression.

Every just man reveres the open and unbiased discussion with which all matters of inquiry are prosecuted in our courts of justice; and every lover of good order should be ready to submit his own prejudices to the last determination of the law."



His Majesty **CHRISTIAN. VII.**
— KING of DENMARK. —

Born 2.^d Jan. 7. 1749.

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer* ;

For AUGUST, 1768.

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WITH

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Bank	India Stock	Sou. Sea. Stock	Old S.S. Ann.	New S.S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 p. C. confol.	3 1/2 per C. 1756	3 1/2 per C. 1758	4 per C. confol.	4 per C. 1763	In. Bond prem.	Long Ann.	Scip.	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Deal	Weather London.
10	165		88	88	90	90	96	91	101	101	22 0			14	E.	rain
11	165		88	88	90	89	95		101	101	20 0			14	S. E.	fine
12	164		88	88	90	89		91	101	101	22 0	26		14	E.	rain
13	Sunday													14	S. S. W.	rain
14	165			89	90	89	93	93	101	101	22 0			14	S. W.	rain
15	165			89	90	89	93		101	101	22 0			14	S. W.	rain
16	165			90	92	91	97		101	101	25 0	27		14	S. W.	rain
17	165			90	92	91			101	101	26 0	27		14	S. W.	rain
18	165			90	92	91	97		101	101	25 0	27		14	S. W.	fine
19	165			90	92	91	97		101	101	26 0	27		14	S. W.	fine
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22	165			90	92	91	97		101	101	26 0	27		14	S. W.	fine
23	165			90	92	91	97		101	101	26 0	27		14	S. W.	fine
24	165			90	92	91	97		101	101	26 0	27		14	S. W.	fine
25	165			90	92	91	97		101	101	26 0	27		14	S. W.	fine
26	165			90	92	91	97		101	101	26 0	27		14	S. W.	fine
27	Sunday													14	S. W.	fine
28	165		90		91	91	97		101	101	30 0			14	S. W.	fine
29	165		90		91	91	97		101	101	30 0			14	S. W.	fine
30	165				91	90	97		101	101	27 0	27		14	N. N. W.	fine
31	165				91	90	97		101	101	27 0	27		14	N. N. W.	fine
32	165				91	90	97		101	101	27 0	27		14	S. E.	fine
33	165				91	90	97		101	101	27 0	27		14	S. E.	fine
34	165				91	90	97		101	101	27 0	27		14	E.	fair
35	165				91	90	97		101	101	27 0	27		14	S. E.	rain
36	Sunday													14	S. E.	rain
37	166				91	91	97		101	101	31 0	27	93	14	E. N. E.	cloudy
38	166				91	91	97		101	101	31 0	27	93	14	E. N. E.	cloudy
39	166				91	91	97		101	101	31 0	27	92	14	S. b. E.	rain
40	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	31 0	27	92	14	S. b. E.	rain
41	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	E. N. E.	fine
42	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	31 0	27	92	14	E. N. E.	fine
43	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	31 0	27	92	14	S. W.	fine
44	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
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46	Sunday													14	S. W.	rain
47	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	31 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
48	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
49	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	31 0	27	92	14	S. W.	cloudy
50	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
51	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
52	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
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56	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
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59	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
60	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
61	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
62	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
63	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
64	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
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68	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
69	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
70	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
71	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
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79	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
80	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
81	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
82	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
83	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
84	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
85	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
86	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
87	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
88	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
89	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain
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100	166				91	91	97	94	103	103	32 0	27	92	14	S. W.	rain

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Commission, and transacts the Lottery Business as usual.

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T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE,
For A U G U S T, 1768.

THE FATAL INDIFFERENCE:

*Or, the interesting History of Mrs. MATILDA MARKHAM. Never before published.
And now printed from her own Manuscript addressed*

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,



W H E N people have committed great errors, and in consequence of those errors have experienced great misfortunes, it is a duty which they owe society, to warn others of the rocks on which their own happiness has been so fatally lost.—From a consciousness of this duty, I have troubled you with the following little narrative, which is the history, the melancholy history of my own life, and which, though I cannot presumptuously hope it will prove entertaining, will, I flatter myself, at least be productive of some advantage to your readers.

I was the only daughter of a gentleman, Mr. Editor, who held an employment under the government, that amounted to five hundred pounds a year; yet though this employment was his principal dependence, and though he was always under a necessity of appearing rather elegantly in the world, still no care was omitted to give his favourite Matilda a finished education. I was therefore instructed at an early period in French and Italian, was taught all the fashionable needleworks that keep a young woman regularly employed, without answering any one purpose of real utility, and made such a mistress of the harpsichord before I attained my fourteenth year, that I was considered by the connoisseurs on this instrument, as a kind of musical miracle: Add to all these accomplishments, that I sung with some voice and much taste, danced with remarkable grace, and possessed a person

August, 1768.

which was the incessant object of general adulation.

In giving this picture of myself, Mr. Editor, I shall not be suspected of vanity, because at the very period I am speaking of, I was much more intitled to pity than to praise; my education, sir, had been elegant, but no way useful, and it rather served to increase my pride, than to enlarge my understanding—instead of teaching me to be chearful, humble, and obliging, it rendered me sullen, froward, and capricious, and therefore instead of modestly endeavouring to obtain the esteem of those with whom I conversed, I laid an insolent claim to their admiration.—My poor father, who imagined the world beheld me with the eyes of his own partiality, rather encouraged, than discountenanced the extraordinary value which I set upon my own accomplishments, and neglected the cultivation of my mind, though he hourly sacrificed to my vanity.—He fancied that the knowledge of a language or two, would necessarily give me good sense, and believed the turn of my disposition *must* be right, because I sung prettily and made a figure at my harpsichord.—Alas! Mr. Editor, how severely has experience convinced me, that a single scruple of discretion outweighs all the benefits to be reaped from the French or the Italian; and how heartily do I wish that the hours which have been so prodigally lavished in the attainment of mere embellishments, had been wisely employed in the less fashionable studies of regulating a family.

Wishes, however, will not, to use
D d d 2 the

the forcible language of a modern writer,

“Roll back the flood of never-ebbing time;

and therefore from useless exclamation I shall proceed with the simple relation of facts.—Notwithstanding my boundless vanity, Mr. Editor, and notwithstanding the well-known slenderness of my father's circumstances, I had several advantageous matches proposed to me before I reached my eighteenth year; but these were in general disregarded, both because no impression had been made upon my heart, and because I fancied my wonderful merits would at any time procure me a husband with an affluent fortune: at length Mr. Markham, who had acquired a prodigious property as a commissary during the late war, making overtures, my father thought it prudent to consent, and as I had no objection whatever to Mr. Markham's person or manner, we were married in a few weeks, and I found myself mistress of a magnificent house in the neighbourhood of Grosvenor-square.

Being thus happily settled, and indulged in every wish of my heart by Mr. Markham, my pride soon broke out into the most excessive extravagance, and I grew wholly indifferent to every enjoyment but my rage for admiration.—In vain my husband exerted every argument of tenderness, and every act of generosity, to shew me the folly, nay the danger of my pursuit.—His remonstrances I construed into insolence, and imagined he was sufficiently happy in the possession of so invaluable a treasure as myself, without putting a disagreeable restraint upon my inclinations.—The truth was, he had married me from a principle of affection, and I had given him my hand intirely from motives of vanity.—He expected to have his passion returned with transport, and I looked for a continual round of glitter and dissipation.—He pined to have me more at home, and I sickened for every fashionable amusement.—The consequence at last was, that he became gloomy in proportion as I grew indifferent, and this gloominess appearing in my conception of things very ungrateful, I determined to punish it as much as possible, by engaging myself abroad in an endless round of

pleasure, and by making little more than a sleeping place of his house.

In this manner matters continued almost two years, during which time we had two children; but the maternal duties were much too vulgar for a woman of my superior accomplishments, and therefore I did not honour home the more with my presence on account of this increase in my family.—Notwithstanding my continual engagements abroad, however, I was about this time informed of a circumstance which extremely mortified my vanity—and this was, that Mr. Markham and my woman, who was a very likely girl, had frequent meetings at a millener's, in one of the bye-streets of our neighbourhood.—Though I never felt any tenderness for Mr. Markham, this intelligence gave my pride a very sensible mortification: however indifferent I might be about him, there was no supporting the idea of his infidelity to me; I could bear to see him miserable by my negligence, but it was intolerable to think of his being attached to any body else—it was a treason against the majesty of my merit, and I determined in a fatal hour to be amply revenged on the criminal.—O ye daughters of reputation, beware of exerting a false resentment, even where the perfidy of your husbands may be evident.—Let not his errors lead you into actual crimes, nor madly make a sacrifice of your own happiness, and your own character, through a ridiculous notion of retaliating your wrongs—you can suffer no distress that will equal a fall into infamy.—The affliction of the innocent is an elysium compared to the anguish of the guilty, and the stroke of calamity is always keen in proportion to the consciousness of having deserved it. Had I prudently considered this, while the consideration could have been useful, my bloom of life would not now be chilled by the blasts of shame, nor had the storm of reproach rooted up all the flattering prospect of my future felicity—the sunshine of tranquility would have smiled upon my morning, and my evening would have been wholly unimbittered with tears.—But, alas! Mr. Editor, I must resent where I ought to reconcile, and instead of recovering my husband's affection,

fection, I must excite his detestation. It is unnecessary to explain myself farther—'tis needless to tell you, that there are constantly men enough to flatter a woman who has youth and a passable person, especially where she is a slave to dissipation.—This was unhappily my case, and in the rash, the wretched moment of my indignation at Mr. Markham's infidelity, some demon rendered a professed admirer of mine so importunate, that I listened to him from motives of revenge, and yielding to his solicitation on purpose to punish my husband, was utterly undone.

The inconsiderate, the unpardonable step I had taken was not long concealed, nor did it ever strike me, till it was published, that without making my infamy universally known, I could enjoy no triumph over poor Mr. Markham. It was however no sooner known, which was in a few days, through the vanity of my paramour, than I was overwhelmed not only with disgrace, but with remorse—and discovered that my resentment against my unfortunate husband was as unjustly founded, as the fatal indifference which originally gave birth to my crime.—Mr. Markham, indeed, had frequent meetings with my woman at the milliner's I have mentioned; but these meetings were perfectly innocent, nay they were perfectly laudable; the round of amusements in which I was constantly engaged, and the avidity with which I listened to every coxcomb that offered up incense at the shrine of my vanity, had for a long time filled him with doubts of my honour, and he naturally enough imagined, that she, who disdained to preserve the appearance of reputation, would entertain but little regard for the reality.—Actuated by a belief of this nature, and supposing that my woman must necessarily be my confidant, in case of any illicit correspondence, he had frequent appointments with her at the milliner's, not chusing, for fear of suspicion, to converse with her privately in his own house.—Thus the very measures he took to save me from ruin became material causes of my destruction; and thus by the propostitious pride of a wretch, who was wholly unworthy of him, the happiness of his family was eternally

blasted, while he earnestly laboured for its restoration.

Had the unhappy consequence, however, terminated here Mr. Editor, I think it would have been possible for a life of penitence to give me some distant idea of comfort, and the disgrace to which I am justly cast out, might be considered as a kind of expiation for my crime—but, alas! the guilt of infidelity was to be attended with blood, and Mr. Markham was not only to be ruined in his peace, but my father!—O, Sir, the recollection, the bare recollection of the miseries which my infamy has produced, almost drives me into madness; and I am astonished that the laws do not cut off such monsters as myself from the face of society.—Mighty God look down upon me with an eye of compassion—these tears are not the tears of disappointed pride, nor are these tresses now torn from my miserable head, because my vanity is no longer to be indulged.—No, the anguish of my soul is now the genuine result of contrition—and I will hope for pardon in the future world, though I neither can look for tranquility or forgiveness in this:—but to go on.

The instant that my perfidy reached Mr. Markham's ears he flew to me, (I was then in my dressing room) and in a tone of the utmost despair exclaimed, "O Matilda! what have I done to deserve this?—Was it not enough to destroy my repose without murdering my reputation; or if you had no regard for my honour, why were you lost to all pity for your helpless innocents; they have never offended, though I may have unhappily displeased, and they were entitled to some little compassion, though no pity whatsoever might be due to me:—but, Madam, continued he, raising his voice into a fierceness that petrified me, though you have made me wretched you shall not make me contemptible.—this moment you must quit my house—nor shall you ever enter my habitation more—the unhappy little ones will be carefully attended to—but they shall be taught to forget every trace of a mother who has covered them with infamy, and planted daggers in the bosom of their unfortunate father."—Saying this he hurried

ried out, while I fainted in the arms of my woman, and remained so wholly senseless for several hours, that my recovery was entirely despaired of.

On recovering the use of my senses, O what a misfortune is the power of recollection to the wretched! I was removed, in obedience to Mr. Markham's positive order, to my father's.—Here instead of receiving consolation I was to look for the keenest of all reproach; but contrary to my expectations, the voice that hailed me was the voice of pity, and the venerable author of my being was almost in the agonies of death, as they led me trembling to his apartment.—He had been for a long time confined by the gout, and this unlooked for calamity throwing it instantly in his stomach beyond the power of medicine, he lay patiently waiting for the moment of dissolution.—On my entrance he was raised up in his bed, where he held forth his trembling hands, and with some difficulty articulated, "O Matilda, forgive your dying father---it was my mistaken manner of education that has ruined my unhappy child!"---He could utter no more---his pangs came on him too fast, and he expired before they could convey me from the dreadful scene to another room.---Here I was seized with a violent fever and lay delirious several days.---When the violence of my disorder was somewhat abated---I enquired---I ventured to enquire, after Mr. Markham and my poor children---the accounts I received were flattering and greatly forwarded my recovery---but my health was no sooner re-established, than I found these accounts to be entirely the pious frauds of friendship, and calculated only to hasten my amendment.---The truth was, Mr. Markham had been obliged to fly for killing the wretched partner of my guilt, in a duel, and he took the two children along with him---where he had taken refuge nobody could tell me, nor have I to this hour discovered the place of his retreat.---His house, his estates, his property in the funds, were all converted into money---and once a year I receive a cover containing a note for two hundred pounds---it comes from his appointment I am well convinced, but there is no possibility of tracing him, though it is now seven years since he justly spurned me from his

protection.---O that he knew the anguish of my heart, or heard that my time is wholly passed in solitude and tears.---O that he would bless me with one look at my poor children.---'Tis true their mother is a scandal to them, and the mention of her name must tinge their young cheeks with an instant glow of indignation---but my sweet babes---my lovely little ones, though your mother is an outcast---though she is a wretch she feels for you with the keenest sensibility---and would sacrifice her life with joy to be convinced that you are in health and security,---she must not dare to indulge the hope of ever seeing your highly injured father---that happiness she has eternally forfeited---could she, however, clasp you for a moment, a single moment to her agonizing bosom she would.---O Mr. Markham, if this paper should happily fall into your hands, bestow one charitable thought upon a creature now humbled in the dust, and bleeding with the deepest contrition for her crimes---as a wife she does not presume to mention herself---nor means to address your tenderness, but to implore your humanity---have pity on her therefore, dear Sir---only say that you are well yourself, and that your children are in safety, and if the prayers of such a monster to the throne of mercy can be any way efficacious, the little remnant of her unfortunate life shall be employed in supplicating that happiness for you and yours both here and hereafter, which she can never enjoy in this world, and which without your forgiveness she may possibly have forfeited in the next.

MATILDA MARKHAM.

Account of the Archbishops of Canterbury from the Restoration.

SEPT. 3, 1660. Dr. WILLIAM JUXON, bishop of London, and who attended King Charles I. at the scaffold, He died at his palace at Lambeth the 4th of June, 1663, aged eighty-one, and was buried in St. John's College, Oxon, the 7th of July following, close by his predecessor Archbishop Laud.

July 14, 1663, Dr. GILBERT SHELTON, Bishop of London, who in 1667, was elected chancellor of the university of Oxon, but was never installed,

or

or ever was these after that time, no, not so much as to see his noble work called the theatre, neither was he at Canterbury to be personally installed, or upon any other occasion while he was archbishop. He died at Lambeth, Nov. the 9th, 1767, aged seventy-nine, and was privately buried according to his own desire in Croydon church, near to the tomb of Archbishop Whitgift. Soon after a most stately monument was erected to his memory by his nephew and heir, Sir Joseph Sheldon, Lord Mayor of London the preceding year.

Jan. 27. 1678. Dr. WILLIAM SANCROFT, dean of St. Paul's, who though he subscribed to the declaration to the Prince of Orange, yet when the revolution was completed, such was his timidity and irresolution, though he had two years indulgence, that he declined taking the oaths to their majesties King William and Queen Mary, consequently was deprived the 1st. of February, 1691. And he died the 24th of November, 1693, aged 77, and was buried in Fressingfield church yard, Suffolk.

May 31, 1691. Dr. JOHN TILLOTSON, prebend of Canterbury 1669, dean thereof 1672, and residentiary of St. Paul's in 1677; dean of St. Paul's 1689, consecrated archbishop of Canterbury May 31, 1691, author of many excellent sermons. He died at his palace at Lambeth, Nov. 23, 1694, aged sixty-four, and was buried the 30th at St. Lawrence in the Old Jewry, bishop Burnet preaching his funeral sermon.

Jan. 16, 1695. Dr. THOMAS TENISON, bishop of Lincoln in 1691. He earnestly desired that the might live to see the succession take place in the present royal family, which accordingly he did. He died at his palace at Lambeth the 14th of December 1715, aged seventy-eight, and was buried there.

Jan. 16, 1716. Dr. WILLIAM WAKE, bishop of Lincoln in 1705, a very great controversial writer, and who after his advancement to the archiepiscopal chair, departed from those moderate principles which at that time occasioned his promotion. He died at his palace at Lambeth the 24th of Jan. 1737, aged seventy-nine, and was buried at Croydon. He died worth 100,000*l*.

Feb. 28. 1737. Dr. JOHN POTTER,

bishop of Oxford in 1715, author of the antiquities of Greece, an edition of Clemens Alexandrinus, Lycophron's, Alexandra, a discourse of church government, and some sermons. He died of an apoplectic fit at his palace at Lambeth, the 10th of Oct. 1747, aged seventy-five, worth 90,000*l*. He left 1500*l*. for a monument to be erected in Croydon church, which however is not yet executed.

Nov. 12. 1747. Dr. THOMAS HERRING, bishop of Bangor in 1737, and in 1747 archbishop of York. He died at his palace at Croydon the 13th of March, 1757, aged sixty-five, and was there buried.

April 2, 1757. Dr. MATTHEW HUTTON, archbishop of York. He died at his palace at Lambeth, the 19th of March, 1758, aged about 60. Buried in the parish church at Lambeth.

March 30, 1758. Dr. THOMAS SECKER, bishop of Oxford (See p. 439.) He held the rectory of St. James's, seventeen years, and in that time viz. in 1734 was consecrated bishop of Bristol on the translation of Bishop Cecil, and in 1737 was translated to the diocese of Oxford, on the promotion of bishop Potter to the archbishoprick. In 1750, he resigned the rectory of St. James's, on the King's appointment of his lordship, unsolicited by him, to the deanery of St. Paul's, when Bishop Butler was advanced to the valuable see of Durham in 1758. He was raised to the metropolitan see of Canterbury, and confirmed at Bow church the 20th of April archbishop of Canterbury. His grace was a prelate of great learning, piety, and charity, a constant and excellent preacher, and in his sermons gave a noble specimen of practical preaching, adapted to the circumstances of the congregation, delivered with a becoming freedom which he pressed home on the hearts of his auditors; his charity was unbounded, giving annually great sums away not only to the poor in the neighbourhood where he lived, but to many persons in distant places of this kingdom. He gave in his life time 500*l*. towards building a chapel of ease to the parish of Lambeth, at Stockwell, and was afterwards a farther benefactor to it. His legacies to divers public charities amount to 11000*l*. which, with 1000*l*. that he directed to be divided amongst eleven of his servants, make up above one third

of what he died possessed off. He was buried the 9th of August, pursuant to his own desire, in Lambeth church yard, between the garden gate and the north door of the church, and in his will desired that no epitaph, nor monument, shall be placed for him any where. His chaplain Dr. Porteus, rector of Lambeth, preached a sermon on his death the 23d of August, from the 14th Rev. 13th v. *I heard a voice from heaven, saying unto me, write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them.* His grace left great part of his library to the public library at Lambeth, to which there has not been any number of books left for these fifty years past, so that this legacy must be a valuable addition to that repository of learning.

It was somewhat remarkable that this great prelate had the honour to be at Norfolk house when our present sovereign was born; that he baptized, married and crowned his majesty, and baptized several of his majesty's children.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Calais, to his Friend in London.

THE arrival of the king of Denmark hath entirely opened a fresh source of festivity. As a mark of the French court's great respect for their royal visitor, the king of Denmark, orders were issued by the governor to the public, commanding them to pay him all the honours due to his great dignity, and to omit no one thing that would afford satisfaction to him during his short stay amongst them. The Canaille, who are the most servile creatures upon earth, obeyed the injunction of their superior, and exhibited every thing that was joyous, as a public spectacle, to the numerous crouds of gazing spectators, who seemed highly pleased with their pageantry, which consisted of ship pendants, sheets, counterpanes, gowns, petticoats, and even pocket handkerchiefs were not neglected to be displayed, to make the scene as brilliant as possible. These were placed on-ropes hung across the streets from the opposite windows, and meanly decorated with ribbons in execrable devices, too mean for imagination to form any idea of. As for my part, I

could not but think that the great appearance of chamber linnen which I saw, was the produce of a general wash, and that they were thus suspended merely for the sake of drying with the greater expedition: But about five o'clock in the evening his Danish majesty entered the city in regal state, in a coach drawn by eight French paltries, and not two of one colour; the traces of his carriage were ropes, and all the other accoutrements of the same composition, meanly adorned with worsted trappings, far inferior to those of the meanest dray-horse in England; and to complete the grotesque appearance of the cavalcade, a meagre visaged postillion was ushered to view, with a monstrous pair of jack-boots, the circumference of them being nearly the size of a moderate wheel, and adorned with a spur little less than the palm of my hand. Thus attended, was his majesty conveyed to the Hotel D'Angleterre, where a canopy was erected across the street, made of a sheet, supported at each corner by pieces of packthread, and in the center adorned with a curious tassel of jagged silk, the refuse of some mantua maker's pinking irons. Here his majesty dined, and stayed near three hours, and afterwards walked round the town to view the most material things in it.

About half past eight, he went to the Hotel de Ville, where a supper was provided, a profusion of soup, and not one substantial dish in the repast that a brother islander could have made a meal of. Immediately after supper the Feu de Joy was displayed, but a more wretched appearance sure never was offered to the eyes of majesty.

WE have presented our readers this month, with a fine portrait of that amiable prince the king of Denmark, now resident amongst us, and think it necessary to acquaint the reader that all particulars of his character, marriage, &c. may be seen in our vols. for 1766, p. 55, 56, 112, 216, 440, 495, 545, 546, 547, 551, 600: 1767, 654, and that, under *Denmark*, in our *General Index*, they will find abundant satisfaction relative as well to the history and constitution of Denmark, as to the transactions of the two late monarchs.

We have also given them the first part of an accurate *map*, or *plan* of the road from London to Bristol.

The

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament which began Nov. 11, 1766, being the sixth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 349.

ON the 26th of January, a petition of several gentlemen, freeholders, and tradesmen of the borough of Rippon, and others, of the West Riding of Yorkshire, was presented to the house, and read; setting forth, that by improving and extending the navigation of the rivers Ouze and Ure in the county of York, and by making navigable cuts or canals to the borough of Rippon in the said county, a more safe and expeditious communication will be opened up and down the said rivers and canals, from and to the cities of London and York, the town of Kingston upon Hull, and other parts of this kingdom; and that the said navigation may be improved, and extended for the sum of 14000 l. which several of the petitioners and others have agreed to advance, and lend upon the credit of the tolls and duties to be raised upon the said navigation, upon interest, at the rate of 5l. *per cent.* and therefore praying that leave may be given to bring in a bill for that purpose, under such regulations, and with such powers and provisions as to the house shall seem meet. On which this petition was referred to the consideration of a committee.

The same day a petition of the several gentlemen, mine-adventurers, and freeholders of the North Riding of the county of York; another of the several gentlemen, freeholders, and tradesmen of the borough of North Allerton; and another of the several merchants and others of the town of Kingston upon Hull, were severally presented to the house and read; representing several advantages which would attend the improving and extending the navigation up the rivers Ouze and Ure, from the city of York to the borough of Rippon; and therefore praying that leave may be given to bring in a bill for improving and extending the said navigation up the said rivers, to the borough of Rippon. On which these petitions were severally ordered to be referred to the committee, to whom the preceding petition

was referred. On the 12th of March Sir Fletcher Norton, according to order, presented a bill for making navigable the river Ure, from its junction with the river Swale, to the borough of Rippon, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second. On the 16th it was read a second time and committed. On the 31st Mr. Lawrence reported from the committee to whom the bill was committed, that the committee had examined the allegations of the bill, and found the same to be true; and that the committee had gone through the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report to the house. He then read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered the bill, with the amendments, in at the table, where the report was read. But the house being then informed that some other amendments were necessary, the bill was recommitted: but the next day the bill, with these amendments, being delivered in at the table, and read, they were agreed to by the house, and ordered to be ingrossed. On the 3d of April the ingrossed bill was read a third time, and passed, on which Mr. Lawrence was ordered to carry it up to the lords and desire their concurrence. On the 10th it passed the house of Lords without any amendment, and on the 15th it received the royal assent.

As extending the navigation of rivers, and the benefit of water carriage, must be of the greatest advantage to a trading country, it is no wonder that this act passed with the greatest ease; and that other bills should, at the same time, be brought into the house to add farther improvements to the great commercial county of York. As the river Swale was in some seasons navigable to Topcliffe, and capable of being made navigable to Morton for boats and barges; and as the brook running from Bedale was capable of being made navigable from that town to

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its junction with the Swale, a number of proprietors of estates, merchants, manufacturers, mine-adventurers, and traders, joined in a petition that a bill might be brought in for improving and making more navigable the river Swale, from Widdington Ings, and extending its navigation from Topcliffe to Morton-bridge, and for making the above brook navigable from the Swale to the town of Bedale. A bill was therefore ordered to be drawn up, which passed through the house in the usual manner, and without opposition.

At the same time a petition, of several gentlemen, merchants, traders, and others in the North Riding of Yorkshire, was presented to the house, shewing, that the brook Codbeck, which runs thro' the borough of Thirsk, might, at a moderate expence be made navigable from the Swale to that borough, and be of great benefit to the trade of that town. This petition met with same happy success, and three acts were thus passed for extending the navigation of the rivers that fall into the Ouze.

On the other hand, another petition was presented to the house for extending the navigation of the river Hull, which met with the same good success, and will doubtless be of considerable advantage to the East Riding of Yorkshire, as the others will be to the North and West.

The improvement of harbours, and rendering them more commodious for shipping, is another national concern of extreme importance to trade, and the safety of our mariners; to the merchants, to the royal navy, and to the nation in general, and therefore I shall make no apology for giving the following concise account of an attempt made by the town of Kingston upon Hull, in the same county, to obtain an act for the improvement of that harbour; an attempt, which though recommended to the house by his majesty, who generously consented to give the land necessary for accomplishing the works proposed to be made, failed of success; from the impropriety of the means by which the money was to be raised for carrying them on, and which induced the other trading towns in the county to petition warmly against it.

On the 29th of January was presented to the house, a petition of the mayor and burgesses of Kingston upon Hull, the guild or brotherhood of masters and pilots, seamen of the Trinity house of that town, and of the merchants and owners of ships belonging to the said town: At the same time, the Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the house, that his majesty, having been informed of the contents of this petition, gave his consent, that the house may do as they shall think proper, and recommended this petition to the consideration of the house.

The petition was then read, setting forth that the haven of the said town is narrow, and a very incommodious station for shipping; but that it would much conduce to the advantage of the town and port, and be of considerable utility to his majesty's ships of war, and to all persons trading to the northern parts of this kingdom, if docks were made for the reception of ships, and the haven rendered more safe and commodious by placing dolphins therein, and the passage out of it more easy, by enlarging and extending the south-end jetty of the said town; and that in order to promote an undertaking so conducive to the security and improvement of commerce, his majesty had most graciously condescended to signify his royal pleasure, to grant for the abovementioned purposes a piece of ground of a triangular form, part of the land belonging to his majesty's citadel at Kingston upon Hull aforesaid, amounting to about five acres. That the expence of making and maintaining the said docks, or other works, will be considerably larger than the inhabitants of the town can defray; and the petitioners conceive the same cannot be effected without such moderate rates and duties on shipping, as may be proportionable to the ends proposed; and therefore praying that leave may be given to bring in a bill for effecting the purposes aforesaid, in such manner, and under such regulations, as to the house should seem proper. On which the petition was ordered to be referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole house.

Accordingly on the 12th of March, the house resolved itself into a committee on this petition, and leave was given

given for bringing in a bill for making docks and other conveniences for the use and accommodation of ships, lengthening the fourth end jetty, erecting dolphins, and other works, in the haven and port of Kingston upon Hull, and for appropriating certain lands belonging to his majesty to those uses; and that Mr. Weddell, Lord Robert Manners, and Mr. Hewet, do prepare and bring in the same.

This bill was presented to the house on the 19th of February, and then read the first time; but being on the 3d of March read a second time, a petition was presented on the 11th from the mayor and commonalty of the city of York, setting forth, that the petitioners humbly apprehend, that it would be highly unjust that vessels passing through the Humber, up and down the river Ouse and Trent, and several navigable rivers in the great commercial county of York, and never putting into, or stopping at, the haven or port of Kingston upon Hull, should be loaded with a new duty for the improvement of that haven, from whence they cannot receive any benefit; and therefore praying, that, if the said bill should pass into a law, proper provision may be made therein to exempt all ships, or vessels trading up or down the river Ouse, and not putting into the haven or dock of Kingston upon Hull, from being subject to the payment of any rates, or duties to be imposed for the purpose of improving that port or haven. This petition on being read, was referred to the consideration of the committee to whom the bill was committed. This last petition being however successively followed by others from Gainborough, Leeds, Pontefract, and Halifax, all to the same purpose, the consideration of the bill was postponed and at length dropped.

I shall now mention an unfortunate application to parliament of a different nature from the foregoing. On the 31st of January, a petition of the governors and company of the merchants of England trading into the Levant seas, was presented to the house, and read; setting forth, that the trade between this kingdom and Turkey has, for a long series of years, been carried on by a society of merchants, incorpora-

ted by charters, and regulated by acts of parliament; and, that the said trade is in no sense a monopoly, it consisting of an unlimited number of members, who each engage separately, in the said trade, at their own risque, and into which company, any British subject may be admitted, upon payment of twenty pounds; and that, in order to carry on the said trade with safety, and for protecting his majesty's subjects, in the Turkish dominions, it has been found necessary, that there should be an ambassador sent from England to reside at Constantinople, and that there should be consuls, vice-consuls, and other officers and servants, in the other parts of the Turkish dominions, where any British subjects reside, or where the English carry on trade, the whole expence whereof has hitherto been borne by the Turkey company, and together with other necessary expences, incident to the carrying on the said trade, has, of late years, amounted to upwards of 10000*l.* *per annum*; and that the chief of the exports, from hence, to Turkey, have been the produce and manufactures of these kingdoms, *viz.* woollen cloth, of which the said company, for a long term of years, did not export less than sixteen thousand pieces, and very considerable quantities of tin, lead, and other goods; and the chief imports have been raw materials, for our manufactures, such as silk, mohair, yarn, cotton, and goats wool; and also fruit, drugs, and many other commodities; and that the said trade, to and from Turkey, once so flourishing, is now, from many unavoidable events, and concurring circumstances, much reduced; and the petitioners are sensible, that they should not discharge the duty incumbent upon them by their charter, nor the justice they owe to the public, if they did not declare their inability to proceed any further, unless relieved by parliament; as, on account of their declining trade, they have unavoidably incurred considerable debts, and are now under the necessity of levying very high duties (more than their trade can support) in order to raise supplies equal to their expences; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and grant

the petitioners such assistance and encouragement, as may be thought necessary and proper.

This petition was however ordered to lie upon the table, and no farther notice was taken of it.—Thus this opportunity of examining into circumstances of such consequence to the trade of the nation was lost, and the commerce of the company suffered to continue in the same languishing state, without any attempt to provide a remedy against it. Indeed, if the declining condition of the Levant trade be owing to some unworthy members fraudulently sending goods of little or no value, and selling them at a high price, as hath been publickly suggested; the company have only to blame those unworthy members of their own body, who by the grossest injustice have sacrificed the interests of all the other Turkey merchants to the vile consideration of personal advantage and present profit: who from the most fordid and mercenary views have not only disgraced the Turkey company but the nation in general, and the christian religion among the followers of Mahomet: Nor can the French, who have supplanted the English be blamed for taking advantage of their wickedness and folly. Other circumstances may indeed have contributed to the declining state of this trade, for which no persons can be to blame, as the French having invented a lighter, thinner, and cheaper kind of cloth than ours, more agreeable to the Turks, and more proper for the warmth of the climate: But this alone would not put a stop to the sale of our broad cloth, whose superior excellence in many particulars must be acknowledged; and is most adapted for winter. But if there be any truth in the reports of our cloth being exposed to sale, with the inner end of a piece worse than that exposed to view, and of many thousand watches sent to Turkey, that would not tell the hour for a single day, we cannot wonder that the trade should at once decline; for a trade founded on fraud can never be lasting. In this case it ought not to be supposed that the representatives of the nation would contribute to the support of a trade thus ruined. The only remedy that can be of real ser-

vice is, for the future, to proceed on principles of equity, and it might perhaps be a happy regulation with respect to this trade, if the governor of the Turkey company, and a particular council, were invested with sufficient authority to call such members of their own body, who have thus injured them, to an account, and when found guilty to punish them by an ignominious expulsion, and the forfeiture of all the goods unfit for sale. A public office might also be appointed at the expence of the company, like that of the linen hall in Dublin, to examine and mark the goods before they are sent abroad.

[To be continued in our next.]

A Letter lately sent from the Hon. House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham.

My Lord,

THE particular attention you were pleased to give to the interest of the American subjects when their rights were in danger; and your noble and successful efforts in support of them, have left in the breasts of all, the indelible marks of gratitude. The house of Representatives of this his majesty's province, having reason to be assured, that in every instance of your public conduct, you are influenced by the principles of virtue, and a disinterested public affection, beg leave to manifest to your lordship a testimony of their full confidence in you, by imploring your repeated aid and patronage, at this time, when the cloud again gathers thick over them.

It must afford the utmost satisfaction to the distressed colonists, to find your lordship so explicitly declaring your sentiments in that grand principle in nature, that *what a man hath honestly acquired, is absolutely and uncontrollably his own*. This principle is established as a fundamental rule in the British constitution, which eminently hath its foundation in the laws of nature; and consequently it is the indisputable right of all men, more especially of a British subject, to be present in person, or by representation, in the body where he is taxed.

But however fixed your lordship, and some others may be, in this cardinal point, it is truly mortifying to many

many of his majesty's free and loyal subjects, that even in the British parliament, that sanctuary of liberty and justice, a different sentiment seems of late to have prevailed.

Unwilling to intrude upon your attention to the great affairs of state, the house would only refer your lordship to an act passed in the fourth year of the present reign, and another in the last session of parliament; both imposing duties on the Americans, who were not represented, with the sole and express purpose of raising a revenue! What, my Lord, have the colonists done, to forfeit the character and privilege of subjects, and to be reduced in effect to a tributary state? This house may appeal to the nation, that the utmost aid of the people has been cheerfully given, when his majesty required it: Often, on their own motion, and when almost ready to succumb under the expence of defending their own borders, their zeal has carried them abroad, for the honour of their sovereign, and the defence of his rights: Of this, my Lord, not to mention any more, the reduction of Louisburgh in the year 1745, and the defence of his majesty's garrison at Annapolis, and of all Nova Scotia, will be a standing monument. Can there then be a necessity for so great a change, and in its nature so delicate and important, that instead of having the honour of his majesty's requisitions, laid before their representatives here, as has been invariably the usage, the parliament should now tax them without their consent!

The enemies of the colonists, for such they unfortunately have, may have represented them to his majesty's ministers, and the parliament, as factious, undutiful, disloyal: They, my lord, are equally the enemies of Britain: Such is your extensive knowledge of mankind, and the sentiments and dispositions of the colonies in general, that this house would freely venture to rest the character of their constituents on your lordship's judgment: Surely, it is no ill disposition in the loyal subjects of a patriot king, with a decency and firmness, adapted to their character, to assert their freedom.

The colonies, as this house humbly conceive, cannot be represented in the

British parliament: Their local circumstances, at a distance of a thousand leagues beyond the seas, forbids, and will for ever render it impracticable: This, they apprehend, was the reason, that his majesty's royal predecessors saw fit to erect subordinate legislative bodies in America, as perfectly free as the nature of things would admit, that their remote subjects might enjoy that inestimable right, a representation. Such a legislative is constituted by the royal charter of this province. In this charter, the king for himself, his heirs, and successors, grants to the inhabitants all the lands and territories therein described, in free and common soccage; as ample estate as the subjects can hold under the crown: Together with all the rights, liberties, privileges and immunities of his natural subjects born within the realm; of which the most essential, is a power invested in the General Assembly, to levy proportionable and reasonable taxes on the estates and persons of the inhabitants, for the service of his majesty, and the necessary defence and support of his government of the province, and the protection and preservation of the inhabitants. But though they were originally, and always, since their settlement, have been considered as subjects remote, they have ever cherished a warm affection for the Mother State, and a regard for the interest and happiness of their fellow subjects in Britain. If then the colonies are charged with the most distant thought of an independency, your Lordship may be assured, that with respect to the people of this province, and it is presumed of all the colonies, the charge is unjust.

Nothing would have prevailed upon the house to have given your Lordship this trouble, but the necessity of a powerful advocate, when their liberty is in danger: Such they have more than once found you to be; and as they humbly hope they have never forfeited your patronage, they intreat that your great interest in the national councils may still be employed in their behalf, that they may be restored to the standing of free subjects.

That your lordship may enjoy a firm state of health, and long be continued a great

a great blessing to the nation and her colonies, is the ardent wish of this house.

Signed by the Speaker.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

*Some Strictures on a late Defence of intol-
erant Popery.*

THERE can be nothing within the compass of human conception, more astonishing than the confident stare of popish publications, under the scepter of George III. and of the many which have made their appearance, *A free examination of the common methods employed to prevent the growth of popery, 1766*, none seems to have a more hardened countenance. Remarks have been made upon this insolent, this daring piece, by several pens in the public papers, and by pamphlet writers; such as Mr. Benjamin Pye, in his five letters, professedly written against that performance; and by Mr. Francis Blackburn, a deacon of Cleveland—who have shewn, with great evidence, the intolérant spirit of popery.—The editor, not content with what had been advanced by him in defence of a profession, that has been the highest disgrace of human nature, and the most reverse of christianity, presumes to charge the above clergymen with what he sneeringly calls the “pious purpose of enflaming the legislature, against a set of their wretched countrymen who lie at their mercy.”

This is done in a *postscript*, just now added to the *Free Examination*; which has the run of twenty pages, full of the most unpardonable reproaches thrown upon protestantism; and this, under the nose of a British protestant government. Denying the best authenticated facts, insulting and abusing the most venerable defenders of the protestant cause; and instead of admitting that the principles of popery are intolérant, affixes the diabolical charge upon protestants who avow the rights of private judgment. How stupid must be the æge of Britons, when such an outrage upon the reason and common sense of mankind, can expect to meet with any favourable reception!—when bitter can be put

for sweet; falsehood for truth; darkness for light! and with all the air of an undisturbed confidence, an ungiving brow.

I do not presume to take the postscript out of the hands of the above gentlemen, who are well able to expose and scourge the audacity of this writer: yet could not omit a remark or two upon that popish defender of a system, which is in open enmity to the civil and religious rights of mankind.

One remark I would make is this, the editor, jesuit-like, in evading the charge upon papists acknowledging a foreign power; most artfully refers to the French nation's not admitting of the infallibility of the pope.—But what of this? nay, what of more than this? the freedoms at this day taken with the pope—“every one, says he, knows, that not only the great and popish powers refuse to pay the pope an implicit submission, but that the petty princes and states of Italy in his neighbourhood, insult him.”—and what then? there is not any thing at all *new* in all this.—Many have been the instances of popish powers taking as great freedoms with his holiness. But how will this prove, that popery does not retain a supreme acknowledgment of a spiritual head, which religiously binds the conscience?—not at all. This very writer will tell you this same thing: for he adds,—“yet, that they remain in communion with him, as well as in perfect security.” p. 170. They do so, notwithstanding they do not pay him an implicit submission.

Again he says, “They are willing to give any test that can be offered of their loyalty and fidelity to a protestant government, in all the affairs that regard this life; they always called eagerly for such a test, and were always industriously denied it, by tacking to the oath of allegiance *an oath of supremacy*, which no honest papist, nor even any protestant who is not of the monarch's religion, can take with a good conscience.” p. 173.

Here the ground of refusing popery a toleration explains itself; for so long as the papists religiously own a foreign but visible infallible head of his church, whatever he may profess of allegiance to his prince, in matters relative

lative to this life, his prince cannot be secure how far the influence of his spiritual head will limit or extend those matters. Times have often been, times now are, (in Poland) and times may come again, when the most solemn oaths made to protestant princes shall be no longer binding.—Moreover, our very sophistical writer has said too much by far, when he affirms, “That no protestant, who is not of the monarch’s religion, can take the oath of supremacy with a good conscience.” I must take the liberty of informing him, that no protestant dissenter has any reason to scruple the oath of supremacy, who knows, that the ecclesiastical hierarchy is but a creature of the state: and that if the church of England has any visible head, it can be no other than the lawful reigning prince, who is, over all causes and persons too, whether ecclesiastical or civil, supreme head.—But inasmuch, as the protestant dissenter acknowledges no visible head of the church of Christ, *the oath of supremacy*, in the sense in which he understands it, cannot, in the least, be offensive to him. It is the acknowledgment of a visible head of the church of Christ, that determines popery to be an anti-christian profession: for Jesus Christ has expressly forbidden, that *his disciples should call any man on earth, FATHER*.—This as certainly determines the pope to be antichrist, as they were such, in St. John’s time, who denied that Jesus Christ was come in the flesh.

Fain would this writer persuade the people to renounce their reason and understanding; to become infidels against the most authentic historical testimony; and to give the lie to what they every day read and hear, from the popish writings, and even from

this free examination he will have it, “That the writers of it, whatever their religious opinions may be, spoke with particular decency and respect of the established religion of their country”—and that no popish rebellions, or massacres, were ever to be attributed to popish principles.—“That popery holds or maintains no principles of persecution.”—When and where he gains credit, there must first have been a searedness of conscience, a mind given up to believe a lie.—All the horrid murders and mischiefs committed by papists, he will have it, has ever been owing to the revenge, ambition, or desires of freedom natural to man.” p. 181.—Pray let the massacres of Paris, of Ireland, of the Vaudois, of the Palatinate, and the Mexican devastations, give an open demonstration of his impudence.—I doubt not but he will be more fully animadverted upon by the two clergymen, who have felt the strokes of his particular decency and respect to the church of England.

A man with his eyes open.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THOUGH I think a Magazine, which falls into the hands of readers of every rank, and of all degrees of understanding, the most improper vehicle of religious controversy; yet I shall make no apology for desiring you to insert the following extracts from one of M. Saurin’s sermons, as an antidote to the poison of some late pieces, which you have admitted; that impartiality, which you profess, leaves me no room to doubt of your compliance with this request of

Bucks, June 24, 1768. A PURCHASER.

* I will refer to two instances of the decent respect paid by these writers to the established religion of their country.—One is this.—“From the universal spirit of insurrection and persecution that sprung up along with the private judgment of the scriptures,” p. 129.—a *hellish stab at all true religion!*—Another is,—“If you change the name of Hugonot into Puritan, and of catholic into that of Protestant of the Church of England, the clue I have given you will equally serve to lay open the whole game of the great rebellion in England.” p. 128.—These are particular marks of decency and respect shewn to the established religion of their country; which avows, as reformed, the right of private judgment of the scriptures; and herein essentially differs from Popery.

Translation

Translation of Part of a Sermon of M. Saurin, Tom. 4. Sermon 8. f. 335. à Lausanne, 1759, 8vo.

“BUT to avoid this rock (too strong an attachment to received opinions) some have run upon another; and, under pretence of chusing to believe only what is revealed, they have refused to believe whatever they could not perfectly understand, though certainly a part of revelation. Right reason dictates, 5thly, to every man, that the holy scripture, speaking of the nature of God, that is to say, of a being in the highest degree exalted above man, cannot but speak of things above man, and which man ought to admit, though he cannot distinctly understand them.

An entire sect, a sect, which boasts even of setting reason on the throne, and of freeing her from that slavery to which theologists had reduced her, found their whole system upon the violation of this maxim. They would blot out of the catalogue of articles of our faith, all the incomprehensible mysteries, respecting the trinity, the incarnation, the satisfaction of the Son of God: they reject these mysteries for this reason that men cannot perfectly understand them; offending by this conduct against this rule, that upon this very account, that the scripture is speaking of God, a being in the highest degree exalted above man, it cannot but speak of things, which man cannot reach.

6. Right reason dictates to all men, who consult it, not only that certain questions, respecting that being which is infinite, are above man, but that the most simple subjects, which have any relation to the most infinite being, may raise difficulties, of which men will never find the solution. If I were not afraid, that this subject would engage me in certain disquisitions, which are not convenient in this place, I could prove by variety of examples, that this sixth rule of good sense, which I have established, is received every where as incontestable; and that nothing but the most extravagant Pyrrhonism could cause it to be rejected. I shall only point out one example to explain my sentiments.

Men have exclaimed with reason against those who have maintained this singular proposition, that the existence

of matter cannot be demonstrated. The thing is evident, with regard to ourselves, that our souls are tied to a portion of matter; and that there are without us other portions of matter, which surround that to which our soul is united. Notwithstanding, this question, does matter exist? is related to this other: Can God excite in our minds the same sensations, as if there really were matter, though there be none in effect? And the first question, can God excite these sensations? Leads us to a second, will God? This second to a third. Right reason therefore dictates to us, that the most simple subjects have some relation to the infinite being, and are susceptible of difficulties, which the most improved understanding cannot resolve.

Further, since the most simple subjects are susceptible of these sorts of difficulties, right reason dictates to every man, that when we have a certain degree of evidence, we ought to stop there, to admit what is evident to a certain degree, how indissoluble soever certain objections, which may be opposed to it, may appear.

Yet, notwithstanding this sixth rule, people sometimes acquire reputation in the world, they make a number of disciples; sometimes they proceed so far, as to raise doubts about the clearest truths of religion, because they have discovered the secret of making objections, of urging them to the utmost, and magnifying them. They, who have read without prejudice, the writings of a famous deist * of our days, easily discover, that he owes the greatest part of his glory to the infernal art, which he possesses, of collecting; of overcharging, and stringing together all the difficulties, of which the clearest subjects are susceptible.

8. Right reason dictates to every man, that he ought not to abandon one system, on pretence that it is attended with a difficulty, to embrace another system, which is attended with difficulties greater, and more in number.

This is the maxim, which we have so often urged, and shall continue to urge against those, who set themselves off with so much haughtiness in society †, as men of open and enlarged minds, but whose whole merit consists in avoiding one abyss, to plunge themselves into a thousand and a thousand abysses

* Baile. † Comme des Esprits Forts.

abysses: unheard of prodigies of credulity and incredulity together. Men of contradictory understandings, which cannot digest the mysteries of religion, and which digest the mysteries of atheism; which cannot conceive that there is an eternal God, and which conceive that the world has existed from eternity: which cannot conceive that a wise and intelligent being has disposed in order the parts of this universe, and which conceive that the universe has been arranged without wisdom, and without intelligence; which cannot conceive that there is a spiritual substance, and which conceive that a brutal substance, that a wind, that a vapour, that some subtle parts of matter, think, reflect, apprehend, dispute: Which cannot conceive, that the conversion of the pagan world was the effect of miracles, wrought for the confirmation of the gospel, and which conceive that whole nations have renounced their religion, their prejudices, their prosperity, their lives, without prodigies, without miracles, without demonstrations: which cannot conceive that the sacred authors were inspired, and which conceive, that without supernatural aid they have foretold future events, have given a body of doctrine superior to all the systems of Greece."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

WHAT need is there for crowding the shops with so many different, and discordant preparations of iron which our dispensaries are so overloaded with, when one, or two simple, but effectual ones, to all good ends, and purposes, alone, are sufficient?

We need not so many forced medicines, which only serve to confound the young physician, but only more judgment in using them. The knowledge of the disease is said to be half the cure; when the case is rightly taken, it is the easiest part of physick to apply proper medicines for the same.

In most cases we find that crude iron without any laborious chemical process, is a much safer, and more effectual medicine than when variously prepared with acids, or alkalies, as
August, 1768.

particularly in the green sickness, and the like.

Helmont observes that all such peripneumonical persons as use vitriolic waters, always die. The vitriol turning to oaker in their bodies, while the water taken along with it comes away clear: oaker being nothing else but the calx of iron. Whence we learn that when any chalybeate waters deposit a yellow sediment, they are no longer fit for use, as having now lost their most medicinal part.

I shall only propose two good preparations of iron, which, without any more, may very well answer all the curative purposes of physick. 1st. Is the steel wine of the London dispensatory; the 2d is the excellent iron water of M. Lemery, the celebrated French chemist.

Take of clean filings of iron, 4 ounces, of cinnamon, and cloves, each half an ounce, of rhenish wine 4 pints.

Let them stand for months together, shaking them now and then. When become black, and rich of the iron, it may be taken in the quantity of half an ounce, or more, for a dose, at a time, twice, or thrice a day, according to the age, and strength of the patient, at such times as the stomach is most empty.

This simple process shews that iron is of such a ductile nature as readily to join itself with the mildest vegetable liquors, and being thus divided into exceeding small parts, and intimately united with them, it is no wonder if we find this lax metal in the bodies of plants, animals, and minerals, as it has lately by particular experiments been observed in the ashes of such bodies.

The steel water is made thus: Pour a quart of water on about two pounds of filings of steel, or on rust of iron, stir it about at times, let water stand constantly on it, and as it exhales add fresh; by this means the iron, in time, will be reduced into an impalpable powder.

What swims suspended, after well stirred, and the gross has subsided, may be decanted off, and drank alone or dashed with wine, or spirits, one ounce or two, at a time, once or twice a day. Thus by being often stirred,
F f f and

and as often poured off what swims, and then let settle, and be dried, you may obtain the best steel powder in being.

These two easy preparations are the very best, safest, and efficacious, medicines of all those obtained from iron; being almost infallible in all those diseases which proceed from mere laxity of the fibres, and lentor, coldness, or inactivity of the fluids. In effect they will cure all the distempers curable by chalybeates: Only for old age there is no cure, and they do little or no service there; however as no one medicine is a *catholicon*, in hard swellings, scirrhotities, or predominant acid, it will rather prove hurtful than of service.

Wherefore I shall conclude this first article with this general and useful remark on compound chemical processes, as, I shall of Galenical ones, that as salts, wherewith metalline medicines are prepared, do not act in the body according to what they are at that time they were taken, but according as they meet with other salts which determine their action in the body, it is very unsafe, and uncertain, to assign the actions of some medicines given together in composition; or even though given the one some time after the other.

All which pleads much on my side: To let physick be as simple as possible, that the patient may not stand a chance to suffer as much, if not more, from his doctor than his disease.

Your's. J. COOK.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS the principal design of my medical writings is to direct the poor, and next the apothecary, to the best method of preserving health, I shall here for once do somewhat for the sake of the young physician likewise.

The common decompound form of prescribing seems to me so very preposterous and irrational, that I am surprized such inconsistent practice has continued among many physicians so long. But old customs are hard obstacles to get over.

For example, I will transcribe a single prescription from the writings of an eminent author, and for brevity's sake one only shall suffice, to expose

the absurdity of all such medical jumble, and to compare such ferruginous mixtures with the neat elegance of a much more pleasant and effectual *formula prescribendi*, here recommended.

Dr. Mayow, in his treatise on the rickets, in 1674, prescribed thus: neither was he singular herein, it being common for most of the profession to do the like.

R Polypod. 2. Lapatb. acut. aa ʒvi.
Cort. rad. sambuci, ebulli aa ʒfs. rad.
ofmonda regalis, filicis mar. cichor.
aa ʒfs. herb. agrimony hepatic. veronic.
ling. cervin. asplenii aa mfs.
coquantur in Alibiis ad tertie partis
absorptionem. Liquor coletur in
matracium, cui imponantur sol.
sennæ ʒij. rhubarb ʒj. epithymi, fan-
tal. cit. ana ʒij. sem. feniculi aa ʒj.
sal absynth ʒjfs. f. infusio calida, &
clausa per boras 12. colaturæ per sub-
sidentiam depurata adde sacchar.
æqualem quantitatem, & solâ sacche-
ri dissolutione, aut leni ebullitione
f. s. a. syrupus.

Risum teneatis amici!

How idle, how troublesome, and ineffectual is such a jumble of ingredients as is here offered, and only for a mere syrup too? to be taken one spoonful or three at most for a dose, when half a pint might perhaps purge a person, but could never cure him.

But what is still more to be wondered at is, that so learned a physician as Dr. Shaw, should, so lately too, do the very like; and whereas the former prescript contains no fewer ingredients than eighteen, some of his prescriptions in his new Practice of Physick, contain nearly the same number. Now pray which of all these ingredients are to do the work intended, or do they not hinder one another?

A proper prescription among physicians is a rational assignment and combination of such pharmaceutical remedies, as have by art been found to be proper in particular cases; respect being had to the matter and form of the ingredients and medicine: so that it may be commodiously made up by the apothecary, and applied with ease and success by the patient. Now such complicated proposals no ways answer this character, nor can be depended upon for a cure.

For a prudent physician will never order any drug in his prescription but what

what he has sufficient reason for, which upon enquiry he is able to give: So that he does not, like empiricks, act at random, from mere custom and prejudice, but as the indications, which he hath before rightly deduced and considered, direct him.

The grand scope in any cure being to recover the patient (*tuto, cito, & jucunde*) safely, quickly, and pleasantly; the physician should always have his eye fixed on that view; as being the point to which every thing he orders should have, as much as possible, an immediate tendency. But here the proportion of each ingredient is so small as to spoil the effect of the whole, when a single one only fitly chosen and given in due proportion, would effect alone more than all the other put together.

In a compound formula. or prescription, there are three articles to be observed. 1. Its component parts, their number, use, and proportion. 2. Its quantity, generally to be made up at once, and particularly to be taken at once; and lastly, its qualities, as arising from composition or mixture.

Both the late Doctors, Ratcliff and Boerhaave, were remarkable for the simplicity of their prescripts, and if a cure can be compassed with a few simples, what need is there of many; and if our apothecaries shops were rendered more simple still, it would be a relief both to the trouble and pockets of the apothecary and patient likewise.

The constituent parts of a proper prescription are only these four: 1. The basis, or principal ingredients; 2. The *adjuvans*, or what helps, or promotes the action of the former. 3. The *corrigens*, or corrector of something improper therein: and, lastly, the *constituens*, or what serves to enlarge, mix, and make up the whole.

To conclude by giving an example of all these, and of the proper formula for a rational prescription take the following febrifuge bolus.

R Cort. Peru ʒj; Cort. Cascahill. ʒss.
ol. chamomel gt. j. cum mucilag. sem.
cydon. q. s. m. f. bolus tertia vel
quarta, quaque hora, absente paryx-
ismo, sumendus.

Take of jesuits bark one scruple;
of Eleutherium bark half a scruple;
oil of camomile one drop;
mix them up with mucilage of

quincefeed, as much as will render it into the form of a bolus. To be taken every three or four hours between the fits of an intermittent fever.

Here the bark is the basis; the cascavilla, or eleutherium, is the assistant; the oil of camomile the corrector, and the jelly the medium, or vehicle of conveyance, and far preferable to syrup, which makes the powders disagreeably baum about the mouth, whereas this jelly being glib, slips down with ease, for which reason, where no looseness forbids, the powder of bark done up with a piece of fresh butter, is as suitable as any thing to take it in.

Yours,

J. Cook.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IF ever any branch of the common law needed amendment, I humbly presume that the limitations of estates tail to heirs male, and their issue male, in prejudice of the female issue, is a grievance and worthy the consideration of higher authority to redress.

I humbly presume such an estate to heirs male should be void, or voidable, at law, unless a sufficient portion had been secured, or an assignment of a trust estate, to raise portions to the female issue of the heir male in tail special, as a compensation, or in lieu of the estate in course of descent.—Such portions when paid to be a bar of all claims.—But as the case now stands, the heir male in tail special, and his female issue, are in a manner out of the protection of the law, for they can have no benefit thereby because they can neither dock the intail, and no remedy to raise portions thereon by mortgage, or otherwise, when there is no provision of a trust estate for that purpose by the gift of the donor.

The revenue of the Alienation Office would be improved, and not diminished, by allowing a power, by authority, to the heir male in special tail to dock the intail for one half, or one third, or one fourth, or especially appointed for one third of the estate tail for the provision of his family.

No:withstanding he claims *per formam doni*, and that it was the unquestionable right of the donor to limit
F f f 2
such

such an estate; yet it is neither policy in a state, or justice or equity for its commercial interests to suffer such a restraint to remain on the posterity of the heir in special tail, to the impoverishment of all claimants under him and them.

N. B. The common law allowed one third of an estate, without a previous settlement jointure, to the widow surviving the occupant.

The only objection that can probably be started to a measure so reasonable, is that the estate of the tenant in tail may be so ample, that, without inordinate passions and extravagancies, he may make a saving charge to compensate his family loss. But as all laws are, and should be made to provide for contingent casualties (and no one ever doubted there is an inherent right in the constitution to alter and amend the common law for the benefit of the subject) the aforesaid objection has no weight, but such remedies should be sought, and such provisions made by higher authority and wisdom, as should be liable to no objection.

If ever higher authority should condescend to make new regulations in respect of that antiquated law, called Estates Tail, or the Statutes of Intail, I shall think it merit enough to contribute a hint towards the promoting of so good an amendment. Your Magazines have made a motion to elucidate that branch of right, and I cannot avoid thinking an heiress without property, and a Lord Heartfree without a foot of land, are matchable terms, and a serious argument to all parties concerned.

I am, Sir,

Your obliged humble servant,

AMICA VERITAS.

The case on which the inclosed reasoning is founded.——L. T. the father, on his marriage with E. E. granted his lands to trustees, to hold to his and his wife's use for their respective lives; and after the determination of that estate, to the use of all and every the son and sons of the said L. T. the father and E. E. to be begotten severally, successively, and in remainder one after another, as they shall be in priority of birth and seniority of age; and of the several and respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully issuing; the elder of the same

sons and heirs male of his body being always to be preferred, and take before the younger of the same sons, and the heirs male of his and their body and bodies issuing; and for default of such issue to the use of the daughter and daughters of the said L. T. and E. E. to be begotten, and the heirs of the body or bodies of such daughter and daughters lawfully issuing, and for default of such issue to the use of the several and respective heirs of the said L. T. and E. E. for ever.——The deeds were properly executed, and the marriage solemnized; and the aforesaid L. T. the ancestor, had five children, four daughters and one son; but before the birth of a son he had made a declaration in the nature of a will, to dispose of his effects, and some regulations about his real estate, that were not available in law. Then he had a son, the present heir in tail, under the above recited deeds, and the said L. T. the father, being sensible that the said will, or declaration, was not valid, made a kind of codicil, requesting his son, and the persons therein named, to allow out of the rents of the aforesaid estate (notwithstanding he had reserved no authority by the above settlement, *and also had limited an estate tail special thereby*) 500l. or as much as would make up his personal estate 800l. to be divided between his daughters at the age of eighteen years.——The ancestor died, surviving the mother and the infants.

N. B. The son claimed under the deeds of settlement; the daughters had a remainder in abeyance. The mother of the infants discharged 400l. of the said contested will by deeds of settlement to her daughters, with their releases thereon.

But I am not lawyer enough to determine whether such payments and releases are a good bar to their remainder in tail; if not they enjoy the portions and have a claim to the estate to the detriment of the heir in tail and his issue.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Martin, chief Engineer at Bengal, dated October 8, 1765. From Philos. Transf. Vol. LVII.

“IN regard to the intense and uncommon heat in this climate; it has been

been for some time past almost insufferable.

The thermometer was seldom under 98, and the quick-silver rose at certain times of the day to 104 degrees, by the best adjusted instrument; nay, I have been assured by some gentlemen, that, in the camp 500 miles distant, the thermometer often stood at 120; but such a difference, I imagine, was occasioned by the badness of the instrument.

However it is certain, that nothing could exceed the intense heat we felt day and night, during the month of June. May and July were little inferior at times, but afforded some intermission; otherwise a very great mortality must have attended this settlement, though we were not without instances of fatal effects in the month of June, when some few individuals in sound health were suddenly seized and died in the space of four hours after; but, considering the malignity of the climate, we have not lost many, and I believe the generality of people are not so intemperate as some years past they used to be; though, from what I have seen, the best constitutions in the most moderate persons are a poor match against a fever or other disorders in this country.

I have been as free from sickness as any other person in the settlement; but I cannot say that I have enjoyed myself in that degree as to be an exception; for no man here is without complaints, and life and death are so suddenly exchanged, that medicines have not time very frequently to operate before the latter prevails. This is generally the case in malignant fevers, which are here termed *pucker fevers*, meaning (in the natives language) strong fevers.

The rains have set in since the 4th of June. We call this the unhealthy season on account of the salt petre impregnated in the earth, which is exhaled by the sun, when the rain admits of intervals. Great sickness is caused thereby, especially when the rains subside; which generally happens about the middle of October. The air becomes afterwards, rather more temperate, and, till April, permits of exercise, to recover the human frame, that is relaxed and worn out by the preceding season; for in the hot pe-

riods every relief is denied, except rising in the morning, and being on horse-back by day-break, in order to enjoy an hour, or little more, before the sun is elevated: It becomes too powerful by six o'clock to withstand its influence; nor can the same be attempted that day again till the sun retires, so that the rest of the twenty-four hours is passed under the most severe trials of heat. In such season it is impossible to sleep under the suffocating heat that renders respiration extremely difficult; hence people get out into the virando's and elsewhere for breath, where the dews prove cooling, but generally mortal to such as venture to sleep in that air. In short, this climate soon exhausts a person's health and strength, though ever so firm in constitution, as is visible in every countenance, after being here twelve months. I have been lately informed by an officer of distinction, who was formerly engineer at this place, that being sent out to survey a salt lake in the month of September, he found the sulphureous vapours so stagnated and gross, that he was obliged to get up into the tallest trees he could find, to enjoy the benefit of respiration every now and then; he added, that he constantly had recourse to smoking tobacco, (except during the hours of sleep) to which, and to swallowing large quantities of raw brandy (though naturally averse to strong liquors) he attributed his safety. However, on his return, he was seized with an inveterate fever of the putrid kind, which he miraculously survived, though others, who attended him on the survey, and had lived many years in the climate, were carried off, at the same time by the like fever."

THE following remonstrance of the insurgents at Madrid, in the year 1766, (See that vol. p. 272) is a convincing proof how difficult it is, even under the most arbitrary governments, totally to eradicate from the human breast, the generous sentiments of liberty, or to subject the natives to the despotism of a foreign minion and minister.

Translated from the original Spanish.

"THE insurgents beg leave to present this humble remonstrance to your majesty, setting forth the reasons which

which obliged them, with hearts full of loyalty, to act as they did, that the whole world may be informed of them and the severest judge pronounce the justice of them.

They are well apprized that some base-hearted men have imposed on your majesty's benevolent mind, by insinuating that the late tumult proceeded from disloyalty and a want of obedience in your majesty's subjects, which may have prejudiced the Spanish nation in your majesty's opinion, and must necessarily disturb that ease and security which they have always enjoyed under your majesty's government.

The great misfortune of kings (even the wisest) is, that they can see but little with their own eyes, and are obliged to take things upon trust. Not seeing enough to know, they can only know from what they hear; and the voice of rumour is often the voice of falshood. Experience of men and things is a difficult science for a king; nor will speculative knowledge enable him to give a proper dispatch to business, without being well informed of facts and circumstances; and these are too often misrepresented to him. *Princes (says a certain politician) seldom know things as they really are, but as their favourites, who have their ear, chuse to represent them.* What a pity it is that the spirit of truth is not radically distinguished from that of flattery and hypocrisy, by a peculiar dialect! But alas! one and the same language being indiscriminately used to express equal zeal, the various passions and the source of these passions lying hid, it is easy to exhibit falshood for truth the former assuming the mask of the latter.

To analyse the language of an artful flatterer, is a difficult task for a king, because he cannot discover the bias and temper of his subjects, by any intercourse or dealing, which in the system of human prudence, is the surest way to know them; nor does his high station admit of such familiar converse. They who gain their master's ear, generally find means to prejudice his inclinations and passions in their own favour, and then give him such advice and inclinations, as are most likely to please and be agreeable, but what goes amiss, or may be unwelcome to him, they conceal.

On the strength of this maxim, Sir, your subjects have made the clamour they did; and as they perceived the disease growing desperate, for want of a physician who should prescribe a remedy, the insurgents resolved, at the hazard of giving offence, and even at the peril of their lives, to put a stop to so baneful a distemper.

Your majesty succeeded to the throne of Spain, at a juncture much more favourable than your royal father, or brother Don Ferdinand, experienced at their accessions. Ruin then threatened, on all sides; their sun-shine was clouded, and prosperity only glimmered at a distance. But your majesty began your reign with six hundred millions of reals* in your treasury, 60,000 regular troops, 50 ships of the line, and a people in general above a middle state. Then your majesty's alliance was so anxiously courted by all other powers, that when they could not obtain it, they were contented with your neutrality, dreading your majesty's declaring for one side or the other, as a superior power who might turn the scale.

Into the hands of the marquis Squilacci, your majesty immediately put the reins of government; and that with a power so absolute, that no man could dare attempt to undeceive your majesty, in an error so palpably giving a sanction to all his actions, as the utmost efforts of wisdom: And lo! in the space of six years, during which he has borne the sway, he has brought your majesty to a want of money, of troops, and of arms. For at this day your majesty cannot reckon 600,000 reals† in your treasury, nor 25,000 men in your army, nor 14 ships of war in your fleet. And instead of giving the rule, your majesty is shamefully reduced to the mean necessity of obeying it. So notoriously have posts of honour been put up to public sale, that nothing but the auctioneer's voice was wanting to proclaim it. The spirits of the people are sinking under oppression, and the regiments are unrecruited without any means for levying men.

In short, Sir, he has brought our arms into disrepute, he has left the Spaniards without order, and the kingdom in such a state of desperation, that its recovery must be a work of time.

* About fifteen millions of pounds sterling.

† About fifteen thousand pounds sterling.

time. Self-interest always engrossed his thoughts, amassing wealth with insatiable avarice, and now with the many millions that he has purloined, he may boast of being worth more money than all his ancestors ever possessed.

Not satisfied with this, he has procured himself, by insidious arts, the management of the Indies, under a pretence of its being a branch of his department as *Ministro de Hacienda*. And as no man durst venture to oppose his career, no, not till he had left Spain at its last gasp, he formed the project of ruining the Indies, the execution of which he began with so much violence, that one of his first efforts occasioned an insurrection at *Quito*, a considerable province in America; and that bad example has had such an effect on the other provinces, that they also are not a little disposed to renounce their allegiance to your majesty.

Such has been the administration of the marquis Squillacci, your majesty's darling minister!

What can the insurgents suppose but that your majesty has been ignorant of all these evils! For had a hint of them reached your majesty's ears, without doubt you would have divested yourself of partiality, you would have turned your love to hatred, and have stripped of his power, that tyrant minister, whose object was the ruin of your majesty, of Spain, and of the Indies.

Had the northern Potentates, who are enemies to the crown of Spain, imposed upon your majesty a prime minister, with a view to weaken your majesty's power, to waste your treasures, to annihilate your troops, and to destroy your ships of war in the Mediterranean, could they for these purposes, have found a man so proper as the marquis Squillacci? It appears, they could not, for they see all their wishes accomplished in him.

In this situation your majesty finds yourself and your kingdom. Your subjects, though oppressed, know not how to deliver themselves from a minister who tyrannises over Spain, and over your majesty too. For notwithstanding the many admonitions they have given, none have had the desired

effect. The insurgents therefore, seeing their country at the last extremity, determined, though with some appearance of irregularity, to aim at the man who had trampled on your majesty's crown, and treated your subjects with contempt.

And now the question is, whether this rage shall be said to proceed from disloyalty, or from hearts full of loyalty? Does it spring from hatred, or from love? Shall it be deemed disobedience to risque our lives for the sake of seeing our king reinstated in his wonted splendor? Or will our faithful zeal, our anxiety for your majesty's being respected and formidable, be pronounced criminal or praise-worthy? Shall the studying means of relief, for a bleeding people, that they may increase and multiply, for the defence of your majesty's person and government, that they may flourish in opulence, be called a sinister design, or the duty of a good subject? Let any man, be he who he will, resolve these questions.

Perhaps the edict published against cloaks, and flapped hats, may be esteemed the cause of this alarm.

This indeed was made use of after paving the way to the great end which was proposed: But the instruments (incapable of diving into the state of the nation and the means of its re-establishment) were incited only by their own feelings: They considered themselves only as deprived of a convenience by the prohibition of that dress, and on such an occasion they are the necessary tools.

But the truth is, your majesty's principal subjects had a nobler object in view; witness, the regularity of their proceedings; so that in a popular city, to outward appearance in riot and confusion, as much good order was observed, as in time of quiet and tranquillity.

Let any honest man say, that he suffered the least injury on this occasion; and scarcely was the expulsion of the marquis Squillacci confirmed, when the city of Madrid, beyond expectation, was so suddenly restored to calmness and serenity, that all who saw it were struck with admiration. Nay, the multitude of boys, to the number of 2000; who had been employed in
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giving the watch-word to the mob, ceased their noisy outcries, as if struck dumb in a moment.

We all know and confess, that no nation can have a prince more kind, affable, and beneficent, or a greater lover of justice. To such a king what can be more deplorable, what more unfortunate, than the being involved in such a cloud of ignorance, with regard to his minister as to believe that he has the honour of the king, and the good of the people at heart, at the very time when he is acting in direct opposition to both?

Therefore, Sire, it would be best to hear much, and believe but little, and to compare advice with information, and to prevent such bad consequences as often result from too great credulity in the cabinet; the counsel of such men, of low birth, as may be endowed with more than ordinary talents, ought not to be disdained. Consider their opinions, and follow the advice that seems best. Wisdom is not derived from birth but from reason. Understanding cannot be inherited, tho' titles of nobility may.

What can add such dignity to the crown as the respect of the subjects? What can give it such splendor as their homage and their love?

Loyalty is the first fruits of their homage, but your majesty must show an affection for them before you can gain their love. In other words, the fidelity with which your majesty's subjects abound, will always make you respected by them; but acts of beneficence are necessary to win their hearts. It being notorious, Sire, that foreigners have engrossed your favours, how can you expect your peoples love?

The attachment of a foreigner cannot but be venal. His esteem is only in proportion to what he can get.

What kind of attachment then can this be? or what security can be had for it? With what consistency can he leave his proper sovereign, and pretend to be faithful to another? This is unnatural, and it is equally so to find a foreigner seizing the emoluments due to your subjects, who labour with the sweat of their brows for the support of your throne, your own people sowing the ground, and strangers reaping the harvest.

The real spring by which the hearts

of the insurgents were put in motion is now easy to be discovered: And should they be so happy as to find that your majesty sees it in its true light, they will then with the most humble obeisance, prostrate themselves at your majesty's feet, offering their lives and fortunes as a sacrifice to the love they bear your majesty, and the ardent zeal which they have for the tranquillity and happiness of your majesty's kingdom."

The Constitution of Barbadoes: From A short History of that Island, lately published.

"THE government of Barbadoes consists of a governor, who is appointed by the king; a council of twelve men, who are also appointed by his majesty, by letters of mandamus; and an assembly of twenty-two freeholders, chosen by a majority of freeholders from the several parishes. Two representatives are returned from each parish. The members of council (as privy counsellors) advise and assist the governor in all matters relative to the government: They are also a check upon him, if he exceeds the bounds of his commission: They (as part of the legislature) form the upper house, and in passing all laws, act as the house of peers in Great Britain: They also, with the governor, constitute the courts of chancery and errors, where each member gives his opinion in all causes. The governor hath power to appoint and displace all military officers, and to dissolve the assembly; and also to place a negative upon all bills: judges of the court, and justices of the peace, cannot be appointed, but by and with the consent of the council, whose approbation or concurrence must be obtained when a judge is removed from his office. No member of council can be removed by a governor, without the consent of the majority of the council, unless on some very extraordinary occasion not fit to be divulged to the whole body. In such a case, the reasons for such suspension (or removal) are immediately to be transmitted to the king in council, where the member suspended may make his defence. A member of council vacates his seat, by absenting himself seven years from the council board, without leave of absence obtained from the king

king, or from the commander in chief of the island. If there are less than seven members of council resident upon the island, the commander in chief hath power to fill up to that number, until his majesty's pleasure is known, that the business of the island may not be retarded. The governor always sits in council, even when acts are passed; a practice that seems to have been established by custom only; for it appears to be unconstitutional. It is not a custom adopted by all the colonies. The governor, besides his salary of two thousand pounds sterling, payable out of the four and half per cent. is entitled to a third of seizures; but he is restrained from receiving any present from the assembly, unless as a settlement made by the first assembly he meets after his arrival. This settlement has latterly been three thousand pounds per annum currency. In the absence of a governor, the senior member of council acts as commander in chief; but he cannot dissolve an assembly: Nor can he remove or suspend any officer, civil or military, without the consent of seven members of council. In other respects he has the same power as a governor. The president is allowed one half of the salary or emolument allotted to the governor. Five members of council make a quorum to transact business, and to constitute a court of chancery and court of error. The commander in chief collates rectors to the parishes of the island, which are eleven. The rectors perquisites are considerable; their income established by law is one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, exclusive of all presents, and other benefits. The clergy are all of the church of England. The representatives of the people are chosen annually by virtue of a writ (or commission) issued by the governor in council, directed to the eldest member of council in each parish, authorizing him to convene the freeholders, and to receive their votes: afterwards, a return of the writ, with a certificate of the choice of the freeholders, is made to the governor in council, when the representatives take the state oaths and oaths of office before the governor and council, which they also do upon the accession of a new governor.

August, 1768.

vernor or president. The assembly choose their speaker, who cannot act as such before he is presented to, and approved by the commander in chief. The speaker and eleven other members constitute a house for transacting of business. They choose a clerk and marshal of their house. They may expel any of their members, and may give leave to two of them together to go off the island for six months for recovery of health. They have power to try and determine all controverted elections, and can adjourn themselves from day to day; all longer adjournments are made by the commander in chief, or with his leave. They, together with the governor and council, annually nominate the agent, the treasurer, the store keeper of the magazines, the comptroller of the excise, the gaugers of casks, and an inspector of health. Disagreements have formerly arisen between the council and assembly concerning the nomination of these officers, and also concerning the method of issuing the public money from the treasury; their disputes have gone so far, that references have been made to the throne. In passing all laws, the house of assembly forms that part of their constitution which the commons house does in England. Four of the council nominated by the governor, and six of the assembly named by the speaker, are a committee for settling the public accounts of the island; among which number is the treasurer's account. The treasurer cannot pay any public money, nor make any particular appropriation of money, without an act of the island, or an order from the governor and council. Three of the council and four of the assembly are appointed a committee to correspond with the agent in Great Britain. The court of exchequer is held by a chief baron and four assisting barons appointed by the governor and council. Any three make a court. Barbadoes is divided into five precincts though there are eleven parishes; a judge and four assistants preside in each precinct. They hold a court of common pleas for trial of all causes once every month, from the last Monday in January to the latter end of September. From these courts appeals lie in all causes above ten pounds value

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due to the governor and council; and from them in all causes above five hundred pounds to the king and council of Great Britain. The chief judges of the courts of common pleas take the probate of all deeds. The governor appoints the two masters in chancery, the escheator, and solicitor general. The attorney general is appointed by patent; the judge of the vice admiralty court, the register, the clerk of the crown, the secretary, and clerk of the council, the provost marshal, and naval officer are appointed by patent. The casual receiver and auditor general have their commissions from the crown; the surveyor general, and other officers of the customs are appointed from the department of the treasury; and upon a vacancy in the customs the surveyor general nominates pro tempore. The justices of the peace are appointed by a commission issued by the governor with the consent of the council; which commission is generally issued soon after the appointment of a governor. The governor, by and with the advice of the council, appoints a chief justice of the court of grand sessions, or general gaol delivery; which court is appointed by law to be held twice in every year. This court generally holds four days, and is formed by the chief justice, and any other five justices of the peace. Six freeholders from each parish are returned by the eldest member of council resident in each parish, by virtue of the governor's writ (or commission) to serve on the grand inquest, and petty juries. This court acquits or condemns all criminals, the commander in chief having a right to respite those condemned from time to time. The justices in their several parishes hold a quarter session for the appointment of constables, and rectifying of abuses. The governor appoints a coroner to each parish. Gunners and matrosses belonging to each of the five divisions are under the command of the colonels of foot to which each division belongs; but they are appointed by the commander in chief, at the recommendation of the said colonels. The commissioners for taking care of the fortifications are the members of council and assembly, and field officers belonging to each precinct. The governor,

as captain general, usually presides at the councils of war; but the commission of president of the councils of war is often granted to the lieutenant general. There are six regiments of foot militia in the island, and four of horse, besides a troop called the horse guards. There is an excellent armoury, and also a good train of artillery in Barbadoes."

*Abstract of the Trial of John Grainger, Daniel Clark, Richard Cornwell, Patrick Lynch, Thomas Murray, Peter Flaharty, and Nicholas McCabe, for shooting at John Green, contrary to the Statute, on the 21st of April last.**

JOHN GREEN, living at the bottom of New Gravel Lane, Shadwell, deposed, that he was employed as deputy agent under Mr. William Russel, who, as agent under Mr. Alderman Beckford, was concerned in the execution of the act of parliament for regulating coal-heavers; that before this they were under the direction of Justice Hodgson, and revolted from the coal-undertakers, first insisting upon 16d. a score, and then 18d. but at last would have nothing to do with the undertakers, and would have their price under the act of parliament; that Mr. Russel and the deponent had fixed upon an office at Billingsgate for registering the coal-heavers, but none of them came there, alledging they were under the direction of Justice Hodgson, to whom only they would apply; that the deponent was sent with a complaint to the justice, by Mr. Russel, desiring a meeting with him, which he excused, but would send his clerk, and further told him, that if Mr. Russel did not desist, he would meet with trouble, and he would give him a pretty dance to Westminster-hall, for the act of parliament was in so vague a manner that any body might keep an office, and that as they had the best men at their office, they did not fear to have the business; that, however, in a few days after, Mr. Russel advertised for men to come, but none came; and then he advertised for their coming at such a time, or he would employ such able-bodied men as chose to come; whereupon many came, and they were put in the gangs; that Dunster, Justice Hodgson's clerk having seen the deponent do this at Billingsgate

* See p. 381.

lingsgate, he brought to his door no less than three or four hundred of these men, a great many of whom threatened they would pull down his house, or they would do for him; that the deponent went to the Mansion-house to acquaint the lord mayor of the danger he was in, and received for answer that he must be directed by some magistrate in his neighbourhood; that on Saturday morning, the 16th of April, the coal-heavers having put up some bills, a neighbour's servant went and pulled one down, upon which the coal-heavers cried out that Green's maid had pulled down their bills; and then they directly came running from different parts to his door, to the amount of one hundred and upwards. The purport, the deponent said, of the bills, was a libel on Mr. Alderman Beckford, and what was done was Mr. Ruffel's own doing.—The acts of violence committed by the coal-heavers against this deponent, best appear from his own words.

I asked them, said he, what they wanted with me? They cried, by Jesus they would have my life if I offered to meddle with any of their bills: I said I had not meddled with any, nor none had that belonged to me. One of them cried, by Jesus he shall have a bill put up at his own window; he took up a handful of dirt, and put it upon the window, and put the bill upon it; another of them laid hold of my collar, and dragged me off the step of my door; another said, haul him into the river: said another, by Jesus we will drown him: I got from them, and retreated back into my house. After that I went to Billingsgate, and met several of them there; there they threatened they would have my life. When I came home, I saw a great many of these people running from their different habitations, some with bludgeons, or broomsticks, and weapons of that sort; they did not collect themselves in a body, but were running to the head of New Gravel-lane. I believe about four or five hundred of them came within two hundred yards of my house; they went to Mr. Metcalf's, a neighbour of mine, and threatened him; there was one of them, a pretended friend of mine, that had promised, when he knew any thing against me, he would

let me know: I sat up to guard my house, and sent my wife and children out of the house; after that I prevailed upon my wife to stay in the house, upon this man's intelligence; he came about twelve, and told me that nothing was intended against me, that they had done the business they were about. I went to bed and was asleep: I was awaked by my sister-in-law, calling, Mr. Green, Mr. Green, for God's sake, we shall be murdered: this was about one o'clock on the Sunday morning. I jumped out of bed, and ran into the next room where my arms were; I took and levelled one, and said, you rascals, if you do not begone, I will shoot you; they were then driving at my doors and shutters, the noise was terrible, like a parcel of men working upon a ship's bottom; I could compare it to nothing else. I fired among them, I believe I fired about fourteen times, and when I had not any thing ready to fire, I threw glass bottles upon them; they were at this about a quarter of an hour, when they all dispersed. On the Monday I went to Billingsgate about eleven, I saw several of them there, who threatened me, Dunster was there also; they told me they would do for me if I did not desist from my proceedings, which was to register such people as applied; there were always some of the coal-heavers about Dunster; he talked of the advertisements that had been in the paper, and said they were mine, for he said Mr. Ruffel had told him he totally declined having any thing to say to it, and it was my doing only; I said, do not deceive these men, that is very wrong of you; I asked him, if Mr. Ruffel did not tell him he would advertise to this effect; I began to be afraid, and, as many of them came about me, I left them.

Nothing happened after till Wednesday night, that was the 20th, about seven in the evening; then I saw a great many of these coal-heavers assembling together about three or four hundred yards from my house, going up Gravel-lane; I shut up my house as fast as I could, and told my wife to get out of the house as fast as she could with her children; accordingly she went away with the child that was asleep in the cradle; Gilberthorp was

in the house, drinking a pint of beer (I did not know his name then) said I, brother tarpawlin, (he is a sea-faring man) I am afraid I shall have a desperate attack to-night, from what I have heard, will you stand by me and give me all the assistance you can? Yes, said he, that I will. When the house was secured backwards and forwards, I went up stairs, some stones had broke some windows there; I believe some of them had thrown stones and run away: I heard them call out Wilkes and Liberty; I saw the neighbours lighting up candles; I said to my maid, for God's sake light up candles, for these people shall have no occasion at all to use me ill. I went to the window and begged of them to desist, and said, if they knew any thing particular of me, I was willing to resolve any thing they wanted to know: seeing I could not defend myself, I disguised myself, and put on an old watch-coat and a Dutch cap, and went down stairs in order to get a magistrate to come and prevent my house from being pulled down; I had one Dunderdale, a shoemaker, that lodged in my house, he went with me; when I came down to the back door, I heard them threaten that they would have my life; I then found it impossible to get out of the house; I ran up stairs, fully determined to defend myself as long as I was able; I spoke to them again in the street from the window, and desired them to tell me what I had done: they called out in the street they would have me and hang me over my sign-post; others said they would broil and roast me, and words to that effect: Stones came up very fast. I then took a brace of pistols from the table, and fired among them, loaded with powder only; after that I kept firing away among them with what arms I had, loaded with bird and swan shot; they dispersed in the front then; I immediately ran backwards; they were heaving stones into the back chamber windows; I fired from the chamber windows; after I had fired some few rounds backwards, they desisted from heaving stones into the back part of the house, but I did not find they had left the place. I was again attacked both in the front and back part of the house; I fired among them sometimes from the front of my

house, and sometimes from the rear; I imagined they would have broke into the house presently, if I had not kept a warm fire upon them; I heard them call out several times, I am shot, I am wounded; still they said they would have me and do for me. I had various attacks in the night: I saw no fire-arms they had till eleven or twelve in the night; they were driving at the door about ten, but I cannot tell with what; I looked through the door, and saw their hands moving, driving something hard against it. About twelve they fired into the house, both in the front and the rear; the balls struck the cieling in the room where I was, sometimes close over my head; as they were in the street, and I in the one pair of stairs, the balls went into the cieling and dropped down on the floor; I could not walk about the room with any safety, I was forced to place myself by the wall between the windows, and sometimes I would crawl under the window to the next, and sometimes I stood behind the brackets, and then I would stand up and drive among them like dung; I have seen their balls strike the cieling as I have stood under the cover of the wall, and as I have been going to fire they have come over my head, and some lodged in the cieling.

This firing continued all the night and all the morning, at different periods.

When I attacked them backwards, I used to crawl out of the window on my belly, and lie upon the wash-house leads with my arms; I have heard them say, you that have arms are to fire upon him, and you that have stones are to heave, and so many to break the door, and so many to climb the wall: if they got up there, they could get in at the window from the leads: I had Gilbertthorp below to guard the door, for part of the front door was broke. I got off, I believe, about nine in the morning, when I had no more ammunition left, only the charge that I had in my blunderbuss, except what was in the musket that would not go off; so I said to the men that were in the house, you see they are firing from every quarter, there is no help for me, they will come in, and I can make no return upon them to check their insolence; the

the best way to make them desist, is for me to get out of the house, you will all be very safe whether I make my escape or not; Mr. Gilberthorp said, do what you think best; I said, they only want me, if they get me it is all over, or if they know I am gone, they will desist. I took my blunderbuss over my arm, and my drawn hanger in my hand, and went out of the back window upon the leads; I saw several of them in the alley, I levelled my blunderbuss at them, and said, you rascals, begone, or I will blow your brains out, especially you, (that was to one under me) but I scorn to take your life; he said, God bless you, Mr. Green, you are a brave man; he clapped his hand on his head and ran away, I went over into Mr. Mereton's ship-yard; one of the shipwright's met me, just as I jumped, he said, Mr. Green, follow me; he took me to a saw-pit, and shewed me a hole at the end, where the sawyers used to put their things; he said, go into that hole, you will be safe enough; said I, don't drop a word that I am gone over the wall; I got in, he left me; there I lay till the guards came: I heard the mob search for me; some said he is gone one way, some another; they were got into the yard, I heard one of the shipwrights say he is gone over the wall and gone away by water.

When the guards came, one of the shipwrights came to me, and desired to know what he should do: I said, go and tell the officer to draw his men up and come into the yard, and I will surrender myself to him; the soldiers came, and I came out of the saw-pit; I had nothing but my handkerchief about my head; I had been wounded between ten and eleven at night; I surrendered myself to the officer: Justice Hodgson said, Mr. Green, you are one of the bravest fellows that ever was; who do you intend to go before, me, or Sir John Fielding? I said, I do not care who it is; then, said he, you will go before me; accordingly we went; and when we came there he committed me to Newgate.——In the course of this evidence it does not appear that the deponent swore to the identity of any of the prisoners, as engaged in the act of firing against, or otherwise assailing his house, though he did to some few of them threaten-

ing him at Billingsgate; but this identity was sworn to by the next evidence, George Crabtree, in the persons of Cornwall, David Clark or Clarey, Lynch, Flaharty, and Grainger. The first he saw fire several times towards Green's windows; Clark he also saw fire after Green had shot his brother; Grainger he saw heaving a stone or brickbat at Green's windows; and Lynch with a musket in his hand, but did not see him fire. Robert Anderson swore to Clark's and Cornwall's firing several times; as did also Andrew Evererus to Clark's firing. Thomas Cummings swore to the same as committed by Flaharty, Clark, Lynch, Cornwall, and Murray; and he particularly accused Flaharty of getting into his own house and firing out at his garret windows. Philip Oram and William Burgefs corroborated the same as to Cornwall, and the latter saw M'Cabe and John Grainger firing, knowing their persons but not their names. M'Cabe asked him for his sleeve-buttons to load a piece with to fire at Green, and moreover examined his coat, and wanted to feel in his pocket for something to load: M'Cabe also enquired in the house, where he the deponent lodged, for the pewter spoons, and pots, to cut them in pieces for shot, saying he would pay for them. There were several other evidences to prove the identity of the prisoner as concerned in this riot. Some of the prisoners declared their innocence of the charge; others said they were there with the design of keeping the peace, and preventing the escape of Green, who had been guilty of murder by firing out of his windows. Several appeared to their character, but all seven were brought in guilty, death, and were executed the 26th of July, pursuant to their sentence.

IN justice to our fellow-subjects of New-England, who if they act wrong yet do it upon right principles, we shall insert what follows:

From the BOSTON GAZETTE, June 20.

FRIDAY the 10th instant towards the evening the officers of the customs of this port made a seizure of a sloop belonging to and lying at the wharf of John Hancock, Esq; which vessel was improved as a store to put some barrels

barrels of oil on board, there being not room in the owner's stores on the wharf: After the officers took possession of the sloop, one of them made a signal to his majesty's ship Romney, then lying off in the harbour, whereupon the boats belonging to said ship were immediately manned and armed, and made towards the wharf. Several gentlemen present advised the officers not to move her, as their would be no attempt allowed by the owner to rescue her out of their hands; but notwithstanding this declaration, her fast was cut away, and she carried under the guns of the Romney. This conduct provoked the people who had collected on the shore, and in the dispute, the collector, the comptroller of his majesty's customs, and the collector's son, were roughly used, and pelted with stones, but none of them much hurt: The noise brought together a mixed multitude, who followed up to the comptroller's house, and broke a few squares of glass, but withdrew by the advice of some prudent gentlemen that interposed; they were joined by a number of sailors, and vagrant persons who were suspicious of an intention to put them on board the ship: These went in search for one of the man of war's boats, in their way met with the inspector of exports and imports, him they attacked, broke his sword, and tore his cloaths; but by some assistance he with difficulty escaped to a house in King-street. No boat being ashore, about ten o'clock they went to one of the docks, and dragged out a large pleasure boat belonging to the collector, this they drew along the street with loud huzza-ing all the way into the common, where they set fire to it, and burnt it to ashes; they also broke several windows of the houses of the collector and inspector general, which were nigh the common: No other outrage was committed that night.

There were some occurrences respecting the officers of the Romney, preceding this affair, which raised the resentment of the populace: On the Sunday evening before, a press-gang went on board a vessel just arrived from Glasgow, and which came to anchor off the Long Wharf, the impressed men took an opportunity while the Man of War's Men were furling the

sails for them, and got into the ship's boat and rowed ashore; it being after sun-set, several people had assembled on the wharf in the cool of the day, who made way for the men to run up; the press gang as soon as they could get to their boat pursued them, crying, stop deserters! but no heed being given thereto, an officer on the wharf resented it, which raised a clamour, and prevented the gang from landing: A few days after a young man, that had served an apprenticeship in this town was impressed out of an inward bound ship: Application was made to the captain (who it is said promised not to detain any inhabitant of these provinces) and he engaged to deliver him up, if an able bodied man was brought in his room; such an one was procured for three or four guineas, but upon his being carried on board the Romney, was refused, as the officers of the ship had been insulted in the above affair; many things were said to the person who went to get the young man released, reflecting on the town, and not without some threats: The day following a man was taken out of an Eastern vessel by an armed schooner that was bound to Halifax: These transactions, with a prospect of the trade and business of this and the other towns being in a manner ruined, raised such a spirit of resentment in the people, that the board of commissioners (those of them who arrived last November from England) and their other officers together with the collector and comptroller for this port, as also the officers of the Romney, thought it most prudent to repair on board the ship.

On Monday the people in town were in great agitation; but lest any tumult might arise at night, the consequences whereof would be very prejudicial, a notification was posted up in divers parts of the town, requesting the sons of liberty to meet at Liberty-Hall on Tuesday the 14th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; the expectation of this meeting kept the town in peace: Early on Tuesday morning the colours were flying on liberty-tree; and at the hour appointed vast numbers of the inhabitants appeared at and near the hall; but the weather being wet and uncomfortable in the street, they adjourned to Faneuil Hall;

neuil-Hall; where it was proposed to have a legal meeting called; accordingly a warrant was issued by the select men to the constables, to warn a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town, at three o'clock; and several gentlemen were nominated to prepare a draft of some matters proper to lay before them: At three o'clock the inhabitants met, but so great was the concourse that they were obliged to adjourn from Faneuil-Hall to the Old South meeting-house.

It has been reported that the sloop was seized because no permit for loading was taken out at the custom-house before the oil was put on board; others report that it was for breach of the act of trade in her last voyage, which was from Madeira; but which of the reports is right we are not able to inform the public.

At a meeting of the freeholders, and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, in pursuance of the notification, present a larger number than was ever known on any occasion.—After very cool and deliberate debates upon the distressed circumstances of the town, and the present critical situation of their affairs, it was unanimously voted, That a committee wait on his excellency the governor of the province, with the following petition, viz.

Province of the MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

To his excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; governor and commander in chief in and over said province, and vice admiral of the same:

The inhabitants of the town of Boston, in town meeting legally assembled,

Humbly shew,

“THAT your petitioners consider the British constitution as the basis of their safety and happiness. By that, is established; no man shall be governed by laws, nor taxed but by himself, or representative legally and fairly chosen, and to which he does not give his own consent.

In open violation of these fundamental rights of Britons, laws and taxes are imposed on us, to which we not only have not given our consent, but against which we have most firmly remonstrated.

Dutiful petitions have been preferred to our most gracious sovereign, which

(though to the great consternation of the people, we now learn, have been cruelly and insidiously prevented reaching the royal presence) we have waited to receive a gracious answer to with the greatest attention to the public peace till we find ourselves invaded with an armed force, seizing, impressing and imprisoning the persons of our fellow subjects, contrary to express acts of parliament.

Menaces have been thrown out, fit only for Barbarians, which already affect us in the most sensible manner, and threaten us with famine and desolation; as all navigation is obstructed, upon which alone our whole support depends, and the town is at this crisis in a situation, nearly such, as if war was formally declared against it.

To contend with our parent state, is in our idea the most shocking and dreadful calamity; but tamely to relinquish the only security we and our posterity retain of the enjoyment of our lives and properties, without one struggle, is so humiliating and base, that we cannot support the reflection. We apprehend, Sir, that it is at your option, in your power, and we would hope in your inclination, to prevent this distressed and justly incensed people from effecting too much, and from the shame and reproach of attempting too little.

As the board of customs have thought fit, of their own motion, to relinquish the exercise of their commission here, and as we cannot but hope, that, being convinced of the impropriety and injustice of the appointment of a board, with such enormous powers, and the inevitable destruction which would ensue from the exercise of their office, will never re-assume it: We flatter ourselves, your excellency will, in tenderness to this people, use the best means in your power to remove the other grievance we so justly complain of, and issue your immediate order, to the commander of his majesty's ship, Romney, to remove from this harbour, till we shall be ascertained of the success of our applications.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, &c.”

At the same time the town directed their committee to prepare a letter to Dennis De Berdt, Esq; in London, setting forth the conduct of the commissioners

miffioners and officers of the customs, and the officers of his majesty's ship *Romney*, relating to a seizure made the preceding Friday, as well as the behaviour of some of the inhabitants the evening following, in an impartial manner, supported by affidavits, to prevent the ill impressions that may be made by a misrepresentation; and then adjourned to the next day.

At the adjournment on Wednesday the 15th, the committee appointed to present the town's petition to the governor, reported from his excellency the following answer, viz.

Gentlemen,

"My office and station make me a very incompetent judge of the rights you claim against acts of parliament; and therefore it would be to no purpose for me to express my opinion thereupon. All I can say is, that I shall not knowingly infringe any of your rights, and privileges, but shall religiously maintain all those which are committed to me as a servant of the king.

In regard to the impressing men for the service of the king in his ships of war, it is practised in Great Britain, and all other his majesty's dominions, and therefore I cannot dispute it in this part of them. But I shall use my utmost endeavours to get it regulated so as to avoid all the inconveniencies to this town which you are apprehensive of; and from the knowledge I have of Captain Corner, I have no doubt of my succeeding therein.

I cannot pretend to enter into any dispute between you and your parent state: I desire to be a faithful servant in regard to both; and I shall think myself most highly honoured, if I can be in the lowest degree an instrument in preserving a perfect conciliation between them. I can assure you, that if it was as much in my power as it is in my will, it would always be preserved.

I am obliged by all kinds of duty, by my general instructions, and by his majesty's special orders, to protect, aid and assist the commissioners of the customs (appointed under the great seal of Great Britain in pursuance of an act of parliament) and their officers in their persons and offices. And whether they shall or shall not relin-

quish the exercise of their commission, I must not fail to give them all the protection, aid, and assistance in my power. If in so doing I shall give offence, I shall be sorry for it. But I shall never regret the doing my duty.

I have no command over his majesty's ships, and therefore cannot issue such orders as you desire, nor indeed any order to the commander of his majesty's ship the *Romney*. And it would be highly improper for me to make a requisition to him to remove from this harbour, when I know he is stationed here by a superior officer, and cannot remove from hence but by his order.

FRA. BERNARD."

The committee at the same time reported the draft of a letter to Mr. De Berdt, which was read and unanimously accepted, and the committee were directed to forward the same, together with such affidavits as they should obtain by the first vessel.

At this adjournment the town appointed another committee, to prepare instructions for their representatives, at this alarming crisis; and further adjourned to Friday the 17th, at three o'clock.

On Friday the town met by adjournment, and received the report of their committee, and unanimously voted the following instructions to their representatives, viz.

To the Hon. James Otis and Thomas Cushing, Esqrs. Mr. Samuel Adams, and John Hancock, Esq.

Gentlemen,

AFTER the repeal of the late American stamp act, we were happy in the pleasing prospect of a restoration of that tranquility and unanimity among ourselves, and that harmony and affection between our parent country and us, which had generally subsisted before that detestable act; but, with the utmost grief and concern, we find that we flattered ourselves too soon, and that the root of bitterness is yet alive. The principle on which that act was founded continues in full force, and a revenue is still demanded from America.

We have the mortification to observe one act of parliament after another passed for the express purpose of raising

raising a revenue from us; to see our money continually collecting from us without our consent, by an authority in the constitution of which we have no share, and over which we have no kind of influence or controul; to see the little circulating cash that remained among us for the support of our trade, from time to time transmitted to a distant country, never to return, or what in our estimation is worse, if possible, appropriated to the maintenance of swarms of officers and pensioners in idleness and luxury, whose example has a tendency to corrupt our morals, and whose arbitrary dispositions will trample on our rights.

Under all these misfortunes and afflictions, however, it is our fixed resolution to maintain our loyalty and duty to our most gracious sovereign, a reverence and due subordination to the British Parliament as the supreme legislative in all cases of necessity, for the preservation of the whole empire, and our cordial and sincere affection for our parent country, and to use our utmost endeavours for the preservation of peace and order among ourselves; waiting with anxious expectation for a favourable answer to the petitions and solicitations of this continent, for relief. At the same time it is our unalterable resolution, at all times, to assert and vindicate our dear and invaluable rights and liberties, at the utmost hazard of our lives and fortunes; and we have a full and rational confidence that no designs formed against them will ever prosper.

That such designs have been formed, and are still in being, we have reason to apprehend. A multitude of placemen and pensioners, and an enormous train of underlings and all dependants, all novel in this country, we have seen already: their imperious tempers, their rash, inconsiderate and weak behaviour, are well known.

In this situation of affairs, several armed vessels, and among the rest his majesty's ship of war the *Romney*, have appeared in our harbour; and the last, as we believe, by the express application of the board of commissioners, with design to over-awe and terrify the inhabitants of this town into base compliances and unlimited submission, has been anchored within a cable's length of the wharfs.

August, 1768.

But passing over other irregularities, we are assured, that the last alarming act of that ship, viz. the violent, and, in our opinion, illegal seizure of a vessel lying at a wharf, the cutting of her fasts, and removing her with an armed force in an hostile manner, under the protection of the king's ship, without any probable cause of seizure that we know of, or indeed any cause that has yet been made known; no libel or prosecution whatever having yet been instituted against her, was by the express order, or request in writing, of the board of commissioners to the commander of that ship.

In addition to all this, we are continually alarmed with rumours and reports of new revenue acts to be passed, new importations of officers and pensioners to suck the life-blood of the body politic, while it is streaming from the veins: Fresh arrival of ships of war to be a still severer restraint upon our trade; and the arrival of a military force to dragoon us into passive obedience; orders and requisitions transmitted to New-York, Halifax, and to England for regiments to preserve the public peace.

Under the distresses arising from this state of things, with the highest confidence in your integrity, abilities, and fortitude, you will exert yourselves, gentlemen, on this occasion, that nothing be left undone that may conduce to our relief; and in particular we recommend it to your consideration and discretion, in the first place, to endeavour that impresses of all kinds may, if possible, be prevented. There is an act of parliament in being, which has never been repealed, for the encouragement of the trade to America: We mean by the 6th Ann. chap. 37. sect. 9. it is enacted, "That no mariner, or other person who shall serve on board, or be retained to serve on board any privateer, or trading ship or vessel that shall be employed in any part of America, nor any mariner, or other person, being on shore in any part thereof, shall be liable to be impressed, or taken away by any officer or officers of, or belonging to any of her majesty's ships of war, empowered by the lord high admiral, or any other person whatsoever, unless such mariner shall have before deserted from such ship of war belonging

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to her majesty, at any time after the 14th day of February, 1707, upon pain that any officer or officers so impressing, or taking away, or causing to be impressed or taken away, any mariner or other person, contrary to the tenor and true meaning of this act, shall forfeit to the master, or owner or owners of any such ship or vessel, 10 l. for every man he or they shall so impress or take, to be recovered, with full costs of suit, in any court within any part of her majesty's dominions." So that any impresses of any mariner, from any vessel whatever, appears to be in direct violation of an act of parliament.—In the next place, it is our desire that you enquire and use your endeavours to promote a parliamentary enquiry for the authors and propagators of such alarming rumours and reports as we have mentioned before; and whether the commissioners, or any other persons whatever, have really wrote, or solicited, for troops to be sent here from New-York, Halifax, England, or elsewhere, and for what end; and that you forward, if you think it expedient, in the house of Representatives, resolutions, that every such person who shall solicit or promote the importation of troops at this time, is an enemy to this town and province, and a disturber of the peace and good order of both.

Then the meeting was dissolved. (See p. 383.)

Summary of the Trial of Donald Mac-lane, on Tuesday Aug. 9, at Guildford Assizes, for the Murder of William Allen, jun. on the 10th of May last in St. George's Fields. (See p. 277.)

MR. Serjeant Leigh, counsel for the prosecution, having opened the trial with a speech suitable to the purpose, proceeded to an examination of witnesses, and produced two, one Skidmore a discharged marine, and one Twaites a country lad, who had been about a fortnight in Mr. Allen's service as an officer. These evidences swore positively to the identity of the prisoner, and were the only people on the part of the prosecution, who declared any knowledge of his person. The latter, however, differed in his own accounts of the transaction, and the testimony which he gave before

the coroner was contradicted by the deposition which he gave into court.

The next witnesses, Okins and Brawn, swear that they were in the cowhouse with Mr. Allen at the time he was shot; and the latter particularly says, that he was going to strike down the soldier's muiquet, which was levelled at the deceased, but that another soldier seeming ready to present at himself, the care which he had for his own life, together with his terror at the situation of Mr. Allen, obliged him to retire. Okins says, that when he heard the soldier threaten Mr. Allen, he (Okins) fell down with an excess of apprehension; neither, however, though so near to the soldier, could swear to his identity; and what is the more remarkable, each was un'cen by the other. Okins never once recollecting Brawn's being present, and Brawn being equally ignorant of Okins. Several other witnesses appeared for the prosecution, but as they prove nothing so material as the evidences already mentioned, and chiefly tend to clear up what is universally admitted, namely, Mr. Allen's being wholly unconcerned in the riots of the day, it is not necessary to take any particular notice of them.

The evidence for the prosecution being ended, the prisoner's council produced their witnesses; the first of whom, Samuel Gillam, Esq; declared, That on the 10th of May, having been previously applied to by the marshal of the King's Bench prison for a guard, he came into St. George's Fields, where a detachment of one hundred men, properly officered, had been ordered. Here the mob were exceedingly riotous; and Mr. Gillam tells us, that he himself was several times struck with a variety of missile articles. A paper had been stuck up against the prison, which seemed the raving of some patriotic bedlamite, and in six lines, as stupid as they were seditious, talked about liberty being confined with Mr. Wilkes, and desiring all good Englishmen to pay their daily homage, at the place where those invaluable blessings were lodged. This paper had been taken down by the constables, a circumstance which gave the generous assertors of freedom incredible offence, and they roared out, "*The paper, the paper, give us the paper.*"

Mr.

Mr. Gillam answered, that if any person there would claim the property of the paper, it should be immediately restored, and gave it into Mr. Ponton's hands, before the rioters, to keep till somebody should be bold enough to make so particular a demand. This enraged the populace still farther, and a patriot in two dirty red waistcoats, but without any coat, distinguishing himself in throwing stones at the magistrates, the constables received orders to apprehend him; in this service they were assisted by Mr. Murray, the ensign on duty, and five or six grenadiers. The fellow fled, and was pursued by the grenadiers; he escaped into a cow-house, and shut the door after him, but the soldiers continued their pursuit, and in a little time the report of a musquet was heard; in a few minutes after they returned, and Peter Mac Cloughlan, with an air of great concern, and a tone of much distress, informed Mr. Murray, that his piece had gone off accidentally, and that a man was killed—" *Damn you*, replied Mr. Murray, *Who gave you orders to fire?*" " *Nobody*, answered Mac Cloughlan, *it went off entirely by accident.*" This circumstance Mr. Gillam deposed he took particular notice of, because the man testified every natural sign of concern and humanity.

The cow house has three doors, or gates, one at each side, and another at one of the ends. The fellow in the red waistcoat got in at a side door, and is supposed to have escaped the opposite way; just at this unfortunate crisis young Mr. Allen, who was also in a red waistcoat, entered at the door out of which the rioter had fled, so that when the soldiers opened the door nearest to them, they found a person in a red waistcoat, and this person was shot by Mac Cloughlan, as he himself confessed; but whether by accident or design is not at all necessary to the present object of enquiry; the enquiry now is, whether Mr. Allen was shot by Maclane, or whether he was not.

Mr. Gillam swears peremptorily that Maclane is not the man who made the confession alluded to, and Corporal Neale, with Serjeant Earle, Serjeant Steuart, and several private men, who were that day in St. George's

fields, and some of whom were likewise at the cow-house, in pursuit of the rioter, either declare, that they heard Mac Cloughlan's own acknowledgment of the fact, or swear that Maclane did not enter the Cowhouse at all. One of the private men particularly, James Hide, says he was in the cow-house when Mac Cloughlan's piece went off, and adds, that there, was at that time, nobody in it but the deceased, Mac Cloughlan and himself.

Many of the military witnesses swear that they can easily tell, by looking at a musquet, if it has been newly discharged, and they express themselves with certainty, that Maclane's was not discharged at all on the 10th of May. To this they add, that Mac Cloughlan, from an apprehension of consequences has deserted.

The evidence for the prosecution however, took notice, that Maclane's musquet was particularly examined, and that he was even ordered from the ranks upon a presumption, as they imagine, that the officers themselves were satisfied he was the person by whom Mr. Allen had been killed. But this circumstance is very well accounted for on the other side; where several of the witnesses prove, that after the accidental discharge which Mac Cloughlan mentions of his piece, and the unhappy consequence, Mr. Murray, the ensign, observing Maclane's musquet on a full cock, reproached him with negligence, and took the piece out of his hand to look at; Maclane mentioned in his excuse, that his flint was too large, and that if he kept it upon a half cock, he should lose all the priming from his pan.

Some person seeing the transaction, and hearing Maclane reproached, concluded he was the person who had shot Mr. Allen; and they pointed him out as a murderer—the officer, therefore, thought it necessary, for the man's security, to remove him from the ranks, but finding him more liable to danger then, than when he was with the corps, he ordered him to his former station.—However, as he was positively sworn to, the military were forced to give him up, notwithstanding their consciousness of his innocence; and Mr. Gillam, as a magistrate, was obliged to receive the charge, notwithstanding he was so

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perfectly

perfectly acquainted with Mac Cloughan's declaration.

Such was the general scope of the evidence on this trial; after which the judge summed up the evidence, but declined saying much from himself, as the question did not turn upon any difficult points; the jury withdrew, and in about an hour returned with a verdict of *Not Guilty*. Mr. Wilkes, who was all the time at the Red Lion Inn, opposite to the court, was taken to town the moment the prisoner was acquitted. He was only examined a few minutes by the Grand Jury. He was brought back on Tuesday night to the King's Bench Prison.

The Grand Jury dismissed the bills against the officer and the other soldiers.

The above trial began about half an hour after seven in the morning, and lasted near nine hours. The counsel for the prosecution were Mr. Serjeant Leigh, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Lade, and Mr. Baker; those for the prisoner were, Mr. Hervey, Mr. Cox, Mr. Bishop, and Mr. Robinson.

[What has been printed as A Summary of the Trial of Donald MacLane is false in a variety of particulars, as well as very imperfect. It says, speaking of Skidmore and Twaites, "These evidences swore positively to the identity of the prisoner, and were the only people on the part of the prosecution, who declared any knowledge of his person." Now, Sir, I am told, that Mr. George Milford Flowers deposed, that as he went in the hackney coach with Donald MacLane from the King's Bench to the New Gaol, the prisoner cried very much, and said, *he hoped that he should meet with mercy, for that his piece went off by accident*. Is not this *confession* the strongest evidence that young Allen was killed by Mac Lane and not by Mac Cloughlan? And does it not fix the fact on the person of the prisoner, whom Mr. Flowers saw in court, and swore to be the same he heard that declaration from in the hackney coach? I own, sir, two or three plain witnesses, whom I knew to be men of strict veracity, and uninterested in the cause, would, in my mind, establish a fact beyond the collective evidence of every soldier of the Third Regiment, deeply prejudiced,

as well as interested, and wishing to get off a comrade. But, sir, all this must be left to the impartial tribunal of the public, who will not fail to judge uprightly both the *judge and jury*, equally with the *prisoner*, as soon as they are furnished with the means of information, which ought not to be refused to them. PLAIN TRUTH.]

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

ARTICLES of intelligence have for some time been daily reiterated in the public papers, importing that government has adopted and resolved to pursue vigorous measures relative to our American colonies; by which I understand, that an armament is meant to be sent thither, to act offensively against the inhabitants; and that troops were actually ordered on this service, has been frequently asserted; and though for some time I have flattered myself that these assertions were but the idle suggestions of those ignorant and inhuman wretches among us, who wish to see the miseries of war transplanted into our colonies, as a punishment for their temerity, in denying the omnipotence of a British parliament, and its right of disposing of their property; yet I now begin to fear there is some reality in these reports, which must be alarming to all but the ignorant. I have already publicly desired, (and now repeat my desire) to know from the abettors of these hostile measures, in what service a military force is to be employed on its arrival in America? Is it to intimidate or insult a people who live in perfect submission to the civil authority? or is it to murder those who have the honest fortitude to protest against an infringement of our natural rights? These being the only services in which troops can be employed, in the present situation of things, unless an accidental rabble might give them opportunity to repeat the tragic scene lately exhibited in St. George's Fields.

When I reflect on the importance of our connections with these colonies; when I consider that the balance of trade to almost every other country is against us, and that it is our commerce with them which alone affords employment,

employment, and, consequently subsistence to our manufacturers, I am not a little alarmed at the precipitate resolutions so inconsiderately taken on an object of the last importance to the very being of this kingdom. The great object of our present dispute with the colonies is the right of parliamentary taxation, which this kingdom has lately assumed; but which they deny, and support their denial by arguments which are yet unanswered; every attempt that has been made for that purpose has only exposed the weakness of our pretensions. But if in reality we have the right which we claim, we have men of sufficient ability to make it apparent; which, if practicable, it is not only our interest, but duty to do, since convincing the colonists of the justice of our pretensions, would be the most natural, and, I believe most successful method of engaging their compliance.

But from the weakness of the attempts already made for that purpose; and from the veneration they entertain for the sentiments of those wise and illustrious patriots, Lord Chatham, and the present Lord High Chancellor, (expressed on this subject) confirmed by the reason and aptitude of things, I am fully convinced that the parliament of this kingdom has no constitutional right to dispose of the property of our fellow-subjects in America, until they are represented therein, which, at present is far from being the case.

We honour our glorious ancestors for their magnanimity in defending and transmitting to us the blessings of our happy constitution, and shall we condemn our American brethren for endeavouring to preserve the rights of this very constitution, and transmit them inviolate to their descendants? Shall we punish in them the very conduct we justly applaud in our progenitors? Or, in a word, shall we become the abettors of injustice, and that towards our brethren and fellow-subjects, descendants from our common ancestors, and heirs to our common privileges? I blush, my countrymen, at the thought! Yet what else can be intended by those vigorous measures which are to be pursued? Measures pregnant with the most fatal conse-

quences to the common and inseparable interest of this kingdom and her colonies! Should an armament be sent to America, to enforce a submission to impositions which they judge unconstitutional, should our natural superiority prevail, and should their natural affection to us engage them rather to submit to the tyranny of their parent country, than implore foreign aid; or, in a word, should we reduce them to the most abject submission, even then our very success would prove our ruin. Though oppressed by our force, their resentment at our injustice would prompt them to revenge our inhumanity, by destroying all intercourse with the kingdom, a measure, which by their situation, is easily practicable, and which would render them useless to us. Our trade would then languish, our labourers starve, and intestine divisions accelerate our fall. These consequences, however melancholy, are the most favourable which can result from those vigorous measures which some so eagerly desire. But should a hardy and brave people, inflamed by the love of liberty, even to enthusiasm, resist our force, and urged to despair, should they prefer foreign protection to British tyranny, what would be the consequence? What an increase of wealth and power would the accession of these colonies convey to our natural enemies? These events to many may appear chimerical, but my situation has furnished me with peculiar advantages of judging on this subject, and I wish our misconduct may not too soon convince us of their reality.

We are told, and shall be told, that we are loaded with heavy taxes, and that justice requires that our fellow-subjects in America should share the burthen. By this, my countrymen, you are rendered the dupes to ministerial policy. Impositions are not extended to America with design to lessen your taxes, but to augment the number of placemen, and the power of the crown, already too enormous; besides, it ought to be considered, that in compelling the colonies to purchase our manufactures, they pay all the taxes imposed on our manufactures in the advanced price to which they are raised by these taxes; and if that is

not

not an equitable share of the common burthen, why is not application made in a constitutional manner to the assemblies of their representatives, as was practised during the late war, when they amply demonstrated their loyalty, by complying with every requisition made by his majesty; and when Massachusetts's bay and Connecticut alone, raised and supported ten thousand soldiers for the common service, though the pay of the private men was necessarily three times greater than that of those in the pay of this kingdom; and cursed be the policy of that ignorant financier who first destroyed this constitutional method of obtaining assistance from the colonies; and instead projected the stamp act, thereby impairing their natural affection to this kingdom, and exciting jealousy and distrust of its intentions. This, however, might have been overcome by the equitable repeal of that act, had it not been followed by others of a similar and not less pernicious consequence. If the advice of one who is actuated by a love of justice, and an anxious concern for the prosperity of this kingdom, might be pursued, our pretensions to an unconstitutional authority over the colonies would soon be disclaimed, and those men only employed in the public service, who from principle are its declared enemies. This would soon conciliate our unhappy differences and revive our commerce; the colonies would then gratefully participate the common burthen, when allowed to make it a voluntary act. This is a measure not only convenient, but necessary. The time will soon arrive, when from the incessant migration of foreigners to our colonies, and their rapid increase, other motives than force will be necessary to secure their dependance on this kingdom; and their love or hatred, notwithstanding our present indifference, will then become an object of importance.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

CALVIS MEMMIUS.

Translation of a Letter from M. Voltaire to the Chevalier Vanhommer at London.

S I R,

YOU know, without doubt, that peace is made at Geneva. It is

always the result of war. After tilting at one another for some time, men always return to conditions of peace, in expectation of some new rupture. Man is a little sovereign; he loves peace on account of his own tranquility; but he has a strong propensity to war, to disturb the tranquility of others.

Europe ought to admire the prudence of the Genevese competitors, and their regard for humanity during the confusions of war: not one drop of blood has been shed by them. We cannot say the same of Neuchâtel: a bloody scene has been acted there. Gaudot, the attorney-general, has fallen by the sword of assassins. His corpse, pierced with wounds, could scarce obtain a burial. But peace is not re-established by the death of that unfortunate magistrate. The cantons of Lucerne, Fribourg, and Soleure, have furnished a body of men which guards the town: general Lentulus is encamped at Anet: the chevalier de Planta, a major in the service of the king of Prussia, is gone to that monarch; and I doubt not but that prince will strongly resent the outrage, which has been done to him in the person of the attorney-general. The repose of Neuchâtel will not be re-established without strangling two or three of the ringleaders. The humane citizen groans at being under a necessity to serve again the murderers. But, by mischance, such is the condition of humanity, that one evil can seldom be remedied but by two others, and those again by a great many more. Mankind is propense to revenge, and oftentimes the persecutor himself is persecuted in his turn. One half of the world is incessantly at war with the other: there is no such thing as a truce between them. To conciliate their affections, it must be laid down as a preliminary article; "That every one should renounce his particular interest;" but this is an impossibility: For then mankind would cease to be men, and become, a chimera, which has no reality.

Old Clement is at war with young Ferdinand. Rome and Naples cannot agree, and the Pope makes use of his worn-out arms against a prince who has bayonets and muskets. France, Spain, and Portugal join their arms with the latter, and prove by an argument *ad hominem*, that Clement dotes, and that

he

be ought to submit, so as to recall his bull, which is the shame of the Vatican. But the sovereign pontiff regards it as a point of conscience, and intends, by his obstinacy, to join the crown of martyrdom to the tiara of the pontiff; as if God loved the jesuits well enough to grant the palm to their grand admiral!

If, from the fields of Rome, we turn our eyes toward the North, we shall see Poland a prey to domestic dissensions. One part of the nation in arms against the other: the patriot, under the title of confederate, destroying the patriot; and all this for the glory of God, and the honour of religion! as if that holy religion had not abolished both sacrificers and victims. But what ought equally to engage the rights of humanity, is, that a foreign power enters in arms, and forces a nation, which is free, and governed by its own laws, to receive those which it imposes with bayonets fixed. What would the English say, if the king of France should come at the head of a hundred thousand men to impose laws upon England? Would he meet with a favourable reception from that nation, so jealous of its rights and liberties? Would they not say to him, after throwing a few barrels of powder in his face, "sir, why do you meddle with us? have you any thing to do here? get back again into your own kingdom; you are no legislator in ours. Shew your despotism at home, and leave us to enjoy our liberties." But the Poles are weak and Catherine has *strong reasons* to produce on her side; witness the bishop of Cracow, who was confined at Schlussembourg in the same apartment as the czar Peter III. finished his career in.

VOLTAIRE.

To the PRINTER, &c.
SIR,

THE tender concern I have always had for the beautiful part of my fellow-creatures has made me most attentively observe, from my youth upward (for I am now a very old man) all the variations of their fashions and whims of dress, of all which I have kept a regular chronicle, inasmuch that I can in a moment's time turn to the Anno Domini of the coloured hoods, the enormous hoop petticoats, and the

commodious sack or robe, especially favourable to deformed shapes, or unauthorized pregnancies. But in all this mutability of modes, my fair countrywomen have always outshone all others in splendid cleanliness as well as beauty, till very lately, that invention being perhaps exhausted, the reverse of that characteristic neatness has at last had it's turn.

You easily guess, Sir, that I allude to the present prodigious, unnatural, monstrous and dirty mode of dressing the hair, which, adorned with many jewels, makes them at once shine and sink upwards.

As I am a great frequenter of public places, I have experienced this melancholy truth; for attracted by my eyes to approach as near as I could to these beautiful creatures, I have soon been repelled by my nose, and been obliged to retire to a respectful distance. For (I will speak it out) I have had the honour of smelling in the most unfavourable manner very many heads of the first rank and condition, thus verifying the Newtonian doctrine of attraction and repulsion.

I went the other morning to make a visit to an elderly aunt of mine, when I found her pulling off her cap, and tendering her head to the ingenious Mr. Gilchrist, who has lately obliged the public with a most excellent essay upon hair. He asked her how long it was since her head had been opened or repaired. She answered, not above nine weeks. To which he replied, that that was as long as a head could well go in the summer, and that therefore it was proper to deliver it now; for he confessed that it begun to be a little *hazarde*. He then asked my aunt how she chose to be *coiffée*, whether *a la Cybele*, *a la Gorgonne*, or *a la Venus*. My aunt answered, that *a la Gorgonne* was horrible, but that she preferred *a la Cybele*, mitigated with a little of *a la Venus*. Here I could not help interrupting the conversation, by desiring Mr. Gilchrist to expound to me those terms of art which he had mentioned; which he did in the following most obliging manner. *A la Cybele*, Sir, said he, is to raise the hair true or false together, about a foot high, and tower-wise, as you see Cybele represented in ancient Bustos. That *a la Gorgonne* required the curls to be looser, more moveable

moveable, and to serpent with all the motions of the head: But that a *la Venus* admitted but of few curls, because Venus was supposed to be risen out of the sea, and consequently not to have her hair very crisp. My aunt interrupted our conversation by telling Mr. Gilchrist, that she desired not to be *coiffée* in the highest extreme of the fashion; for that when a woman was turned of fifty (by the way she is seventy-three) the dress should be modest to a certain degree.

When Mr. Gilchrist opened my aunt's head, as he called it, I must confess it's effluvia affected my sense of smelling disagreeably, which stench, however, did not surprize me, when I observed the great variety of materials employed in raising the dirty Fabrick. False locks to supply the great deficiency of native hair, pomatum with profusion, greasy wool to bolster up the adopted locks, and grey powder to conceal at once age and dirt, and all these caulked together by pins of an indecent length, and corresponding colour. When the comb was applied to the natural hair, I observed swarms of animalculæ running about in the utmost consternation, and in different directions, upon which I put my chair a little further from the table, and asked the operator whether that numerous swarm did not from time to time send out colonies to other parts of the body? He assured me that they could not; for that the quantity of powder and pomatum formed a glutinous matter, which, like lime twigs to birds, caught and clogged the little natives, and prevented their migration. Here I observed my aunt to be in a good deal of confusion, and she told me that she would not detain me any longer from better company; for that the operations of the toilette were not a very agreeable spectacle to bystanders, but that they were an unavoidable evil; for after all, if one did not dress a little like other people, one should be pointed at as one went along.

I willingly took the hint, and leave of my aunt, glad to get off safe from the danger of any bold and adventurous emigrants.

If this plain narrative of a matter of fact may contribute to restore my dear countrywomen to their primitive clean-

liness, I shall think my time well spent, and I believe you will think your press well employed; but if not, we must e'en leave them to the care of the scavengers, now that the city of Westminster begins to have *some police*.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Our penal laws unequal.

THE extravagance of folly the outrageous wantonness of vice, never were more flagrant in any country where the gospel would open its heavenly contents before every eye, than in this land and age of Britons.—Some prodigies of lewdness have not indeed, without trembling, escaped their just demerits in our courts of judicature, but many others have been found guilty of the most shocking barbarities, very much owing, as several have observed, to the inequality of our penal laws, which loudly call for an amendment. We are excessively prodigal in taking away life. We punish with death crimes of a small account when compared with others of a far deeper dye, which either are unnoticed, or else have no heavier punishment than those slighter crimes.—For example, *adultery* and *seduction*, are, undoubtedly, in the eye of truth, reason, and common sense, crimes of a more malignant nature and destructive tendency, than various species of crime which are made capital: and yet, those are practised by many with much security, and if punished at all, are not made capital.—But what comparison is there between the injury done me by stealing my horse, or my sheep, or taking my purse, and that of violating my bed, or seducing and debauching my daughter?—The vilest of malefactors are allowed to live among us.

Murder indeed by the laws merits death; and ought not in any case to meet with either connivance, or pardon.—No power on earth has a right to conceal, or to forgive murder. The express law of God requires, *that he who sheds man's blood, shall by man have his blood shed*. Such murderers are not fit to live in society.—But theft and robbery are crimes of a much inferior nature, and which ought to have a very different punishment.

Nay,

Nay I will presume to say, there is even a species of murder among us punishable with death, which always gives me pain and excites my pity: I mean, where the female has been most wickedly deluded and debauched, and from an irresistible effort of shame, a temporary frenzy, occasioned by a dread of being discovered, has totally suppressed the native tenderness of her sex, and offered violence to the *force* of maternal affection! I am tempted to ask, whether the seducer who has put the unhappy woman upon this horrid measure, by wickedly seducing, debauching and then basely deserting her, ought not to be deemed, at least, upon a par in the guilt of blood? If she must forfeit life, ought not her corrupter and betrayer to pay the same forfeiture?—Here our penal laws are inequitable, and loudly call for an amendment.

Unless we have public virtue enough, to give them, in this article, a consistency, we have nothing to apprehend but confusion. The very fashionable libidinous commixtures of the sexes, the execrable freedoms which the males take with the females, can only produce very tremendous consequences!—The original intention of the author of nature, was, that the intercourse of the sexes should be confined to a single connexion; and in no case be promiscuous. This is proveable, even to a demonstration. Yet such is the daring impiety of mankind, that, without scruple, they will insolently trample upon his authority, and violate his most sacred fundamental laws.

After these animadversions upon the great defects of our system of judicial penal statutes—I would notice an ungrateful, reproachful, provoking *custom*, often mentioned in our public papers, viz. that of *wagers* laid to excite and engage unhappy wretches in gourmandizing, feeding ravenously, or in drinking to excess. Some of these enormous, inhumane sportings have instantly proved fatal, which leads me to put another question, viz. whether the persons who are concerned in such worse than brutal abuses of the food, which God has provided for the nourishment and support of man, are not to be deemed accessaries in such destructive measures? and where death apparently ensues, August, 1768.

ought not to be punished, as having had an immediate hand in the murder?

Do not such instances of huge depravity in a nation, where the poor are multiplying, (through a neglect and decay of trade, and a discouragement of the home manufactures, and where want and distress is abounding,) threaten to pull down upon us some marks of divine displeasure?—with what spirit the new chosen *national representative* will enter upon public business, or give attention to the weal of the people, I am not able to foretell—but this I know, with great certainty, that if there be no reform made by them in our civil and moral system, (as there must not be in our ecclesiastical) a man has no need of the supernatural spirit of prophecy, to be enabled to write very bitter things of the approaching condition of Britain!

A REFORMER.

The Life of Pope Sixtus V. continued from page 211.

THE first days of Sixtus's pontificate were taken up with receiving the congratulations of the Roman nobility, and giving audience to the ambassadors and ministers of foreign princes. It had been customary for new popes to grant an act of grace, and to release all criminals found in prison at their ascending the throne; but this Sixtus refused to do, ordered them to be more closely confined, and four of them to be executed even upon his coronation-day, May 1. In short, he regarded not the intercession of the cardinals or nobles; but, as the ecclesiastical state had been full of rapine and violence, determined to exercise justice before he shewed mercy, sparing no one who had been guilty of atrocious crimes, though themselves and their families were of the superior rank; a severity that struck every malefactor with terror.

“Soon after the coronation, Camilla, the pope's sister, came by his orders to Rome, with her daughter and two grandsons (who were the sons of another daughter) and a niece, the daughter of her brother Anthony. The eldest of her grandsons, Alexander Peretti, was made a cardinal a few days after his arrival, with the title of *St. Jerome degli Schiavoni* (the name

of his church); but the pope was desirous he should take his old name, Cardinal Montalto. He was then about eighteen years old, and had been but indifferently educated, yet he made such improvements under his uncle's instruction, that he afterwards became a very able man, and was employed in the management of the most weighty and arduous affairs.

Sixtus had sent to desire his sister would take particular care to behave in a decent and modest manner, at her arrival; but when she came near the city, the cardinals, Medicis, D'Este, and Alexandrino went out to meet her, and conducted her to a neighbouring palace, where they dressed her up like a princess, thinking thereby to make their court to the pope, who, they knew loved her tenderly, and had expressed a great deal of impatience to see her at Rome.

The cardinals took her, dressed after this manner, to the Vatican; and the Pope, being informed of her arrival, ordered her to be immediately introduced to him: But when he saw her in that tawdry habit, he pretended not to know her, and asked, two or three times, who she was: Upon which Alexandrino, who handed her in, said, "It is your sister, Holy Father." "My sister! (replied Sixtus with a frown) I have but one sister, and she is a poor woman at Le Grotte: If you have introduced her in this disguise, I declare I don't know her; and yet I think I should know her again, if I was to see her again in such cloaths as she used to wear."

His two nephews that came with her, were dressed like young noblemen, and attended by the nephew of cardinal D'Este, who gave them the right hand, as he was instructed by his uncle, imagining the pope would be highly pleased with it: But Sixtus could not forbear laughing when he heard of it, and gave strict orders to the centinels at the gates of the Vatican, not to shew them the least honour or respect; and would not suffer any of his officers to go out and meet them, which occasioned Rufficucci to say to Alexandrino, "He was sure something was amiss; and that it was well if they were not in a wrong box."

After they saw in what manner his nephews and nieces had been received,

none of the cardinals, or those that came with them, offered to wait upon them back. It is true, indeed, Alexandrino sent his major domo to shew them the way to an inn. Poor Camilla, who thought herself a princess at least, was extremely mortified at this reception and public disgrace: And one of the boys, whilst they were stripping off his fine cloaths, said, "Alas! mother, our reign has been a very short one."

This event occasioned much laughter in Rome, as all discerning people perceived the reason of the Pope's behaving after this manner was, that he did not chuse to lay himself under any obligation to those two cardinals, in an affair of so little service to him. It seems, when they knew the Pope had not given any orders to equip them with money and cloaths for their journey, they furnished them very liberally with both. The only person that was sent by him, to conduct them from Le Grotte to Rome, was Ceroli, a gentleman of La Marca, who had been a long time his secretary, to whom he gave secret orders to bring them away in the very dress he found them in, and to pack up all their cloaths in a strong box, which he was to send immediately to Rome: This he had done, suspecting how the cardinals would behave; so that when he had dismissed them, as we have just now related, he ordered Ceroli to take their cloaths (which he had in his possession) to their inn, and desire they would dress themselves as usual in them, even to the very same shoes and linen; and then to carry back their finery to Cardinal Alexandrino's house, with Camilla's thanks for the use of them. When this was done, he sent two of his ordinary coaches to bring them to the Vatican, clothed as they were, to the infinite diversion of great numbers of people, that were assembled in the streets to see that comedy. When they were introduced a second time to the pope, he embraced them tenderly, and said to Camilla, "Now we see it is our sister indeed: No body shall make a princess of you but ourselves." After which he admitted them to kiss his feet; and placing them on each side of him, asked them several questions about their family; who had been their best friends; and

and many other particulars relating to the village.

He had often sent money to his sister, whilst he was cardinal, but by little at a time, constantly exhorting her to give her children the best education she could; and was not a little pleased to hear them make such answers to some questions of grammar that he asked them, as shewed they did not want parts, and had not been altogether neglected: But perceiving they were a little over-awed at the richness of his robes, and the splendor of the palace, he took them by the hand, and encouraged them, bidding them "not to be afraid, but behave themselves well, and he would be their friend." When he had dismissed the rest of the company, he spoke to Camilla in this manner:

My dear Sister,

"When we consider the very near relationship, and the great tenderness that has always subsisted betwixt us, we think ourselves obliged to do every thing for you that natural affection requires, and is consistent with the rules and maxims of good government: As it would be very unjust (now God has put it in our power to do good to all men) to overlook our own flesh and blood; especially, as it is highly agreeable to our own inclination; and we are assured that such a conduct is far from being disagreeable in his sight; he being called *worse than an infidel, that does not provide for those of his own house*: But in matters relating to our pastoral office, and the government of the state, it is our pleasure that you give neither us, nor yourself, any manner of trouble, as we are determined not to have any associate in our sovereignty: For since we have resolved not to admit even those who seem to have some pretensions to a share in the administration of government, it would occasion a grievous reproach to divide the rule with a woman.

It is our design, in the first place, to make you a present of the palaces where we formerly lived, which we have ordered to be fitted up and furnished for you, in a manner suitable to the rank you now hold; and hope it will not be the less agreeable to you, for having been a place that we ourselves once took much delight in; as it will give us, on our part, the great-

est pleasure to reflect, that it is now the residence and habitation of our dear sister. We have in a great measure built it with our hands; and design to make such an addition of groves, gardens, statues, fountains, and other embellishments to it, that it shall not yield to any palace in our dominions.

It is not our intention, however, that in the midst of your affluence and abundance of all things, you should be so forgetful of the very mean and humble condition you once lived in, as to make you behave yourself in an insolent or intemperate manner, as it would bring an indelible scandal upon yourself, and give us the sharpest and most exquisite concern: For this reason, we shall appoint you a decent, but respectable court and retinue; such a one as will procure you sufficient regard, without the danger of envy or jealousy: This, we do not doubt, you will be prudent enough to regulate, according to the pension we shall settle upon you, which will be a thousand crowns *per* month; and we shall take care to secure it to you in such a manner, that, if it should please God to call for us to-morrow, you cannot be deprived of it after our decease. We shall give immediate orders to the master of our household, to provide you with proper attendance, horses, mules, two coaches, one for journeys, and another for common occasions, with all other accommodations that you shall stand in need of. As for your grand-children, &c. we shall not be wanting in our endeavours to make such a provision for them, as is suitable to the nephews and nieces of a pope.

We have told you what you have to trust to: farther than this you must not expect. We hope, the great change in your fortune, this sudden and unexpected elevation from a cottage to a palace, from a peasant to a princeps, will not occasion any alteration in your disposition, which we know is naturally meek and humble: For, in matters of government, if you are imprudent enough (as we trust you will not) to ask the least favour, or make any intercession for criminals, or otherwise interfere in our administration of justice, we tell you once for all, we will not grant it; and therefore

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desire

desire you will never attempt a thing, that will bring the mortification of a repulse upon yourself, and give us infinite uneasiness in refusing you.

This caution we thought necessary to give you, as we are, from long experience, fully acquainted with the artifice of courtiers, who generally have recourse to women that are in favour, and practise upon their weakness, when they have any interest to serve; which custom we are determined to break through, as it always, justly, brings a scandal upon any government, but more especially upon that of a spiritual sovereign. There are, we know, many people that will endeavour to insinuate themselves into your acquaintance, with a view only of making a tool of you, to bring about their purposes. The only way to put an effectual stop to this, is to give them a resolute denial at the first; to put on a hard face, and tell them you have no interest at all with us in such affairs, and that we have absolutely forbid you to ask us any favour of that kind. When they are once convinced of this, they will cease to deafen you with their importunities for the future."

In the evening, when she took her leave, he embraced her again, and sent her handsomely attended, in one of his coaches, to his palace near St. Maria Maggiore, where she lived a month incog. without receiving any visits: This she did for two reasons, first, that she might be at leisure to settle her household, which, besides women, consisted of eight footmen, two pages, two gentlemen-ushers, a major domo, a chaplain, a secretary, two chamberlains, a butler, a cook, and several others. The other reason was, that she might be a little polished, and instructed how to behave herself in a proper manner.

During this interval, the Pope visited her three times in private: After it was over, the whole court came to pay their compliments to her, as the Pope's sister: But Sixtus would by no means suffer her to take that state upon herself, or to be worshipped and adored in such a manner as other women had been, who were relations of his predecessors. Her greatest pleasure seemed to be in frequenting those churches where there were the most brilliant ceremonies, and the finest choirs.

As the Pope's temper came to be more known, every body was contriving how to make themselves acceptable to him. The Grand Duke, at the request of his brother the cardinal, offered to make Camilla a marchioness; a marquise being then vacant in his dominions, by the death of the last possessor. But Sixtus civilly thanked him, and said, "She was not ambitious of any other title than that of the Pope's sister." The ambassador of Spain likewise, by his master's order, offered her the title of countess of some place in his kingdom of Naples. To these last words, "His kingdom of Naples," he made some reply that gave the Spaniards the first suspicion of his aversion to their nation; and that he himself had some designs upon that kingdom.

Amongst other states and princes that vied with each other, in shewing their zeal and forwardness in sending extravagant compliments to him, the Venetians were not the last in their congratulations, imagining, perhaps, (as they thought he could never thoroughly forgive their treatment of him when he was inquisitor amongst them) it was necessary to close the breach, by shewing him particular honours and marks of respect, upon this occasion: For which reason, as soon as they heard of his exaltation, they ordered the bells of all the churches and convents to ring; and the whole senate went to St. Mark's, in their formalities, to sing the *Te Deum*, sending two of their secretaries to compliment the superior of the Franciscans, and made bonfires and illuminations throughout the city, that, and several succeeding nights. After which the senate, being assembled, came to a resolution of sending a pompous embassy, to congratulate him upon his accession to the papal throne; and, for this purpose, appointed four ambassadors, persons of the richest and most noble families in Venice, viz. James Foscarini, and Mark Anthony Barbaro, both of them procurators of St. Mark; Marino Grimani, and Leonard Donato, who were likewise afterwards successively procurators of St. Mark, and Doges of Venice.

[To be continued in our next.]

POETICAL

POETICAL ESSAYS.

The RURAL PHILOSOPHER.

WILD o'er the rude heath rag'd the bo-
real blast,

His stubborn back the oak unwonted bows,
The lordly ruins to the earth are cast,
Which frown'd on time, that shagg'd their
hoary brows.

The howling storm the vexed ocean tore,
And rent its bosom into furrows deep ;
The shatter'd wrecks bestrew'd the dreary shore,
And the green nereids sought their caves to
weep :

When Philo, prudent swain, unmov'd, retir'd
Beneath the shelter of his straw-crown'd cor;
Save, that his eye, by generous grief inspir'd,
Bewail'd the mis'ries of superior lot.

And whilst, unspoil'd by art, blest nature's child
By genuine wisdom taught, pour'd forth
his strain,

The fiend of horror sooth'd, had almost smil'd,
And devastation held aloof her train.

“ Blest be the power divine whose high behest
Plac'd me beneath this humble shed in peace,
Who by withholding blessings made me blest,
And wealth denying, made my joys in-
crease.

This lovely vale, fenc'd by the shelt'ring hill,
That lifts its bold breast to the mad'ning
storm ;

This ever-verdant bank and useful till,
In summer shaded and in winter warm :
These, these are blessings nature's hand be-
flow'd,
No airy wreaths by fame or fortune wove ;
Humility secures my low abode,
And industry does every want remove.

Around my hearth domestic pleasures wait,
Sweet smiling infants prattle on my knee ;
A much-lov'd partner shares my blissful state,
And strewing pleasures reaps felicity.

Few are my wants, still fewer are my fears,
While innocence insures celestial care ;
The gods with lusty health have crown'd my
years,

And in contentment granted all my prayer.
In this sequester'd vale, this peaceful shade,
The foot of pride was never seen to rove ;
This solemn haunt no lawless lusts invade,
No rude intemperance riots in this grove.

Ev'n this dread storm, that deals destruction
round, [boughs ;
Sweeps lightly o'er the poplars topmost
Heav'n's awful thunders but remotely found,
And not our fears but our devotion rouse.

Thus blest with pleasure, safety, and content,
Why heaves my bosom with this anxious
sigh ?

Why does corroding grief my heart torment,
And painful pity melt my faded eye ?

Why was man born with mental pow'rs sub-
lime

T' unfold the great Creator's volume fair,
To trace the annals of recorded time,
And pass events with present to compare ;
To mete the globe, and thro' their wond'rous
maze,

The planetary systems to pursue ;
To read the soul thro' the eyes speaking rays,
And like a God the inmost heart to view ?

These powers intense, not for himself alone
The gods implanted in the human mind,
But bade the social breast all joys disown
That beam no ray of blessing on his kind :

Hence flow my tears—what tho' around my
cell

Security extends her downy wing,
Tho' in this shade contentment loves to dwell,
Tho' peace reposes and tho' pleasures sing,

'Tis I alone am blest—for you I mourn,
Whose lot superior lifts your heads on high ;
Whose glitt'ring turrets to the clouds are
borne,

And catch the deathful meteors as they fly.
Ye gaudy pageants of life's dubious hour,
How does each rustling blast your honours
rend ;

How often, stain'd by sorrow's briny shower,
Ye hang your heads, and to the dust de-
scend !

Ah ! what avail, while mis'ry rends the
breast,

The boasts of ancestry, th' imperial lines
The herald-blazon'd coat, and warlike crest ;
Will these succeed at her relentless shrine ;
Or what the wealth that crowns a hundred
hills,

Or numerous slaves attending at our call,
When dire disease the aching bosom fills,
Or death approaching threatens loss of all ?
Tell me, ye happiest sons of wealth and
pow'r,

His utmost wish did avarice ever gain ?
When did ambition to its summit tow'r,
And fear or envy cease to give you pain ?

Can fretted roofs on attick columns rear'd,
Or sideboards burden'd with Peruvian ore,
Can Phœbias' or Apelles' arts endear'd
Invite serene contentment to your door ?

Ah ! no ;—from pomp the sober goddess flies ;
Wealth, titles, pow'r, are other names
for care ;

Their boastful offers she alike decries,
But lifts propitious to the peasant's prayer.

L.

To a Lady very fearful of Thunder.

WHY should my fairest shudder wit'
surpriz, [kies ?
When the red lightning glances thro' the
Or

Or why thy virtuous soul be fill'd with dread,
When thunders rattle o'er thy guiltless head?
No storms should e'er invade that peaceful breast

That is of conscious innocence possess'd;
Let light'nings strike with fear the guilty soul,
And let him tremble when the thunders roll;
His troubled conscience echoes back the sound,

And in the awful noise his joys are drown'd;
His fleeting joys at once now disappear,
And leave the wretch a slave to servile fear;
The darkest prospects must his mind o'erspread;
Well may he shrink and view it then with dread:

But thou, my fair! Thy mind from guilt is
E'en envy's dumb at the approach of thee.
View then the stormy and tempestuous scene,
With calm composure and with look serene.

The HERMITE's ADDRESSE to YOUTHE.

Written in the Gardens of the Vauxhall at Bath.

SAY, gentle Youthe, that tread'st, un-
touch'd with care, [gay scene;
Where nature hathe so guerdon'd Bathe's
Fedde with the sounge that daunceth in the
aire,

'Midst fairest wealthe of Flora's Magaz'ne,
Hathe eye or eare yet founde, thine steps to
blesse,

That gem of life, y-clep'd true *happinesse*?
With beautie restes she not;—nor woes to
lighte

Her hallowde taper at proude honour's flame;
Nor Circe's cuppe dothe crown; nor comes in
sighte

Upon th' Icarian winge of bablinge fame;
Not shrine of golde doth this fair sainte em-
bower, [thower.

She glides from heav'n, but not in Danae's
Go blossome, wanton in such joyous aire,
But, ah!—est soone thy buxome blisse is
o'er! [haire,

When the sleek pate shall grow far 'bove its
And creeping age shall reape this piteous
lore;

To broode o'er follie, and with me confesse,
"Earth's flatt'ringe dainties prove but sweet
distresse."

Bath, July 10. *The OLDE HERMITE.*

The ENGLISH PADLOCK.

Sung by Mr. Vernon at Vauxhall.

I.

SINCE artists, who sue for the trophies of
fame, [proclaim,
Their wit, and their taste, and their genius
Attend to my song, where you'll certainly find
A secret disclos'd for the good of mankind:
Deny it who can—sure the laurel's my due!
I've found out a padlock to keep a wife true,

II.

Should the amorous goddess preside o'er your
dame,
And the ardours of love all her senses inflame;
Should her beauties lead captive each softer
desire,

And languishing lovers still sigh and admire;
Yet fearless you'll trust her, though thousands
may sue, [true.

When I tell you my padlock to keep a wife
III.

The husband may think that he wisely re-
strains,

With his bars, and his bolts, his confinement,
and chains:

How fatally weak must this artifice prove!

Can fetters of steel bind like fetters of love?

Throw jealousy hence, bid suspicion adieu,—
Refrain't's not the padlock to keep a wife
true.

IV.

If her fancy invites to the park, ball, or play,
All compliant and kind, you must give her
her way; [prove,

For while you thus wisely her judgment ap-
'Tis reason secures you the treasures of love:
And, believe me, no cexcomb admission can
find, [mind.

For the fair one is safe, if you padlock her
V.

Tho' her virtues and foibles should fre-
quently blend,

Let the husband be lost in the lover and friend;
No doubtful surmise shall your bosom per-
plex—

'Tis the charm of indulgence that binds the
soft sex: [in view:

They ne'er can prove false, with this maxim
"Good-humour's the padlock to keep a wife
true."

EPIGRAM.

WE've been told as a rule by the wife
and discerning, [learning;
That wherever death comes he stops all further
But this is one rule (tho' acknowledg'd by all)
That I would not implicitly own to St. Paul;
For I know an exception in old mother Riot,
Who, until in her grave, ne'er learnt to be
quiet.

Wapping.

B^d.

*An Answer to the Conundrum in your last Ma-
gazine, p. 380.*

A Block, Sir! is that on which tyrants
have bled, [sped;
And *Ulysses* the means by which misers have
A Tyger should always be closely confin'd,
And an Envious heart to the world is unkind.
These initials combin'd, without any dispute
Will shew that our ruin comes only from —

Juvenis Batboniensis.

Anecdotes

Anecdotes of the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

DR. Secker, the late archbishop of Canterbury, was the eldest son of a gentleman of a small fortune in Nottinghamshire, bred at the free school of Chesterfield in Derbyshire, became an intimate friend of Mr. Benson and Mr. Butler, (since bishops of Gloucester and Durham) at the academy in Gloucestershire, and applied himself afterwards to the study of physic, which he pursued five years at London, Paris, and Leyden, and at the last place took the degree of M. D. in March, 1720. He became acquainted with Mr. Edward Talbot by having prescribed with success to that gentleman as a physician in the neighbourhood of London, whither Mr. Talbot had retired, by Dr. Mead's advice, for the benefit of the air. Dr. Mead finding his patient better, approved of, and continued the prescription; and Mr. Talbot in return introduced and recommended Dr. Secker to his father the bishop of Durham, and changing the course of his studies, he entered himself of Exeter college, Oxford, in April, 1721; took orders, and was made domestic chaplain to Bishop Talbot in 1722; received from him the rich rectory of Houghton le Spring in 1723; married the sister of Dr. Benson in 1725, (who died in March 1728,) and exchanged his rectory for that of Ryton, near Newcastle, and a prebend of Durham in 1727. In 1723 he went out grand compounder in the university of Oxford for the degree of M. A. and on the 5th of July, 1733, took the degree of D. C. L. and on the 8th of that month preached the sermon at the public ass, being a few months before appointed to the rectory of St. James's, on the promotion of Dr. Tyrwhit, to be a residentiary of St. Paul's. His later promotions are well known.

His grace was buried, pursuant to his own desire, in the passage from the garden door of his palace to the north door of the parish church at Lambeth, and has forbidden any monument or epitaph to be placed for him any where.

By his will he hath left all his options, as they become vacant, to be disposed of by the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, and the bishop of Winchester, for the time being, in trust, for them to give each option to that person, to whom they shall in their consciences think it would have been most reasonable and proper for him to give it, had it fallen in his grace's life-time; has appointed Dr. Daniel Burton and Mrs. Catherine Talbot, (daughter of the Rev. Mr. Edward Talbot mentioned above) his executors, and given 1000*l.* to be distributed amongst his servants, in such manner as Mrs. Talbot and her daughter Mrs. Catherine Talbot shall think fit: Has left thirteen thousand pounds, in three per cent. annuities, to Dr. Porteus and Dr. Stinton, his chaplains, in trust, that

they pay the interest thereof to Mrs. Talbot and her daughter, during their joint lives, or the life of the survivor of them, and after the decease of both those ladies, then eleven thousand of the said thirteen thousand pounds are to be transferred to the following charitable purposes:

To the society for propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, for the general uses of the society, 1000*l.*—To the said society, towards the establishment of a bishop, or bishops, in the king's dominions in America, 1000*l.*—To the society for promoting christian knowledge, 500*l.*—To the Irish protestant working schools, 500*l.*—To the corporation of the widows and children of the poor clergy, 500*l.*—To the society of the stewards of the said charity, 200*l.*—To Bromley college in Kent, 100*l.*—To the hospitals of the archbishop of Canterbury, at Croydon, St. John at Canterbury, and St. Nicholas Harbledown, 500*l.* each, 1500*l.*—To St. George's and London hospitals, and the lying-in hospital in Brownlow-street, 500*l.* each, 1500*l.*—To the asylum in the parish of Lambeth, 400*l.*—To the Magdalen hospital, the Lock hospital near Hyde Park corner, and the small pox and inoculation hospital, to each of which his grace was a subscriber, 300*l.* each, 900*l.*—To the incurables at St. Luke's hospital, 500*l.*—Towards the repairing or rebuilding of houses belonging to poor livings in the diocese of Canterbury, 2000*l.*

His grace has left great part of his library to the public library at Lambeth, and, after the payment of some other legacies, has left his real and the residue of his personal estate to his nephew, Mr. Thomas Frost, of Nottingham.

Among the many excellent charities of the late archbishop of Canterbury, the new Chapel at Stockwell was one, (at which place his grace preached his last sermon, from *Joshua xxiv. verse 15.*) he being a great promoter of that building, towards which he was a noble benefactor, besides his gift of the communion plate, which will be a lasting monument to his grace's memory: And it is remarkable that the bell of that chapel went for his grace's death minutely for three hours, which seems to indicate, that as, when alive, his servants greatly adored him, when dead, they could not too much revere him, tho' with the greatest grief for the loss of the very best of masters. (See the deaths.)

Boston, June 27.

HIS excellency the governor of this province, on Tuesday last, ordered a message to be delivered to the house of representatives, requiring them in his majesty's name to rescind a resolution of the last house, on which their circular letter to the other governments was founded*. This message was committed to a large committee, who on the day following reported to the house, that it would

* See before, p. 421.

would be of great use to have laid before them a copy of the king's instructions to the governor on this matter, a copy of the whole of Lord Hillsborough's letter accompanying the message, and another letter from his lordship which the committee understood had been communicated to his majesty's council, and also copies of such letters as his excellency had wrote to his lordship on the subject contained in the message.—Upon this report, the house sent a message to the governor, to request of him the aforesaid papers.—In consequence of which he was pleased to send them another message, and the remainder of Lord Hillsborough's letter, in which the governor had positive orders in case of a refusal of the house to comply with the requisition, to dissolve the general court immediately. The governor did not chafe to favour the house with the second letter from his lordship, nor his own letters on the subject; but added in his message, that if the house should oblige him in pursuance of his orders to dissolve the assembly, it would not be in his power to issue precepts for calling a new assembly till his majesty's pleasure should be further known!—This last message was committed, and on the 30th of June, the committee reported a letter to the right hon. the earl of Hillsborough, setting forth to his lordship the several votes and resolutions which passed in the last house of representatives, relating to the circular letter; and shewing that the whole of these matters were transacted in the height of the session, in a full house, and by a large majority. This letter was distinctly read several times; and afterwards accepted by a majority of *ninety-three* out of *one hundred and five* members present, and a fair copy was ordered to be taken for the speaker to sign and transmit to his lordship as soon as might be.

Then it was moved that the question be put whether the house will rescind the resolution of the last house, which gave birth to their circular letter to the several houses of representatives and burgesses of the other colo-

nies on the continent? And passed in the negative by a division of *ninety-two* to *seventeen*.

Hereupon the committee reported an answer to the governor's messages of the 21st and 24th of June, which was accepted by a large majority; and his excellency the governor immediately upon receiving the above message, directed the attendance of the house in the council chamber, and prorogued them to the 3d day of August, but the next day the assembly was dissolved.

All the free assemblies upon the continent who have not been prevented by prorogations, either have, or are now preferring petitions and remonstrances of the same tenor with those of the assembly of this province.

[Tho' in Maryland, the governor used the same methods Mr. Barnard had done, the assembly with a noble spirit, gave a generous answer to the circular letter of the assembly of Massachusetts's bay: In short, there is such just and cogent reasoning, such a spirit of liberty breathes thro' the whole of the American productions, at this time, as would not have disgraced ancient Greece or Rome, when struggling against oppression: At the same time that the authors and abettors of the present impolitick measures, in England, are, as to argument and language, even below contempt. They are absolutely taking steps against the colonies that might have been expected from our princes and their wretched ministers in the 17th century, but rather disgrace the present reign, so distinguished for its blessings and its protecting the subject in the enjoyment of liberty and property. From our own observation we will venture to say, that nine persons in ten, even in this country, are friends to the Americans, and thoroughly convinced they have right on their side.]

It is with great pleasure we learn, that the gentlemen who form the king's council in some respectable provinces, have asserted the rights and liberties of the people at this important crisis with as much firmness as the several houses of assembly.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

FRIDAY, July 29.



A house was consumed by fire, at Chel-Froome, Somersetshire.

MONDAY, Aug. 1.

The earl of Bute set out for Dover, where he embarked for France.

A storm of thunder and lightning did much damage in this city and its environs: a coachman at Greenwich was struck dead, and an house in Old Bedlam-court, Broad-street, was set on fire.

FRIDAY, 5.

Ten or eleven houses, besides out-houses and warehouses, at the back of the King's Arms-Inn, Holborn-hill, were consumed by a dreadful fire; eight or ten persons, men, women, and children, perished in the flames, and several died by the fright, or from accidents, during the time of the calamity.

The parliament was farther prorogued to Tuesday, Sep. 13, and the convocations of Canterbury and York to the 14th.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 9.

Donald Maclane was tried at Guildford, and acquitted of the murder of Mr. William Allen, junior, (see p. 426.) The bills against ensign Murray, and the two other soldiers, were dismissed by the grand jury.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

The king of Denmark, landed at Dover in the evening, with a numerous retinue, from the Mary yacht. The next day in the evening his majesty arrived at St. James's. This amiable young monarch has received every mark of affection and esteem that could be possibly paid him by the king, and his other royal relations, the nobility, &c. He has visited almost all the public places of entertainment, the Danish church in Well-closet-square, inspected most of the public buildings and curiosities in London and Westminster, and been magnificently entertained by the princess Amelia, the earl of Hertford, and many other noblemen. But the press that gathered round him, wherever he moved, agreeable to the natural, but embarrassing curiosity of the English, was somewhat troublesome to him. He intended to set out for York races, but being seized with a slight indisposition, laid aside that design, generously ordering all the preparations made for him upon the road to be paid for, as if he had gone, and the provisions provided to be given to the poor.

FRIDAY, 12.

By an order of council the importation of the hides, horns, and hoofs of cattle from Denmark, Sweden, Holstein, Mecklenburgh, Cleves, the neighbourhood of Hamburg, and the frontiers of the United Provinces, is prohibited, an infectious distemper having broke out amongst the horned cattle in those countries.

FRIDAY, 19.

A great riot happened in the Marshalsea-prison, in which one man was almost killed. Three of the aggressors are committed to the New Goal.

SUNDAY, 21.

Part of the Fleet Prison fell down, and the rest appeared in so dangerous a situation, that the unfortunate prisoners have been obliged to live in tents on the Bare, &c. ever since, till proper apartments are provided for them. Happily no lives were lost.

Were married, in the parish church of Hendon, in the county of Middlesex, by the Rev. Mr. Aldrich, ten young couple belonging to the said parish: to each of the brides was given a wedding ring of ten shillings value; to each couple ten shillings for their wedding dinner; for the purchase of some useful necessaries towards housekeeping, forty shillings; and the expences of the marriage fees defrayed for them: and in order to promote and encourage population, to each couple, at the expiration of two years, upon August, 17:8.

producing a healthy child, twelve months old, will be given the further sum of two guineas; and at the end of three years, upon producing a second healthy child, they will receive a gratuity of three guineas more. To each couple was given, being a donation from another hand, a tract called *The Whole Duty of Man*; and every other couple that shall be married in the said church, will be entitled to the said donation, secured by will for ever.

MONDAY, 22.

Mr. Bingley (see p. 325.) was admitted to bail, before Lord Mansfield, himself in twice 300l. and four sureties in 150l. each, for his appearance at the court of King's Bench, Westminster, on the first day of next term.

The whale fishery has been tolerably successful this season.

The duchess of Northumberland having received more threatening letters from the same hand (see p. 310.) the king's pardon, and 500l. reward, are offered for the discovery of the writer or writers thereof.

There is now living in Lady Dacre's almshouses, Westminster, one Mrs. Windimore, whose maiden name was Hyde; she was grand-daughter of Dr. Hyde, bishop of Salisbury, brother of the great Lord Chancellor Hyde, earl of Clarendon, and lost her fortune in the South-sea year, 1720: she is also a distant cousin of their late majesties Queen Mary and Queen Anne, whose mother was Lady Anne Hyde, duchess of York, whose royal consort was afterwards King James II. A lively instance of the mutability of all worldly things, that a person related to two crowned heads should, by a strange caprice of fortune, be reduced to live in an almshouse. She retains her senses in a tolerable degree, and her principal complaint is, that she has outlived all her friends, being now upwards of an hundred years of age.

On the 6th instant, the duke of Cumberland arrived at Portsmouth, and on the 8th embarked on board the *Venus* frigate, for the Mediterranean.

Mr. Banks, Dr. Solano, and Mr. Green, the astronomer, are set out to embark in the *Endeavour*, Cook, for the South Seas, to observe, next summer, the transit of Venus, and to make discoveries to the South and West of Cape Horn.

Instances of murder and suicide have been frequent this month; many persons bathing themselves, have been drowned, and various accidents have deprived others of their lives or limbs. Numbers of houses have been broke open in town and country, and the highways and streets grealy infested by robbers, many of whom, however, have been apprehended. Several lives have been lost in Scotland, by the late floods.

A pardon and reward of 100l. are promised
K k k for

for the discovery of the murderer or murderers of John Smith, excise-officer at Scarborough, in the performance of his duty.

The weavers, called cutters, have killed a man, near the Ducking-pond opposite the London hospital.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of undoubted Veracity at Leigh, in Essex, Aug. 30, 1768.

"The three following extraordinary accidents happening lately in our neighbourhood, I thought proper to send you an account thereof, to be printed for the information of the public.

I. Some time ago the mistress of Leigh-Hall, as drawing a large cock for dinner, to her great fright, found a snake in her hand, she had unexpectedly puffed out with the crop, whose tail not only extended to the gizzard, but was so strongly united thereto, as to require some force to separate them.

"To account for which phenomenon, may it not be justly thought, that the cock had swallowed a snake's egg, picked up off the dunghill, which from confinement and pressure, had united it's extremity with the inner surface of the gizzard; while extending it's body upwards through the crop, partook of the cock's food and water for its own separate sustenance, and in time must have grown out of his mouth, had he not choaked the cock before arrived at such a length?

II. Last May as one of my sons, living in Brittlewell, was, with company, about angling in a large pond in that parish, they found an eel floating on its surface that might weigh about a pound and a half, containing another eel, two thirds less, within its body. This uneasy condition killed both, and which could not have happened long before the discovery, as after they had pulled the lesser eel out of the throat and belly of the larger, its surface appeared fresh without the least alteration. The body of the bigger eel looked very lank and hollow, after so emptied of its over distending contents; and its head was considerably swelled from such a large plug in its throat.

"May we conclude hence that eels eat one another?"

III. About three weeks ago, a colt, three years old, entered the back door of Leigh-hall house, that was open, and no one within, and passing through a short entry, went into the parlour, where viewing his own image in a large looking-glass, worth some pounds, and taking it for another of his species, he turned tail, and kicked it to pieces. The noise brought in the master to see what was the matter, when he found the colt had lamed himself, and sprained his foot, by striking it on the edge of a table that stood under the looking-glass."

Dreadful storms of thunder and lightning, have happened in various parts of these king-

doms: On Bagshot heath a number of horse and sheep were killed by lightning: A barn at King-Ripton, Huntingdonshire, was burnt. A boy was struck dead, and other damage sustained at Norwich: Great damage was sustained by lightning at Portsmouth, and other places in Hampshire: At Worle, in Somersetshire, three oxen were killed: And in the neighbourhood of Glastonbury 3000*l.* damage was sustained by floods: Gloucestershire Lancashire, and Yorkshire, suffered extremely, as did some parts of Shropshire, Herefordshire, Carmarthenshire, Monmouthshire, and Glamorganshire, by floods and inundations particularly. Two persons were struck dead by lightning, near Berwick, and at Selkirk, Edinburgh, and other places in Scotland, much damage was sustained, by storms, floods, and inundations, more dreadful than can be remembered: At Douglas in the Isle of Man, a gentlewoman and several cattle were struck dead; in fine, there is hardly any part of the British dominions, from whence complaints have not been received of these elementary dangers and distresses. (See p. 383.)

At the assizes at Shrewsbury, two persons were capitally convicted, but one of them reprieved: At Stafford two; at Worcester three, but all reprieved; at Gloucester five; at Bridgewater one; at Aylesbury one, but reprieved; at Bedford one; at Cambridge one, but reprieved; at Chelmsford eight; at New Sarum three, two of whom were reprieved; at Norwich three, two of whom were reprieved; at Bury two, one of whom was reprieved; at York, one for murder, and eleven others; at Winchester seven; at Northampton two, but reprieved; at Guildford eight, five of whom were reprieved; for Devon two; at Durham three; at Hereford two; at Monmouth one; at Maidstone eight; Lincoln, Bodmyn, Dorchester, Exeter, Derby, Leicestershire, and Berwick, were maiden assizes. (See p. 383.)

Extract of a Letter from James Fort, in Senegal, dated May 19, 1768.

"I take this opportunity, by a ship bound to the West-Indies, to inform you, on my arrival at Senegal, the hon. governor O'Hara ordered me with a detachment to relieve James Fort, in the river Gambia; and at my arrival there, found the Lieutenant Governor, and the garrison, in the greatest distress, being then five days without any water, as no water is to be had on this island, but what is supplied from the main continent; and now being at war with the king of Baragh, and that whole country, this garrison is greatly distressed, having all the vessels that supplied us taken, and numbers of our people made prisoners. The Lieutenant Governor ordered me, and the troops under my command, on the following expedition: to attack a principal town belonging to the enemy; and having

ving landed them before day-light in the morning, on the 2^d of April, being St. George's day, every man had a St. George's cross in his hat, we surrounded the town, but was rather too soon, being discovered by the out-guards and the barking of the dogs: but to complete my design, and my orders, immediately began the attack, when a smart engagement, and a warm fire, ensued. In less than an hour I was master of the place, burnt the town to ashes, destroyed every thing that I could in that time come at, killed a number, made many prisoners, and embarked the troops and prisoners with little or no loss. The prisoners are all here, among whom is the queen of Baragh, who had been up a visit in this place, it being like Bath in England, where the better sort of people come for the benefit of their health. Her majesty was so unfortunate as to have three of her fingers tore off by one of our hand grenades. I have taken all the care in my power of her, also the governor, and she is now attended by our surgeons."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the East India Company's Artillery to his Friend in Edinburgh, dated Monghyr, Dec. 16, 1767.

"About the end of October last, we received orders to hold in readiness to march; our affairs on the Coromandal coast being in a very precarious state. Part of the first brigade accordingly left this garrison, and marched immediately for Calcutta, on their way for Masulipatan; the rest followed on the 3^d of November, leaving me here artillery-officer, and commissary of stores. Since the brigade went away, we have had the news of a complete victory gained over the forces of Nazim Ally, by Colonel Joseph Smith, which will probably put a stop to the embarkation of the remaining forces now ready at Calcutta. In Bengal all has been very quiet for these two years past, except the petty princes, who have been very irregular in the payment of the revenues; however in most places they have been reduced to obedience and stated payments, though others among them, more obstinate, have absconded, or fled farther up the country.

Monghyr, whence I write, is a very large fort, and formerly put in good order by Coffin Ally, and mounted with upwards of 300 guns. These are now all sent to the presidency, except about 60, which are kept for occasional service.

Here Coffin trained his forces, and employed all his artificers before the last war in this kingdom, but it is now going fast to decay. The country round affords a fine prospect of hills and woods interspersed: We have for game, deer, hare, wild hogs, peacocks, &c. and of vegetables, pease, cabbage, cauliflower, carrot, turnip, &c. all which are just now in perfection, though the weather is so extreme-

ly cold that I am obliged to write in a quilted coat and vest, with trembling fingers; at night we set aside the claret, and are forced to apply to hot rum punch for relief."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16. One of the Sultanas is delivered of a daughter. On this occasion fireworks have been exhibited on four several scaffolds, on three of which there were pyramids, &c. and the fourth was to represent the attack and defence of the castle of Malta. About nine o'clock they began to be displayed. The castle was to have been burnt in about half an hour, but the burning was gradual, and lasted, contrary to what was intended, near three hours, so that the effect was spoiled, and at last ended with a melancholy accident; a powder chest having taken fire, the whole edifice was blown up, and above forty workmen were killed.

Extract of a Letter from Warsaw, July 9.

"At a time when we hoped to see the public tranquillity restored by the confederacies not being able to stand their ground, we have received advice of an event which may prove more fatal than any confederacy. It is, that the peasants of the Greek religion in Polish Ukraine, and in the province of Kiovia, have taken up arms and committed great outrages. These people having been formerly ill-used by the nobles and gentlemen, and by the Jews whom they employed as Stewards of their estates, and also by the Ecclesiastics, are now taking their revenge of them all, treating them with great cruelty, plundering their estates, and even putting some of them to death. They could not revolt sooner with any prospect of success, because the gentlemen were provided with men and arms to defend themselves, but both these being taken off by the confederates of Bar, the peasants looked upon this as the best opportunity they could take to rise, and indeed they have met with no resistance. It is not doubted that the court of Russia will send a body of their troops to suppress this insurrection as soon as it comes to their knowledge."

Warsaw, July 12. The confederates of Cracow permit nobody to pass through that city, not even the post-boys; which obliges the merchants to send their letters by the way of Breslau to Vienna and Italy. It is reported that they have very inhumanly treated a Lutheran of the town, his wife, and family. They have also made themselves masters of the public chests, and the revenues of the salt-works, at Vielicka, and plundered and destroyed in the environs of Cracow all the possessions of the protestant gentry, one of whom, in order to secure his effects from pillage, had even subscribed to the confederacy, (See p. 386.)

K k k a

About

About 500 Russian Cossacks have joined Gen. Branicki, and all the other Russian troops are going to surround Cracow. Prince Lubomirski, marshal of the confederacy of Sanock, has taken possession of Landshuth, the palace of the prince his uncle, grand marshal of the crown, carried away all the arms and ammunition he found there, and obliged the soldiers to enlist under him.

Warsaw, July 17. The troubles which reign in this state, instead of diminishing, increase more and more, and present a very melancholy and terrifying picture. The paternal heart of the king suffers infinitely; but by the constitution and form of government, the remedy of these evils depends not on his majesty alone.

Jaroslaw, July 14. They have already taken 800 of the most noted riotous Boors in the Ukraine, and hanged about 60 of them; by which, and the vigilance of the Russians, the disturbances there will be soon quelled. In the interim there is a district of 40 miles in great confusion, where upwards of 11,000 men are gathered together.

Warsaw, July 20. Marshal Kretzetnikow, at the head of his corps, is now at Tarnopol, from whence a line is formed to the confines of Transylvania. In the mean while, General Apraxin and Count Branicki, have taken their respective posts; the former near Moldau, to hinder the passage of the Bar Confederacy into Poland; and the latter in the Ukraine, towards Tartary, to suppress the insurrection of the peasantry.

Every thing is quiet in this city, but the tribunals are without employment, and trade is going to decay.

Breslau, Aug. 3. A few days since there was a meeting of several gentlemen of the duchy, in order to divide the fund established by the king of Prussia for the relief of such families as have been ruined by war, or other calamity, some of whom have received from ten to thirty thousand rixdollars. A distribution of part of the same fund was made, about eight days since at Glogau. Few examples of such an establishment are recorded in history. A little after the conclusion of the peace, his majesty ordered a number of horses to be given to the peasants of Silesia, in the room of those they had lost during the war, and likewise signified that several Magazines of corn should be divided among them, in order that his poor subjects might be relieved to the utmost of his power.

Wesel, June 11. "The king (of Prussia) our most gracious sovereign, arrived here the 9th in perfect health, to the great joy of his most faithful subjects. His majesty passed the 11th, 12th, and 13th, in reviewing the troops in our garrison, consisting of 4000 effective men, being the regiments of the Lindgrave of Hesse-Castle, Ickmen and Brinfi. The alertness of those troops infinitely surpassed his majesty's expectation; they fired

and shouldered four times in a minute; the king expressed the high satisfaction, and in his extacy said, that he believed his soldiers could fire five times in a minute, could his officers give the word with the same expedition. The 15th his majesty went to Loo, to visit the Stadtholder and his niece, where he was received with the greatest demonstrations of joy, by a multitude of people of all ranks.—A remarkable instance of the humanity of the king plainly appeared in a very affecting scene, between him and the princess of Orange, at the moment that he was ready to step into his coach, the princess (whom the king always distinguished) could not forbear a shower of tears at the last embrace of the king, which so affected our monarch, that it was with pain he could say adieu, and was obliged to put his handkerchief to his eyes, to hide the emotion of his heart. The king returned hither the 16th, and gave 3 crowns to each regiment, as a reward for their dexterity in their duty: His majesty also made a present of a magnificent gold snuff box to General Plaisow, who had served him in the late war, and shewed him many other marks of his royal favour. A complaint being made to the king, that great disturbances had been made at almost every assembly at Cleyes and Wessel, owing to a dispute between the ladies of the chancellor of Cleyes and the president of the chamber of finances, about the rank or pass, his majesty was beset to decide that point, which would for the future be a law. Our great king wisely ordered, that the greatest fool should always have the rank or pass of the other; from which determination we wait an issue."

Fribourg, July 30. The celebrated abbey of St. Blaise, situated in the Black Forest, nine leagues from this place, was on the 24th of this month reduced to ashes, together with the church, the castle, and other buildings. The books and archives were burnt. This edifice has been built but thirty-nine years, and we fear it was willfully set on fire.

Rome, July 5. The court of Naples hath just published a new edict to proscribe the brief against the duke of Parma, which is therein declared to be spurious, and the subjects are forbidden to give any credit thereto. The Bull in *Cæna Domini* is also suppressed. In short, this edict declares, "That the pope is only the premier among the bishops; that he hath less authority than the universal council; and that he hath no direct jurisdiction over the subjects of other princes."

Genoa, July 2. Besides the sixteen battalions of French troops, which are already arrived in Corsica, fifteen more are expected there, and the 400 miquelets in that service are to be augmented to 2000. Spain is likewise to send them severally other small corps, so that it will be very difficult for the Mal-

contents

contents to support themselves against so many united forces.

Naples, July 15. When the king's troops first took possession of Benevento and Pontecorvo, it was taken for granted that they would be delivered up again as soon as the differences were accommodated which gave rise to their being taken; but by an edict just published, we find that his majesty is determined to annex Pontecorvo to his dominions.

Colorno, July 10. The duke of Modena has issued an edict, by which such of the effects of ecclesiastics, as have been acquired within a certain number of years, are subjected to the same burdens as the effects of his lay subjects. This measure has been taken to discharge some heavy debts, which the state has been obliged to borrow, and is otherwise unable to pay.

Trieste, July 22. Francis Archangeli, who murdered the Abbe Winckelman, on the 9th of last month, has been condemned to be broke on the wheel, and the sentence was executed the day before yesterday. (See p. 386.)

Venice, August 5. Our senate, as a mark of their satisfaction for the pains Archibald Campbell Fraser, Esq; his Britannick majesty's consul at Algier, has taken in bringing about the late renewal of peace between the republic and the Dey, have made him a present of a diamond ring, said to be worth upwards of five hundred pounds sterling.

Cadiz, June 17. The day before yesterday sailed from this bay for Corsica, 1200 American Jesuits, who had been collected at

Port S. Mary's. This fleet is composed of eight transports, escorted by the ship of war the Elizabeth. No others of this order now remain there, excepting a few sick persons, who will be soon sent off for the same island along with 151 more, lately brought here by the Vengeance and Good Success vessels.

Madrid, July 18. An embargo was yesterday laid on all our ships, which it's said are going to be taken up on the king's account, to transport ammunition, &c. to Cadiz, Malaga, Carthagen, and Ferrol; and orders are dispatched for better guarding the coasts, and especially the island of Majorca.

Paris, Aug. 11. The king's troops which were in the town of Bastia in Corsica not having a communication with those in St. Florent, although the distance between them was only three leagues, Count de Marboeuf signified in writing to M. Paoli, the necessity of securing such communication; but Paoli, without returning any answer, immediately caused an attack to be made on the French troops. Upon this proceeding, count de Marboeuf, who was at Bastia, and Field Marshal, de Grand Maison, who was at St. Florent, carried off seven redoubts from the Corsicans, sword in hand, took possession of the towns of Patrimonio and Barbaggio, and established the communication. Twelve hundred men were employed in this operation, of whom twenty were killed, and forty wounded. The Corsicans were reckoned at 4000.

[In a letter from Leghorn, the Corsicans on the contrary are said to have obtained the advantage.]

AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW of NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

TRUE Delicacy; or, the History of Lady Francis Tylney and Henry Cecil, Esq; 2 Vols. 2mo. Noble.

This new spawn of the circulating library is filled like the generality of such productions with a great deal of soft nonsense; the nonsense, however, is no way dangerous to the morals, so that those who are kind enough to be satisfied with the recommendation of a negative merit, have our hearty consent not only to read but to purchase it.

II. *Liberty: A Poem. Inscribed to John Wilkes, Esq;* 4to 1s. 6d. Flexney.

The catchpenny production of some scribbler most patriotically smitten with the public virtues of *Dear Jack Wilkes*, poor *Bob Lloyd*, and honest *Charles Churchill*—Those who require a more particular character of our author's abilities shall form an opinion for themselves from the following passage in his performance.

"All, all too weak my infant strain aspires;
No sense enlivens, and no genius fires;"
No author ever gave a juster account of his own writings.

"Too great the task, for me to make the heart art!"

"Dispense sweet numbers, by the rules of Very true Mr. Poet—but why in the name of wonder would you attempt it?"

"The words transposed, with quaintest quaintness flow,

"A quaintness suited to the gripe of woe!"
So his muse his troubled with the gripes.

"And when strong passions ought to be portray'd,

"Bid fancy wander sopphithly array'd."

Risum teneatis amici!

III. *Remarks on the riot Act with an Application to certain decent and alarming Fools*, 1s. 6d. 8vo. Kearsley.

This pamphlet is ushered in with two quotations, one from a genius of established reputation, Dr. JOHNSON, and the other from a haberdasher in the small wares of literature, Mr. WILLIAM KENRICK. From so unaccountable an association of such very different writers, we are tempted to think Mr Kenrick is himself the fabricator of the production at present before us, as we are pretty

pretty certain there is not any other under-
strapper of the mufes in England who could
be weak enough, or presumptuous enough to
introduce the poor *putter together* of the *Widowed Wife* into company with the masterly
author of the Rambler.—Besides this, the
pamphlet on the riot act, like the generality
of Mr. Kenrick's pieces is strongly marked
by an extraordinary portion of pertness and
vanity—he mentions the most important af-
fairs, with as much familiarity as if he was
actually acquainted with the secrets of govern-
ment, and modestly makes premises for him-
self that he may *favour* the world with such
conclusions as are necessary to support his
own side of the question.

His pamphlet, however, is not so much
a remark upon the riot act, as an answer to
a *curfory sketch* of Mr. Gilman's trial, in most
of our periodical publications; out of the fifty
six pages which this political catchpenny con-
tains, forty three are employed in a commen-
tary upon the Curfory Sketch, but in such a
commentary, as must instantly excite the pity,
or ridicule of the public.—The mountain
has laboured without producing a mouse, and
the only persons who are likely to peruse the
article under consideration are the unfortun-
ate reviewers, who must wade through the
 mire of the most despicable scribblers.

IV. *Memoires pour servir a l'Histoire de Corse*, 170 pages, 8vo. Hooper.

This little work, we are told, is now
translating for the benefit of the English
reader.—In the French it is pretty enough,
and will probably, while the affairs of Cor-
fica engross so much attention, meet
with considerable encouragement from the
public.

V. *Essays on the puerperal Fever, and on puerperal Convulsions*. By Tho. Denman, M.D. 74 pages, 8vo. Walter.

This seems an ingenious little work, and
is dedicated to that very eminent master of his
profession Dr. Hunter, physician to her ma-
jesty.

VI. *A Translation of Scheffer's Treatise on the Emendation of Dioptrical Telescopes, &c.* By Samuel Hardy, Rector of Little Blakenham in Suffolk, and Lecturer of Enfield, in Middlesex. Pearch, 47 pages, 8vo.

Ths performance may, in all probability
give much satisfaction to a mathematical
reader, but is little calculated to afford any
extraordinary pleasure to an admirer of the
politer sciences.

VII. *An Account of Denmark, antient and modern, from Swain the first Christian King to the present Time*. 3s. sewed. Almon.

This is a time-serving catchpenny, wretch-
edly compiled from Lord Moleworth and
other writers on the constitution of Denmark,
which the bookseller imagines he may sell
during his Danish majesty's residence in this
kingdom,

VIII. *T. Harris dissected by G. Colman*, 4to. 1s. 6d.

The principal part of this pamphlet, as it
is an answer to Mr. Harris's recapitulation of
the disputes between the managers of Covent
Garden Theatre, is necessarily composed of
arguments which have been already commu-
nicated to the public.—It contains an account
of the various attempts which Mr. Harris
and Mr. Rutherford made to get the *actual*
management of the playhouse into their *own*
hands, and concludes with the following pub-
lic answers to Mr. Harris's public questions
given in our Magazine of last month.—Since
this publication, a kind of truce has been
concluded between the belligerent powers,
but whether this truce will, or will not, fi-
nally terminate in a lasting peace, is a matter
that occasions much speculation among the
politicians of the theatre.

"I shall pass over in silence his (Mr. Har-
ris's) three first proposals; but as to the
fourth, the only one which seems either plain
or intelligible, or has the least colour of that
fairness or equity to which he pretends, I
do hereby aver to the public, for to the pub-
lic alone I now address myself, that when-
ever T. Harris and his colleague will prefer
their bill in chancery against us, respecting
our present articles and past transactions,
neither I nor Mr. Powell will make any de-
lay in putting in a full and sufficient answer.
And I now, in this public manner, call upon
them to file this long threatened bill against
us: And I do hereby pledge my honour, *not*
to T. Harris, but to the public, that no means
or endeavours of mine, or Mr. Powell, shall
be wanting to bring it to a short and speedy
conclusion."

IX. *Memoirs of Corsica. Containing the as-
tural and political History of that important
Island; the principal Events, Revolutions, &c.
from the remotest Period to the present Time*. By
Frederic, Son of Theodore late King of Corsica.
Hooper.

This book contains a very satisfactory,
though concise, account of Corsica, and gives
us a lively picture of the tyranny which the
Genoese exercised in that island—Among
other things the author introduces the fol-
lowing affecting story of a Corsican patriot
which cannot but give entertainment to our
readers.

"About the middle of the sixteenth cen-
tury, the Genoese having declared themselves
in favour of the emperor, who was then at
war with Henry II. king of France, this mo-
narch reclaimed the city and state of Genoa,
together with Corsica, as territories belonging
to his crown."

At the same time he gave orders for Sam-
piero della Basilica d'Ornano to repair to that
island, and assure the Corsicans of his protec-
tion. Sampiero was defended from one of
the most noble families of Corsica, and had
espoused

espoused Annina d'Ornano, a lady of incomparable beauty, and heiress of a very ancient house; whose name and arms Sampiero afterwards bore. By this lady he had two sons.

Sampiero was a colonel in the French service, and had acquired considerable reputation; being as capable of advising in council as of acting in the field; prudent, and at the same time resolute; affable, yet severe; apparently pliant on all occasions, yet constantly persevering to carry his point.

Sampiero was no sooner arrived in Corsica than the Genoese caused him to be apprehended upon doubtful surmises and conjectures, unsupported by any decisive proof. They were soon obliged to release him, however, on the requisition of Henry II. who reclaimed him as an officer in his service: being released, Sampiero returned to France; when the king dispatched him to Mons. de Thermes, who commanded his forces in the territory of the republic of Sienna, now incorporated with Tuscany.

De Thermes and Sampiero landed in Corsica at the head of a very powerful army; having been convoyed by the Ottoman fleet under the command of the famous Dragut. This Corsair was a great admiral, but of a cruel and inhuman disposition. On the landing of the French troops, Sampiero assured his countrymen that the design of this expedition was only to deliver them from the tyrannical yoke of the Genoese; on which assurance the Corsicans exerted themselves as much as possible to facilitate its success.

De Thermes soon took Bastia, San Fiorenzo, and Ajaccio; in the mean while Dragut undertook the reduction of Bonifacio, one of the principal cities of the island: to this place he laid so close siege, that being deprived of all relief from without, it was obliged to surrender at discretion. Dragut was for plundering and demolishing it; which de Thermes opposing, he was greatly displeased, and refused to act offensively against the Genoese any longer; leaving the island and adjacent seas in violent anger.

The French, with a great deal of difficulty, remained masters of Corsica for some years; when it was agreed, by an article in the treaty of 13 April, 1559, between Henry II. and Philip II. of Spain, that his most christian majesty should receive the Genoese again into his good graces, and restore to them all the places he had taken possession of in Corsica.

In consequence of this treaty the French evacuated the island; when the poor inhabitants, in spite of themselves, and in breach of the good faith which had been plighted them, fell anew into the hands of the Genoese; who now treated them with greater severity than ever.

Sampiero, glowing with indignation at this behaviour in the French king, and the cruelty of the Genoese toward his countrymen,

applied to several of the European courts to avenge their cause.

Among other potentates he addressed himself to Catherine de Medicis, whom he knew to be greatly dissatisfied with the Genoese, because they had refused to comply with her requests in favour of the house of Fieschi, which she protected. This princess, therefore, gave Sampiero a very gracious reception, and recommended him to Anthony king of Navarre; who was also offended at the Genoese. Commissioned by this prince, he proceeded to Algiers, and thence to Constantinople; where he obtained from the grand signor considerable sums of money as well as promises of assistance.

Having during this interval left his wife Annina, then in the bloom of her youth, at Marseilles, Louis Durazzo, a Genoese nobleman, undertook to seduce her: He succeeded; and, having made himself master of her heart, endeavoured to convert his success to the enolument of his country. To this end he persuaded her to accompany him to Genoa; doubtless with a view that she and her children should serve as a pledge for the fidelity of Sampiero. Annina, who in the excess of her passion could refuse nothing to her lover, had the weakness to consent to his proposal, bind to the danger she incurred by such a condescension. Having first sent their effects to Genoa, the two lovers took their flight: being pursued, however, by some of Sampiero's friends, they were overtaken and arrested at Antibes; whence Annina was, for greater security, conducted to Aix, while Durazzo was suffered to continue his journey.

Sampiero, arriving a few days after at Marseilles, was informed of his wife's infidelity and flight: Transported with rage, he flew immediately to Aix, to have signal vengeance for his injured honour. The poor lady, seized with remorse, came trembling to meet him, and throwing herself on her knees, bathed his hand with her tears, and in this humiliating posture confessed her crime, and begged his forgiveness in the most affecting terms.

Sampiero, naturally inflexible, stood some time unmoved; when, darting looks of the greatest fury, he broke away from her without speaking a single word. Retiring precipitately to his apartment, he there secluded himself, giving himself up intirely to grief, love, and despair: agitated by these different passions, he was for a long time heard only to sigh and repeat the name of Annina. Having in vain endeavoured to combat an agitation of mind which at length rose to distraction, he rushed out of his chamber like a madman, and repaired to that of his wife, where he threw himself at her feet, calling her at first his mistress and his lady; when, turning his angry looks suddenly to heaven, he flew upon her like a wounded tyger, and strangled her with his own hands: Having done this, he

He immediately surrendered himself to the officers of justice, and afterwards pleaded his own cause so forcibly and pathetically before the parliament, that they could not refuse to acquit him of a crime, which humanity condemns as much as honour may justify.

X. *Remarks on the Rev. Mr. Whitfield's Letter to the Vice Chancellor of the University of Oxford*, 62 p. 8vo. Fletcher.

This pamphlet contains many pertinent arguments, and will give satisfaction to such of our readers as interest themselves in the dispute between the university of Oxford and the methodists.

XI. *A Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne on the fatal Consequences of suffering the French to invade Corsica, &c.* 11. Flexney.

If this author has any friends, we could wish that they would use their interest to get him into Saint Luke's or Bethlem hospital.

XII. *A Letter to the Author of a Pamphlet intitled Pietas Oxoniensis*, 6d. Johnson.

Controversial divinity is agreeable to but very few, especially where an author has not extraordinary merit, and therefore we do not imagine the pamphlet before us will meet with much encouragement from the public and though we are not admirers of the author's genius we are the friends of his humanity.

XIII. *A full and impartial View of the Trial of Donald MacLane, at Guildford, for the wilful Murder of William Allen the Younger, &c.* 11. Harris.

This little piece is the production of candour and good sense, and does equal credit to the impartiality and judgement of its author.

NOTE.

A. C. R. advises Y. Z. would read a letter to the bishop of Gloucester, published by Mr. Nicol, the last winter, which he thinks he has not yet done.

We have shewed our regard to the ingenious Mr. Braidwood sufficiently, and what has been lately sent us would more properly serve for an advertisement.

Mr. I. H. is desired to observe, that we think it impossible to *new rime* his questions.

Pesudo Cantum, however true his relation may be, cannot be otherwise obliged than in his last desire.

Beauty and Good Humour, is neither poetical nor grammatical enough for insertion. 'Tis well intended, and we recommend it to the future corrections of the author.

We cannot insert any latin poem that is not really excellent.

F's poetical piece is too incorrect.

The observation of *Menensis* is certainly just; but a Court Kalendar or Register, plainly points out what he intends by his list.

A. Z's petition is more proper for an advertisement in a news-paper, by which, no doubt, relief would be obtained.

However shrewd we may think the remarks on Dr. Waterland's queries are, we cannot revive a dispute, on which the public sickened so many years since. If we insert any thing in that controversy it is not of choice; but because it has been consequential of some other alterations.

It is impossible to oblige B. P. with any degree of correctness, and therefore we hope he will excuse us.

Mr. I. A—n's list, is now out of time, and far from being a matter of general concern. We will, if he pleases, reserve it for the next general election, and then insert it.

The MS. intitled a full and true account, &c. however it may have diverted a few friends, we conceive cannot be entertaining to our readers in general.

We would gladly oblige Mr. A. B. but as we have studiously avoided meddling with *that* controversy hitherto, it will be improper to revive it now.

By mistake the plate in our Magazine for April, was called a view of Dr. Barty's house and gardens; whereas they were long since purchased by Nathaniel Lloyd, Esq; who is now in possession thereof.

Erratum in our last, p. 365. col. 1. line ult. for, *this would be denying the Father.* &c. read, *this would be denying God the Father, &c.*

We can say nothing more in relation to the *Discovery*, than we have already said in our last volume, p. 535. col. 1. to which we beg leave to refer Mr. C.

We acknowledge the receipt of many excellent productions in prose and verse, which will have a place in due time, particularly Mr. Wilkins's; Letter to A. B. from the Author of an Appeal, &c. and the piece from Andreas Dudithius,

BILLS of Mortality from Feb. 23 to April 25.

CHRISTENED.

BURIED.

Males 1410	} 2802	Males 2132	} 4143
Females 1392		Females 2011	
Whereof have died,			
Under 2 Years	1394	Within the Walls	311
Betw. 2 and 5	386	Witho. the walls	966
5 and 10	114	Mid. and Surry	1914
10 and 20	145	City & Sub. West.	952
20 and 30	355		
30 and 40	420		4143
40 and 50	410		
50 and 60	368	Weekly, March 1.	502
60 and 70	285		8. 423
70 and 80	205		15. 452
80 and 90	99		22. 426
90 and 100	13		29. 464
		April 5.	440
	4143		12. 476
			19. 476
			26. 484
			4143

Wheaten peck loaf, wt. 17 lb. 6 oz. 21. 9d.

The Lists will be resumed in our next.



M: FOOTE,

in the Character of Major Surgeon in the Mayor of Garret

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer*

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With a fine Portrait of

MR. FOOTE IN THE CHARACTER OF MAJOR STURGEON,

AND

An elegant VIEW of the Earl of WESTMORELAND's SEAT in KENT,
BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster Row;
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or stitched, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in SEPTEMBER, 1700.

Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S.S. Ann.	New S.S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 p. C. confol.	3 1/2 per C. 1756	3 1/2 per C. 1758	4 per C. confol.	In. Bond prem.	Long Ann.	Scip.	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Deal.	Weather
Sunday	274	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	103 1/2	33 0	27 1/2	—	4 5 6	N. E.	cloudy
166 1/2	274	90	89	90	90 1/2	90 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	103 1/2	34 0	27 1/2	—	4 5 6	E.	rain
167 1/2	274	90	89	90	91	90	96 1/2	94 1/2	103 1/2	34 0	27 1/2	—	4 5 6	E.	fair
16 1/2	275	106	89	90	91	90	96 1/2	94 1/2	103 1/2	37 0	27 1/2	—	4 5 6	E.	rain
167 1/2	275	89 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	103 1/2	37 0	27 1/2	—	4 5 6	S. W.	rain
Sunday	275	89 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	103 1/2	37 0	27 1/2	—	4 5 6	S. E.	rain
167 1/2	275	89 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	103 1/2	37 0	27 1/2	—	4 5 6	E.	cloudy
167 1/2	275	89 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	103 1/2	37 0	27 1/2	—	4 5 6	S. b. E.	windy
167 1/2	275	89 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	103 1/2	37 0	27 1/2	—	4 5 6	N. E.	windy
167 1/2	275	89 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	103 1/2	36 0	27 1/2	—	4 5 6	W. S. W.	fair
167 1/2	274	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	34 0	27 1/2	—	4 5 6	W. S. W.	fine
167 1/2	275	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	36 0	27 1/2	—	4 5 6	N. E.	fine
Shut	274	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	36 0	27 1/2	—	4 5 6	E. N. E.	fine
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CHARLES CORBETT, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, Stock-Broker, who buys and sells in the Stocks by Commission, and transacts the Lottery Business as usual.

Mark Lane Exchange	Reading.	Evesham.	Farnham.	Henley.	Worcester.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Monmouth.	London.
Wheat 40s. od. to 53s.	14l. to 15l.	5s. 8d. to 6s. 1d.	14l. 0s. to 15l.	72l. 0s. to 73l.	42s. to 47	qr 6s. to 64	qr 7s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.	bu. 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.	7s. bush. 10 gal.	Hay per load 27s. 0d. to 28s. 0d.
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LONDON MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1768.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.



THE generality of our theatrical critics, when they sit down to point out any errors in the conduct of dramatic exhibitions, always level the whole artillery of their arguments against the incapacity of authors, or the negligence of managers, and never once trouble themselves about the behaviour of the audience; hence if a poet commits a casual mistake, or if a manager is guilty of an accidental impropriety, our periodical prints are immediately filled with invectives; but if a fourth part of the audience claims an indisputable title to disturb the entertainment of the other three, night after night, during the whole course of a season, no writer is found to exclaim against the presumption, nor does one critical pen generously exert itself to plead the cause of an insulted public; on the contrary, the boldest of our play-house declaimers suffer the incessant repetition of the injury without murmuring, and either want spirit enough to condemn it, or sense enough to find it out.

Mr. Sharpe, in his account of Italy, tells us, that the Neapolitan nobility at the theatre, very frequently spit from the boxes into the pit upon the citizens, and Mr. Baretti, in his animadversion upon Mr. Sharpe, even goes so far, as to assure us, that the citizens receive this indignity not only without resentment, but seem filled with an almost idolatrous veneration for the people by whom they are treated with so unpardonable a contempt. When an Englishman reads a passage like this, his breast immediately begins to burn, and his eye is kindled into an honest blaze of indignation; he thanks his kind stars

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for placing him in a country where the equality of mankind is better understood, and reflects with a secret pride, that he is exposed to no insults, either from the pre-eminence of rank, or the superiority of fortune.

A dream such as this, is undoubtedly an agreeable one; but, alas! it is only a dream; recollection in a moment snatches the flattering prospect from his imagination

“ And like the baseless fabrick of a vision

“ Leaves not a wreck behind—

To speak more plainly, let us suppose, that while we are hugging ourselves up in the delightful idea of being securely defended from the insolence of the great at our theatrical exhibitions, that a sensible foreigner should characterise us in the following manner: “The people of England are extremely fond of dramatic entertainments, and the middling classes particularly pursue them with so much eagerness, as frequently to hazard not only their health, but their lives, to obtain a convenient seat in their play-houses; the prices which they pay for admission greatly exceed the rates of admission at any other theatre in Europe, and a common journeyman artisan in London often gives more to see a play, than is given by the first man of fashion for the same amusement at Paris. Yet though the English are such admirers of the drama, and though this admiration is gratified at so prodigious an expence, still there is no place in the world where the business of the stage is liable to such continual interruptions; the nobility and people of consideration, who occupy the boxes, claim a prescriptive right to disturb the performance during the whole course of the evening; and at a new piece, especially, the noise of taking their seats scarcely suffers a syllable

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to be heard till the conclusion of the second act.—To go early to the play-house is a certain sign of vulgarity, and the great have their places kept for them by their servants, so that they are under no apprehension of being excluded, should they even decline to honour the representation with their presence till it is almost concluded.---- In proportion to their rank they are chiefly seated in the front of the boxes, and in proportion also to their rank they chiefly delay the moment of their appearance; by this means in the most critical scene of the best play, the actor's voice is drowned with a loud roar for the countess of *Naples dew's* servant; the duchess of *Driveaway's* places, and the places of so many illustrious disturbers, that one would imagine ill-breeding was principally confined to the superior orders of the kingdom.—The noise occasioned by bawling out for the servants of the great, however, is not the only circumstance to be complained of, for when any of these high born auditors proceed to their places, all the other spectators are under a necessity of rising up to make way for them, which causes such a general confusion and clapping of seats, that the performers are totally disconcerted, and those who wish for the rational enjoyment of the performance, materially deprived of a pleasure which they purchase at so considerable a fatigue, as well as at so considerable an expence.

It cannot be supposed, where a people, like the English, are so passionately attached to the entertainments of the stage, but that the audience are always highly displeased at these shameful interruptions of their most sensible amusements; yet, though they frequently seem distressed at the freedom which is thus taken by the great, they either have not courage enough to resent it as an indignity, or are so weak that they do not look upon it in the light of an indignity at all.—They are either fearful of resisting the insolence of their superiors, or imagine their superiors have a right to treat them as they think proper.—Hence, though they boast so highly of their national spirit, and ridicule all the rest of Europe for paying an abject veneration to *their* nobility, they crouch themselves with the most timid servi-

lity under the contempt of their *own*, and this too at a place, where, above all others, the equality of mankind should be most carefully maintained; a place of public entertainment."

If a character like the foregoing was to be given of the English in their dramatic exhibitions, I am well persuaded, that my readers would unanimously exclaim against the supposed injustice of it, and insist, that we are by much too spirited to bear an interruption in our favourite amusements from the most exalted personages in the kingdom.—They would instantly remind me, that royalty itself was not intitled to reverence where it trespassed upon the patience of the public, and a well-known anecdote of a late august prince would be mentioned, who accidentally exceeded the limited time for drawing up the curtain in our theatres.—Yet with all the force of popular prejudice against me, and with all the authorities which can be produced, both of great understanding and quick sensibility in the middling classes of the British people, I must nevertheless affirm, that the tame humility with which they continually suffer their most rational entertainment to be disturbed by the boxes, argues very little more either of wisdom, or spirit, than is shewn by the auditors in the Neapolitan pit, when they smilingly receive a spit from their arrogant nobility.

The elegant frequenters of our boxes may possibly ask me, if they have not an indisputable right to go to the theatre at the hour which is most agreeable to their own inclinations? undoubtedly; but then they have no right to disturb the entertainment of other people; they may, if they please, be too refined to enjoy any sensation at our best pieces, except that of exhibiting their adorable persons to the company.—Let them enjoy this happiness and welcome, but let them not interrupt the attention of those underbred souls, who are delighted with the representations of reason, and the feelings of humanity, who constitute by much the majority of the audience, and who do not deserve, while they behave with propriety, to be treated with contempt.

If our people of fashion would judiciously consider, that the surest sign of good

good breeding is to study the satisfaction of others, they would carefully avoid the error I am speaking of in our theatres; but, in general, they are too proud to be well-bred, and too selfish to feel for the convenience of any body but themselves.—I cannot suppress my indignation, when I see a clown in high life stalking insolently to a front place in a box, perhaps at the most critical circumstance in a whole play, chilling the rapture in the heart of generosity, and deadening in the eye of pity its exquisite gush of tears. I say, there is no bearing the apathy with which an animal of this kind breaks in upon the pleasure of numbers; and yet how many such animals do we not meet with every evening, who, so far from seeming uneasy at obliging others to rise, or endeavouring to hurry to their seats, march with a slow solemnity to their servants, and as if they were fearful of not disturbing us sufficiently, give loud directions to the fellows as they retire about bringing the chariot at ten, or some other business of equal significance.

It will perhaps be urged, that if the custom of letting places in the boxes was once abolished, a number of individuals would be exposed to the disagreeable alternative, either of going very early to a play, or of staying away entirely; for my own part, I would rather see the most respectable individuals of our community reduced even to this alternative, than the public entertainment constantly interrupted.—When places were originally let in the boxes, the convenience of the town was intended to be advanced, and not designed to be prevented; nor can it be reasonably argued, that because the present complaint is of long standing it is not now to be redressed; on the contrary the older our errors are, the less excusable we must be to continue them, and we must naturally think those people the most absurd, who oftenest rebel against the sense of their own conviction.

As the necessity therefore of removing the constant interruption of our theatrical amusements by the ill breeding of the polite world is so obvious, it only remains to point out the most probable means of effecting a reformation; to obtain this, I would not on any account abolish the custom of let-

ting places in the boxes, but I would restrain it within some sensible bounds. The elegant part of the audience should, as usual, have the privilege of engaging their seats, but at the same time they should forfeit all previous right to those seats, unless they took certain possession of them before the *personal* drew up.—The *certainly* of being well accommodated, without waiting a tedious interval for the performance, is as much as the most respectable personages in the kingdom can be justly intitled to; consequently, they should be satisfied with this certainty, and not claim an insolent power of making a whole public the slave of their humour or caprice.—If they do not honour the theatre with their presence in proper time, let their places be given up to those who will; and let them, if they only want to see the conclusion of a play, steal into the back of the boxes at their own hour, where they will not be so likely to break in upon the entertainment of the audience.—If a regulation of this nature was once established, I am fully persuaded the good effects would be immediate; the very vanity which now prevents our people of condition from going early to the theatre, would induce them to be punctual to the moment of exhibition, and the fear of not being seen in the strongest blaze of all their finery, would soon produce a propriety of conduct, which has not hitherto resulted either from their good sense or their civility; but let us suppose that this should not be the case, and that we were even deserted by our inconsiderate superiors, if the proposed regulation should be carried into execution, still wouldn't it be better to lose their company entirely, than to purchase it at the expence of our satisfaction? And wouldn't the quiet enjoyment of our favourite entertainment amply compensate for the absence of these glittering disturbers? Undoubtedly! and to dispute it must be the very meridian either of absurdity or madness.

We all remember perfectly, that, a few years since, there was a scandalous custom among our smart, and frothy young fellows of fashion, to crowd behind the scenes of the theatre, by which means the performance was often interrupted, and the stage frequently so crowded as to be almost inaccessible

accessible to the very actors. This abuse prevailed a long time, and the managers were fearful to attempt a reformation.---But the public at last roused from its lethargy, and with an honest indignation demanded redress. ---The public voice was obeyed, and we have never since been disgusted in this manner by the impertinence of these pretty gentlemen.

Why then, when we see it so easy to reform abuses, do we negligently slacken the business of a general reformation.---The same spirit, which banished the vain and the licentious from the scenes, will easily establish a rule *that no places shall be kept as private property in the boxes after six o'clock*; let the real friends of the drama therefore heartily concur in a generous design to obtain this necessary regulation: let them no longer be trampled upon by the insolence of rank, or the advantage of fortune; but let the convenience, even of the most illustrious individuals in the kingdom, give way to the general satisfaction of the whole public.---The season is just commenced, and no time can be so proper as the present to correct this unpardonable abuse; the cause to be supported is the cause of good sense as well as true politeness, and can have no enemies, but the enemies of reason and the friends of barbarity.

To the PRINTER, &c.

I Have been many years subject to the most violent pain that a human body can feel, occasioned by concretions in the gall bladder. About ten years since I passed a great number, the largest of which were considered by the faculty to be too big to have found a passage through the gall duct: from that time, however, till within these twelve months, I have enjoyed a tolerable share of health, except now and then some slight pains in my stomach, which I attributed to be owing to smaller concretions, which I flattered myself the dilated duct permitted to pass, and that I should escape for the future any of those very severe sufferings I had before underwent from larger concretions; but for near a year past I have been seldom a day without great pain, and often so extreme as to oblige me, in hopes of relief, and relaxation of the duct, to take laudanum; and that too (being an old of-

fender at it) in large quantities. About a week ago I was, however, seized with the most violent fit of this disorder I ever yet had, attended with such pain, that I hope no man ever did, or ever will experience.

I was then in Hertfordshire, and being thoroughly convinced, that a very large gall stone was in the duct too large to return, and that my only chance was to promote its compleat passage, or die within a few hours, I forbade any advice being called in, and determined to rely on those means of relief I had so often made use of before. I therefore, after taking what laudanum I had in the house, sent to a neighbouring apothecary for a phial more, and at fifty drops at a time, every half hour, took about 500, which, however, did neither mitigate the pain, or give any hopes of passing the stone. I then ordered my brewing copper to be filled with water, and made extremely hot, and in that I almost par-boiled myself for near an hour; and being brought back to my bed, I fell into a most profuse sweat, and in a very short time I felt the expulsion of the stone, which is of a size scarce to be credited, and the largest perhaps that ever was found even in the bladder of those who have died of this disorder.

As this hint may be of service to many who suffer under the like complaint, a news-paper perhaps may prove the best vehicle to make it known; and therefore by inserting it you may oblige many besides yours, &c.
Sept. 15, 1768. PHIL. THICKNESS.

N. B. The stone is upwards of an inch in length, and one inch and seven tenths in circumference, and has a very rough external coat.

An Essay on the Diseases incidental to Eterary and sedentary Persons, &c. &c. by the celebrated Dr. Tissot, professor of Physic at Berne, having lately been translated, we shall give an Account of that useful Performance:

"IT is an old complaint," says the learned physician, "that study, though essentially necessary to the mind, is hurtful to the body; and Celsus has intimated the necessity of a remedy. Those that are of weak constitutions, says he, as most studious men are, should take greater care than others,

others, that what is impaired by application to their studies may be repaired by attention to their constitutions. And Plutarch, an admirable judge of what is right and becoming, declares it to be a shame, that the learned should spend days and nights in useful investigations, and at the same time neglect the art of preserving their health; being, doubtless, ignorant that the healing science was formerly looked upon as a part of wisdom, and that those chiefly required medical assistance, who have impaired their bodily strength by anxious thought and watchfulness.

There are two principal sources from whence all the sufferings of the studious flow; the constant exercise and application of the mind, and the continual rest of the body: for they are as indolent in body, as they are busy and active in mind. By enumerating the ills, that arise from both causes, a dreadful crop of diseases will be displayed.

Let metaphysicians bewilder themselves in inquiries, how the mind governs the body, and is governed by the latter in its turn; physicians, descending to considerations of less importance, but of greater certainty, perhaps, and little solicitous about the causes of this mutual government, and but confining their inquiries to phenomena, know by experience, that certain emotions of the mind necessarily arise from certain conditions of the body, and that by particular emotions in the mind particular changes are unavoidably produced in the body, and that whilst the mind thinks, some part of the brain is stretch'd. We make no other inquiry; it would be of no use to know any thing farther.

So close is the connexion between mind and body, that we cannot well conceive the operations of the one independent of some correspondence with the other. For as the senses are incapable of conveying the materials of thought to the soul, without the motion both of their own fibres and those of the brain, so, whilst the mind revolves these cogitations, the organs of the brain are more or less stimulated to act, stretched, and have oscillatory motions excited in them. The mind agitates the machine; and these are the labours of the medullary part, which, being so tender, does not suffer

the less by these motions, and every man easily feels that in himself, which the strongest arms experience after the most violent exercise.

For which of you, that has been addicted to a studious life, has not often found, after intense thought, that the innermost part of the brain has been affected by a troublesome heat, and intense pain, such as the muscles feel when fatigued with long labour? Nor does the medullary part of the brain suffer alone, but the very eyes themselves can perceive the force of the thinking soul, extended beyond the brain: for whilst we look upon a man that meditates seriously, all the muscles of his face appear stretched, nay sometimes convulsed. Nor does the brain, the medulla of which is the source of the nerves, suffer alone, but they themselves are hurt; and Plato has admirably shewn, in the masculine style in which he so greatly excelled, how much the exercise of the mind prejudices the body. "As the mind, says he, is far more powerful than the body, and exults and is elate therein, it affects it inwardly, and fills it entirely with languor; and when, by gathering together its strength, it applies earnestly to learning and to the investigating of things, it quite dissolves and unhinges the body: finally, when with an ambitious emulation it exerts itself to speak an harangue both in private and public, it inflames the body and relaxes it. For, as Ramazzini observes, the soul and body are united by so firm a league, that all the advantages and disadvantages of the one must affect the other; and as the soul is rendered languid in the mental functions, and becomes stupified in the same manner by the too great application of the mind to the study of wisdom, the body must unavoidably pine away, the animal spirits being consumed, which are the only instruments of rightly performing both material and spiritual operations *." These are indeed observations highly just. For he who is not ignorant what a multitude of nerves there are in the animal system, who is sensible that there is no function that can be performed without them, will easily apprehend that by the fatigue of the medulla a languor may be brought upon all the nerves, so that the several functions

* *Plato's works*, p. 648.

functions may be weakened, and the strength of the body may, without its being exercised, be totally exhausted.

It is universally known that there are books composed without any strength of genius, which appear quite insipid and uninteresting to the reader, and only tire the eyes; but those that are composed with an exquisite force of ideas, and with an exact connexion of thought, elevate the soul, and fatigue it with the very pleasure, which, the more compleat, lasting, and frequent it is, breaks the man the more *.

Malebranche was seized with dreadful palpitations in reading Descartes's man; and there is still living at Paris a professor of rhetoric, who fainted away whilst he was perusing some of the sublime passages of Homer †.

As we propose to give a compleat analysis of this little ingenious performance, the rest must, for want of room, be deferred to our next.

Extract of a Letter from Thomas Cushing, Esq; late Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, to Dennys De Berdt, Esq; Agent for that Province; dated Boston, July 13, 1768.

From the American Gazette.

* **I**T is very surprizing to people here, that the circular letter, transmitted from this government to the other colonies, could be represented and considered by the ministry in so odious a light as it appears it has been, by the late letter from the earl of Hillsborough. It is amazing, that a measure so innocent, so prudent, and that had such a tendency to quiet the minds of the people, should be so misconstrued. However, it seems the letter from the earl of Hillsborough, respecting this affair, has had quite a different effect from what was designed and expected: Instead of preventing the colonies from uniting in their application to the throne for relief, it has served to make them more solicitous than ever of an union in sentiment and measures. This you will perceive, upon perusing the inclosed News paper, where you will find what

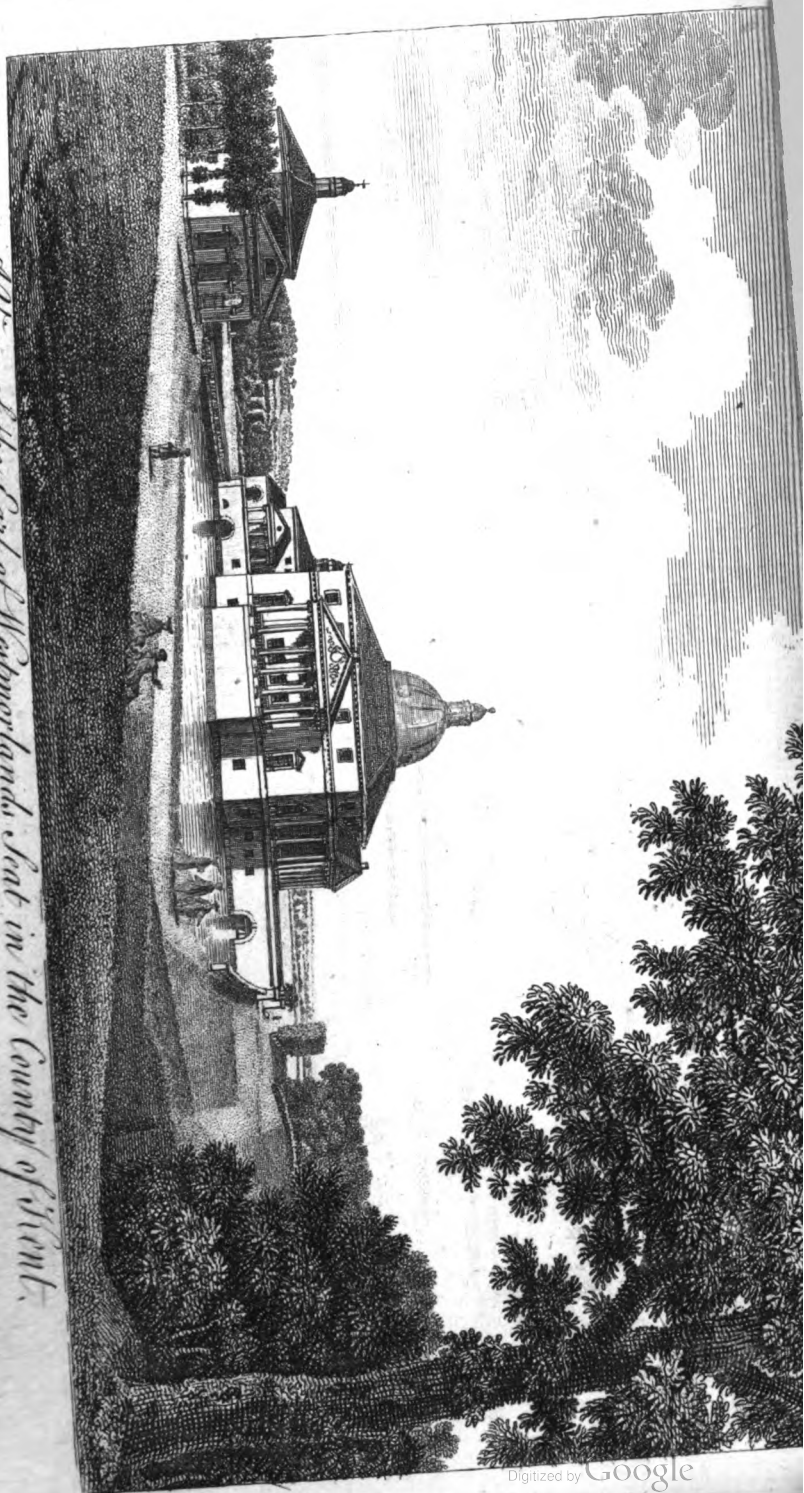
* 'Tis an admirable observation of Montesquieu: All things fatigue us at last, and above all great pleasures; the fibres, that were the organs of it, stand in need of rest: we must employ others better adapted to serve us, and thus, as it were, divide our labour. Essay upon Taste.

† Lorry upon melancholy and melancholy disorders. Tom. I.

has been done by the house of Delegates at Maryland. The colony of Rhode Island has immediately upon the reception of the letter abovementioned, prepared an address to his majesty, which will soon be forwaded. Many of the other colonies have also forwarded their petitions and representations. The people through the continent are greatly alarmed, and will never be easy till the late acts are repealed, and things return to their old course. The merchants find they cannot vend your manufactures, the country people are so disgusted, and are determined not to continue their importations of English goods. We have in the harbour five or six vessels of war, and are threatened with troops. If they should be sent here to enforce acts of parliament, God only knows what will be the event. This we are sure of, that be the number of the troops ever so great, they cannot force us either to import, buy, or consume, English goods. The mercantile interest on your side of the water is, and will be, greatly affected by these measures. It behoves them to bestir themselves upon this occasion, if they design to preserve their trade. It is the opinion of men of discernment and good judgment, that the people through the continent are much more alarmed at the late acts, than they were at the stamp act; and it would be vastly more difficult to reconcile the people to them. God grant that the union between the mother country and the colonies may not be interrupted; and that those at the helm may be endowed with all that wisdom which may be needful to direct at such a critical day! I doubt not your good wishes for America."

WE have obliged our readers, this month, with a fine print of Mr. Foote, in the character of Major Sturgeon, in the Mayor of Garret, of which humorous entertainment an account is given in our volume for 1763, p. 372---375. We have also given them an elegant View of the Earl of Westmorland's beautiful seat in the county of Kent, so greatly admired.

A View of the Earl of Walsworth's Seat in the County of Kent.



The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament which began Nov. 11, 1766, being the sixth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 404.

THERE remains still behind a number of acts that passed in this session for inclosing commons, in every part of England, and some fens in Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, &c. To prepare the public for these acts several essays and letters were inserted, before the meeting of parliament, in the public papers, complaining of the many commons and waste grounds in this kingdom, as being of little use to the public, and attempting to shew that by rendering them private property, and inclosing them, the quantity of corn produced in England would be greatly increased, and all future scarcity prevented; consequently the little damage that private persons could suffer would be greatly overbalanced by the public utility: A specious argument in favour of the bills afterwards brought into the house, which were extremely numerous, and the far greatest part of them meeting with little or no opposition, passed through the house with extraordinary rapidity.—However, the advantages proposed by these acts appeared to the public to be distant and uncertain, and indeed to center only in those gentlemen who obtained the acts; but as they deprived the poorer sort of farmers of an advantage necessary for their support, and reduced to ruin many cottagers, who were able by means of these commons to maintain a cow or two, and to bring up families that have furnished hardy young fellows for the plough, and from whom our armies in time of war have been chiefly supplied, people considered these acts as tending to decrease the national strength, and to depopulate the country. By what means these lands became common, those who laid claim to them did not enquire. Some of them were probably grants from the crown, made in very early times, to reward the neighbouring inhabitants for some signal service, and others presented by our ancient nobility and gentry, from a spirit of humanity, to enable the people near those commons to keep a horse or cow. However,

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those who were sufferers naturally considered themselves as deprived of their patrimony, and these acts created great discontent throughout the whole nation, they being, to appearance at least, calculated to please none but the wealthy landlords, who thus added to their estates very large tracks of land, to which it does not appear that before the passing of these acts, they had any legal claim.

It would be impossible to give here even a summary account of the passing of all these acts, nor would that afford either instruction or entertainment to the reader, it will be sufficient to mention one of them, and we rather chuse to give one which did not meet with success, in order to shew that a due attention was paid to the objections laid before the house.

On the 11th of Dec. was presented to the house and read, a petition of the lord of the manors of Stanwell and Hemonds, *alias* Shipcot, in the county of Middlesex, the impropiators of the great tythes, and the vicar of the parish of Stanwell, within the said manor, and of the most considerable proprietors of lands and estates within the said manor and parish; setting forth, that there are within the said manor and parish, several large open arable fields, and meadow grounds, wherein the properties of the petitioners, and others, lie greatly intermixed; and that if the said fields and meadow grounds, and also the commons, moors, and waste lands, within the said parish, which are likewise very extensive, were inclosed and divided into specific allotments, it would be of advantage to all persons interested therein, and therefore praying that leave may be given to bring in a bill for those purposes. On which it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill pursuant to the prayer of the said petition; and that Mr. Burrell and Mr. Coventry do prepare and bring in the same. On the 27th Mr. Burrell presented the bill to the house, under the title of A bill for dividing and inclosing the several open arable fields,

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meadow grounds, or lammass land, commons, moors, and waste lands, within the manors of Stanwell and Hemonds, *alias* Shipcot, and parish of Stanwell, in the county of Middlesex; and it being received and read a first time, was ordered to be read a second.

However on the 18th of February, a petition of the several persons, whose names are thereunto subscribed, being owners, or occupiers, of cottages or tenements in the parish of Stanwell, in the county of Middlesex, was presented to the house, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners observe, by the votes of the house, that a bill is now depending for dividing and inclosing the several open arable fields, meadow grounds, commons, moors, and waste lands, within the said parish of Stanwell; and that the petitioners, in right of their said cottages and tenements, are severally intitled to common of pasture for their cattle and sheep, upon all the said commons, moors, and waste lands, at all times in the year, and upon the large common called Hounslow Heath; and the petitioners, in the rights aforesaid, are also intitled to, and do enjoy common of Turbary on the said commons, and heath, and that the lord of the manor of Stanwell lately caused part of the said moors within the said parish, to be fenced in, and inclosed with pales for his own sole and separate use, without the consent of the petitioners and other persons intitled to a right of common therein, which said pales have been since pulled down by several of the petitioners and others, against whom several actions have been commenced by the lord of the said manor, in order to try the petitioners said right of common therein, all which actions are now depending; and that the petitioners apprehend, and believe in case the said bill should pass into a law, the legality of the petitioners said rights will be left to the determination of commissioners unqualified to judge of the same; and that in case the petitioners said rights should be allowed by such commissioners, that no adequate compensation in land will or can be awarded to the petitioners for the same; and that the dividing and inclosing the said commons, moors, and waste lands within the said parish, will greatly injure and distress many; and therefore praying,

that they may be heard by their counsel against the said bill, and that the same may not pass into a law.

The same day a petition of George Richard Carter, Esq; Samuel Clark, Esq; Jervoise Clark, Esq; John Bullock, Esq; and the several other persons whose names are thereunto subscribed, being owners and proprietors of farms and lands in the parish of Stanwell, in the county of Middlesex, was also presented to the house, and read; also taking notice of the said bill; and setting forth, that the petitioners, in right of the said farms, as also the owners of near one hundred cottages or tenements within the said parish, and their respective tenants are severally intitled to, and do enjoy, common of pasture, for their cattle, and sheep, upon all the said commons, moors, and waste lands, within the said parish, at all times of the year, except for sheep, without any stint or proportion whatsoever, and a right of intercommoning with the tenants of several other manors, at all times in the year, and without stint, in, over, and upon, Hounslow Heath; and that the petitioners apprehend that the dividing and inclosing the said fields, meadows, commons, moors, and waste lands, in the said parish, will be attended with very great inconvenience to the petitioners, without any advantage to them; and therefore praying, that they may be heard by their counsel against the said bill, and that the same may not pass into a law.

These petitions were severally ordered to lie upon the table till the above bill should be read a second time, when the petitioners were to be heard by their counsel against the bill if they thought fit; and that at the same time counsel should be admitted to be heard in favour of the bill against these petitions.

On the 26th of the same month was presented to the house and read, a petition of the several persons whose names are thereunto subscribed, being owners, and occupiers of messuages, farms, lands, and tenements, within the several parishes of Harmondsworth, Harlington, Cranford, Heston, Isleworth, Twickenham, Teddington, Hampton, Hanworth, Feltham, and East Bedfont, in the county of Middlesex, setting forth, that the several commons, and waste lauds, lying within the said parish

parish of Stanwell, intended to be inclosed, are part of the large and extensive common, or heath, called Hounslow Heath, over and upon every part of which, the petitioners, as well as the owners, and occupiers of messuages, cottages, lands, and tenements, within the said parish, being parishioners and inhabitants within the same parishes, are intitled to, and have for time immemorial enjoyed common of pasture for their cattle and sheep, at all times in the year, without stint; and, in case such part of the said heath, as extends into the parish of Stanwell, is inclosed, such inclosure will not only be very injurious to all the owners and occupiers of lands, cottages, and tenements, in the said parish of Stanwell, except the lord of the said manors, but will also be prejudicial to the rights and properties of the petitioners and others intitled to such right of common as aforesaid; and therefore praying, that the said bill may not pass into a law.

This petition was also ordered to lie upon the table till the bill was read a second time.

On the 3d of March, the counsel for and against the bill were called; when the counsel for the bill were heard, and several witnesses examined in support of the bill against the above petitions; and then the counsel proposed to call a witness in order to disprove the right of the several parishes adjacent to Hounslow Heath to intercommon with the parish of Stanwell over the said heath: but the counsel for the petitioners objected to the producing of such evidence, and gave their reasons for this objection; the counsel for the bill were then heard in answer; and those for the petitioners being heard in reply, the counsel on both sides were ordered to withdraw. Which having done, it was resolved, that the counsel for the bill should be admitted to produce evidence to disprove the right of the several parishes adjacent to Hounslow Heath, to intercommon with the parish of Stanwell over the said heath. After which the counsel for and against the bill were again called in, and Mr. Speaker having acquainted them with that resolution, the counsel for the bill examined the witness, and then summed up his evidence; when one of the counsel against the bill, being heard by

way of reply; the counsel on both sides were directed to withdraw. The speaker then opened the bill, when a motion being made, and the question put, that the bill be committed, it passed in the negative.

Thus this bill, by the strength of the opposition it met with, was thrown out; but this could not be the case where none were injured but those in low circumstances; for how should a number of poor farmers, just able to pay a small rent, and bring up their families, by the advantage they received from a neighbouring common; or ignorant cottagers, obtain either the knowledge or ability necessary to cause the hardships they would suffer to be laid before the house, or to see counsel to plead their cause against a wealthy landlord, or lord of the manor. Thus it was impossible that they should make any opposition to what was carrying on to their prejudice; and though their case was known to many of the members, yet as those members were, in many cases, parties concerned, they could not with any degree of prudence, while they were soliciting these acts, shew the inconveniences with which they would be attended. On the other hand, what those who countenanced these bills urged in their defence is worthy of consideration, that lands possessed in common by the inhabitants of one or more parishes, are generally neglected, and it cannot well be supposed that they will ever be improved to such a degree as when they are rendered private property; the individuals who reap benefit from a common not being interested to manure and improve the soil to the best advantage, in the same degree as the person who has rendered it his private property; nor can such lands, while common, be converted into corn fields; hence though many individuals may be losers by inclosing them, the persons who add them to their estates are not the only gainers; since improving the lands of any country, is universally allowed to be a public benefit.

I have now given an account of the most remarkable bills brought into the house during the sixth session of parliament, and have only to add, that the business of the session being concluded on the 2d of July, his majesty then came to the house of peers,

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ressed in his royal robes, and being seated on the throne, the commons were, as usual, sent for, and his majesty after giving the royal assent to several public and private acts, put an end to that session by a most gracious speech, which was inserted in the last

volume of this Magazine, p. 355. The Lord Chancellor then by his majesty's command prorogued the session to the 31st of August following; from that day it was prorogued to the 7th of October; and from thence it was farther prorogued to the 24th of November.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 24, 1767, being the seventh Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.

THE two houses having assembled at Westminster on the 24th of November, his majesty went with the usual state to the house of peers, and opened the session with a most gracious speech from the throne, which was inserted in the last vol. p. 548. The commons then returning to their house, Mr. Speaker, as usual, read to them the speech, of which he had a copy, and a motion was made that an humble address be presented to his majesty, to return his majesty the thanks of this house for his most gracious speech from the throne:

To acknowledge his majesty's goodness and attention to the convenience of his people, in calling his parliament together at this time; and to assure his majesty, that we will endeavour to improve the opportunity which the present happy state of peace and tranquillity affords, by exerting our utmost abilities in the prosecution of such measures as may most effectually promote the public welfare and prosperity:

That we are equally sensible of his majesty's paternal care, in the measures already taken by his majesty to alleviate the distresses of the poor; and of his royal wisdom, in recommending the same interesting and important object to the consideration of his parliament; and that we will not fail to take into our most attentive deliberation all such measures as shall appear conducive to the accomplishment of that great and most desirable end:

To congratulate his majesty on the late increase of his royal family, by the birth of a prince; and to assure his majesty that we regard as an addition to the happiness and welfare of this nation

every increase of that illustrious house, under whose mild and auspicious government our religious and civil liberties have been so happily maintained and protected:

That it is therefore with equal grief and anxiety we reflect on the late untimely loss of his majesty's royal brother, the Duke of York; whose early and ready zeal in his country's cause shewed him worthy of the heroic race he sprang from; and whose amiable virtues, in the more private scenes of life, must ever make his memory dear to all who had the happiness of approaching him:

To assure his majesty, that this house will, with a zeal and alacrity becoming the representatives of an affectionate and grateful people, readily grant such supplies as shall be requisite for the support of his majesty's government, for advancing the honour and interest of this country, and effectually providing for the public safety:

And that our regard to his majesty's recommendation, as well as the indispensable duty we owe to those whom we represent, will make us earnestly attentive to the great object of diminishing the national debt; being convinced that nothing can so effectually tend to add real lustre and dignity to his majesty's government, or to give solid and permanent strength to these kingdoms:

That with these views, and in these sentiments, we will endeavour, with the utmost unanimity and dispatch, to promote the public service, and to deserve, by our sincere and unwearied labours for the general good, that confidence which it has pleased his majesty to repose in us: not doubting of his majesty's gracious disposition to confirm
and

and perfect what our true zeal may suggest, for the lasting advantage and happiness of his people.

The house was then moved, that his majesty's most gracious speech, to both houses of parliament, upon Thursday the 2d day of July, in the last session of parliament, might be read.

After which it was resolved that an humble address be presented to his majesty; and a committee being appointed to draw it up, they were directed to withdraw immediately for that purpose into the speaker's chamber. It was then resolved, that the house would the next morning resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to consider of the several acts passed in the last session of parliament, relative to corn and provisions. The house being soon after informed that the sheriffs of the city of London attended at the door, they were called in, and having presented to the house the following petition from the lord mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London in common council, withdrew. The said petition was then read; setting forth, that the present high prices of grain, and all other sorts of provisions, particularly in the metropolis, forcibly call upon the petitioners, humbly to solicit the earnest attention of the house, to the distresses of the industrious poor, whose situation, whilst it excites compassion for the immediate sufferers, cannot but raise the apprehensions of the legislature, for the consequences thereof to the manufactures, trade, and population, and ultimately to the landed interest, of Great Britain; and that the petitioners most gratefully acknowledge the wisdom and goodness of parliament, in the acts passed last session, for prohibiting the exportation, and allowing the free importation, of corn and grain, and (in part) restraining the distillery; humbly trusting, that the house will be of opinion, not to suffer those salutary regulations to expire, until the produce of the next year's harvest shall be clearly known, and the poor manufacturer, and labourer, secure of bread, at a moderate price. That the dearth of flesh-meat, fish, and other necessaries, at this time, seem (in the judgment of the petitioners) also to require some speedy and effectual relief; and therefore, they submit it to the wisdom of

the house, whether the deficiency therein arising, partly from former calamities, not yet repaired, ought not, during the present exigency, to be supplied by a free importation. That the petitioners trust the house (after providing some immediate relief for the present urgent necessities) will turn their thoughts to more lasting and extensive regulations, which (as far as human wisdom can) may prevent the like difficulties for the future. The petitioners think it a duty incumbent on them, humbly to lay before the house such considerations as have occurred to them, on this important subject. In the first place, the petitioners humbly conceive, That, although a moderate bounty on the exportation of corn and grain, in times of great plenty and cheapness, may be a wise and necessary encouragement to the cultivation and increase thereof, and the present bounty has, in fact, made them cheaper than they were before (some few unfavourable seasons only excepted); and although the exportation of our surplus appears a necessary and highly beneficial trade to the nation in general; yet as the consumption of wheat is become much more general within this kingdom since the commencement of the bounty, the petitioners conceive it might now be good policy to reduce the highest bounty price thereof to a more moderate sum: and it appears probable to the petitioners, that if the bounty had some years ago been limited to what has been the average price since the year 1688, it might have preserved to this country all the wheat which has been exported at the intermediate prices, and all the money that has been paid to re-place it with foreign corn, of a much inferior quality. Secondly, That the acts relating to the bounty are defective, in not expressly restraining it to grain of the growth of this kingdom, the exporters from the out-ports (*Berwick upon Tweed* only excepted) not being called upon to make any proof thereof, whereby the intentions of parliament may, in some measure have been frustrated, and the public revenue defrauded. Thirdly, That the present method of ascertaining the bounty price also appears defective in several particulars, which (in the port of London at least) might be

be remedied, by taking the average price, as weekly returned upon oath to the court of lord mayor and aldermen of the said city. Fourthly, That the market hours not being fixed by law, gives undue advantages to speculative and designing men, and tends to enhance the price of the necessities of life, to the consumer. Fifthly, That the present regulations in the assize of bread seem highly disadvantageous to the poor, who, as the petitioners humbly conceive, might be supplied cheaper, and better, if only one sort of bread was made assizeable. Sixthly, That the great increase in the breed of horses (owing partly to the growing practice of employing them, instead of Oxen, in tillage, and partly to the great demands from abroad), has greatly contributed to diminish the number of cattle for slaughter, and necessarily tends to enhance the price thereof, which the petitioners apprehend, might be corrected, by a duty upon the exportation of horses, and a small bounty upon the use of oxen in tillage. Seventhly, That the scarcity of grown cattle, and consequently the dearth of flesh meat, are still farther increased by the unlimited destruction of ewe lambs, and cow calves, in all seasons of the year, merely to gratify the unreasonable appetite of the rich and luxurious. Eighthly, That the prevailing practice of consolidating small farms not only tends to render many articles of provision and consumption scarce, but must, in time, depopulate the country of it's most useful inhabitants, by depriving the industrious poor both of labour and habitation. Lastly, That the misguided and often ill-grounded resentment of the common people, in times of public calamity (by prompting them to destroy mills, corn, and other provisions, and to obstruct the removal of the latter from one place to another) is not only an injury to their fellow-subjects, but also to themselves, by aggravating the very evils they complain of; and therefore, for their sakes, as well as that of the public, ought to be timely and effectually prevented, or suppressed. And therefore praying the house, to take these important matters into their most serious consideration, and to provide such remedies as their respective natures shall appear to require, or ad-

mit, and such as the house shall judge consistent with the real and permanent interests of the whole kingdom.

This was followed by a petition of the mayor and burgeses of the borough of Devizes in Wiltshire, complaining of the distresses of the poor from the dearth of corn and other provisions, and also of the high price of wool; praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and provide such remedies for the distresses of the poor, as should be thought prudent and fitting. These petitions were severally ordered to be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole house, to whom it was referred to consider of the several acts passed in the last session of parliament, relative to corn and provisions.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the PRINTER, &c.
S I R,

IT is to be observed, that those insects, no less destructive than pernicious, by some called weevils, by others whools, black bobs or creepers, are like small ants that breed in summer from the dampness of the grain, particularly wheat and malt, and will not only destroy the kernels in a short time, but likewise spoil the grain if ground down with them in it, which is commonly the case, and but too frequently, I apprehend, the occasion of the strangury and head-ache so much complained of; for these insects abound with a sharp, corrosive salt, like to cantharides, which equally with them are hatched on wheat, the leaves of poplar, &c. and like them occasion a heat or pain in divers parts of the body. It greatly therefore behoves all corn traders to guard against them for their own interest, and to be attentive to their destruction for the publick good. Dryness and coolness are the essentials necessary for the security and preservation of corn; it is a long time in parting with its natural internal moisture, having a strong tendency to heat and fermentation, which is the greatest enemy to its preservation, by inducing the weevil and other maladies to its destruction. It is therefore necessary it should sweat in the mow, and not be threshed out till the January or February after reaping, and when threshed be well cleansed by the screen or tryer

tryer before lodged in the granary, where it muſt be carefully preſerved from accidental wet or moiſture, not lie above eighteen or twenty inches deep, and be frequently turned and aired to prevent its heating, muſting, and breeding the weevil. The moiſture or vapour of the corn will always riſe to the ſurface of the bulk, which the weevils haunt, though the center may be dry; thus the appearance of the ſurface as to moiſture or dryneſs may regulate the number of turnings, airings, or ſcreenings neceſſary for its preſervation. Many have no other methods of deſtroying the weevils than, as they make to the moiſt ſurface of the bulk, to ſhove them off with the ſurface of the grain, and ſifting them through the ſcreen, deſtroy them with ſcalding water; others take ſtone lime ſlacked to powder and ſift it over the wheat while hot, then with a ſhovel turn and mix the lime and grain together; in this caſe the lime will not only kill the weevil, but alſo imbibe the vapouriſh moiſture of the grain which, as I remarked above, is the occaſion of them, and afterwards the grain may be cleaned from the dead weevils and lime duſt by paſſing through the ſcreen. But the moſt effectual and eaſy method to deſtroy them is to white-waſh the walls of the granary, when empty, with a brush dipped in water wherein quick-lime has been juſt quenched, and this will clean the granary of them for the reception of the grain; and in caſe the grain ſhould be infeſted with them after this precaution, they may be effectually deſtroyed by brimſtone ſet on fire occaſionally in the granary, keeping the doors and vents cloſe ſhut at ſuch times. If this be cautiously obſerved, and the granary well ſtoved before it be replenished with corn, no pernicious infeſt whatever will infeſt it, eſpecially if once a month a few matches of brimſtone be ſet on fire in it as before directed. It is ſufficient only to remind the reader, that the acid fumes of brimſtone confined, kill all infeſts and little animals within its circulation, and no doubt diſcourage their approach for ſome time after, and may probably tend to abate fermentation in the grain, which is generally, if not always, occaſioned by ſuper-abundant

moiſture and heat, the two primary cauſes of all the maladies to which every ſpecies of grain is liable, and which can only be obviated by the above precautions and the brimſtone fumes, which may be uſed as an excellent remedy to deſtroy all vermin, to preſerve corn and bread when packed up to go abroad, and deſtroy rats in ſhips when in the harbour. The faculties of theſe diminutive creatures are eaſily affected by diſagreeable ſcents which they will avoid as far as in their power, and there are no ſcents more diſagreeable to them than the fumes of brimſtone, which being placed under corn will aſcend to it with great velocity and acrimony; but if placed over it, deſcends not unleſs cloſely confined. The ſurpriſing effects of brimſtone are ſcarce credible to thoſe who are unacquainted with them, and no doubt much greater effects will be diſcovered from them hereafter. But whoever engages in experiments of this fort, ought to be careful what they do, many fatal accidents having been occaſioned by it.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Canterbury, May 1.

W. G.

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

S I R,

WHEN I was a young man I have frequently heard the following toaſts drank amongſt a ſet of libertines, which it was my miſfortune ſometimes to be in company with, viz. " May elegant vice ever triumph over dull virtue." " May we live to ſee the day when a modeſt woman ſhall be aſhamed to ſhew her face."

Though we have been taught to believe that the prayers of the wicked ſhall never prevail, yet we now live in an age where we ſee the wiſhes of this ſet of lewd fellows fulfilled to the utmoſt. I have heard it remarked, that there is no woman of faſhion who has not been talked of: You muſt certainly know that neither birth nor ſtation conſtitute a woman of faſhion: But alas! a woman of gallantry, and a woman of faſhion, are now become ſynonymous terms. If ſhe has effrontery enough to brave it to the world ſhe is received by women of character; I cannot ſay virtue, becauſe I own I think a woman forfeits that title as ſoon as juſt

she condescends to keep such company; just as much as a man of rank loses himself by associating with sharpers and pickpockets.

Let triflers say what they will, vice is certainly infectious, and the virtuously inclined cannot live amongst the vicious, without some degree of contamination.

Is then indeed virtue so very dull, that the woman who possesses it is to be avoided, whilst another who has been censured (which I fear is an improper expression at present) is immediately fought after by her own sex; the moment it is known she has an attachment? Nay, still farther, women, whose vicious conduct is past contradiction, who have lived in open adultery, have brought spurious children to inherit their husbands estates: All this upon record. Could it be supposed that women of rank and character should attempt to support such? Yet such there are, and mighty good natured to be sure! How does one know but they may reform? If they are thrown off by the world they may become desperate. All this is very fine, and the consequence is seen every day; for what mother can be angry with her daughter who follows the example of her mother's dear friend? Vice should ever be painted to our children in the most horrid colours, and not in an enchanting form; as I fear we have rather a propensity to evil in our natures. What an encouragement is it for young persons to give a loose to every temptation, when they see people caressed who are infamous? On the contrary, would ladies of rank and virtue shew a proper contempt of people of that cast, nay even of light behaviour, and remember that noble declaration of our gracious sovereign upon his first coming to the throne, "that he would support the virtuous, and discountenance the vicious and immoral," it would soon bring about a reformation of manners. Young people with good minds would be shocked at every attempt upon their honour, which they would then see the true value of, and those that inclination would have led into such fashionable vices, will be deterred by the consequences, expecting to be thrown off by the valuable part of their sex.

SÆRIUS.

Observations on the Celts, vulgarly called Welsh.

THE present general ignorance in England, and even in Wales, of the ancient Celts, is surprizing and shameful. Being the first inhabitants of this island, consequently our ancestors, the knowledge of them therefore merits and claims our particular attention, especially as they were a respectable people for their antiquity, number, and possessions, in most parts of the continent of Europe. According to many appearances, the Celts and Sarmates were the same people as the Medes and Persians in Asia, who emigrated into Europe. The Celts extended and established themselves in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and England. The Sarmates kept to the North, as Poland, Russia, &c.

The authorities for these emigrations are the learned and celebrated authors, Diodorus, Pliny, Strabo, Tacitus, Varro, Solinus, Dion, Livy, Leibnitz, Pelloutier, Bullet, Pezron, Rostrenen, Sir John Price, Lloyd, Camden, &c.

The Sclavonic and Celtic, now vulgarly called Welsh, are properly the only two mother-tongues in Europe. The word *Welch* is originally Saxon; for Italy is called in German, *Welschland*, and the Italians *Welscheren*. The French call Wales, *le Pais de Galles*; and the inhabitants, *Gallois*. *Galles* is a corruption of *Gauls*, and *Gallois* of *Gaulois*; the *Gauls* being descendants of the Celts.

A SILURIAN.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SUICIDE is by some accounted *courage* —yet, it may be more justly deemed *cowardice*: because it must proceed from fear of some sort.

Duelling is thought *courage*; —and a proof of a greater degree of it, is thought to be the standing only at two or three yards off each other with pistols: Yet does not the missing often of each, even at so small a distance, shew that some *tremor* must have seized each combatant; otherwise it were scarcely possible to conceive either could miss, when almost *à bout portant*, as the French call it. So that though it seems a paradox it may be yet true, that men may fight a duel, and yet not be men of true courage.

Your's,

PARADOX.

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*The Life of Pope Sixtus V. continued
from page 436.*

WHILST these nobles were preparing for their embassy, Nicholas da Ponte, the doge, died, which retarded their journey till another was elected, who was Pascal Ciconna. The senate, in the mean time, being informed of the arrival of the Pope's relations at Rome, that he received them in a very affectionate manner, and seemed inclined to live upon good terms with the republick, resolved to do every thing that might increase this good disposition in him, by shewing him all manner of respect; and therefore, in a full house, admitted the family of Peretti to the honour of nobility in their state. Alexander, the elder of the nephews, was already created cardinal by his uncle, and Michael, the younger, took the stile of Don, and Camilla that of Donna; titles of very great respect, that had been introduced into Italy by the Spaniards.

The ambassadors sat out with a train of above five hundred persons, and were received by Sixtus, upon their arrival at Rome, with a degree of courtesy and regard, that occasioned a jealousy amongst the ministers of other powers.

Camilla so punctually obeyed the orders given her by her brother not to ask him any favours, that during the whole time of his pontificate, (though sufficiently teased and importuned) she never durst attempt it, but once, and then with the utmost unwillingness and reluctance, in behalf of a convent at Naples, of which they made her protectress, much against her inclination; as it was only some trifling privilege or indulgence she asked for, he granted it without much difficulty, but reminded her of his first injunction, and told her it was the only favour she must ever expect.

Soon after it was publicly known that Montalto was made Pope, great numbers of people flocked to the Vatican, desiring an audience, and to have the honour of kissing his feet: Several of them had been his real friends, in the former part of his life, and others only common acquaintance, or such as had, perhaps, transacted

some trifling affairs with him, all expecting to make their fortune. Sixtus, who seldom forgot a person with whom he was once acquainted, or had any dealings with, ordered the porters to inform themselves particularly, of their names, with other circumstances relating to them; and when they had made their report to him of these particulars, he appointed them a day of audience. At the time fixed they came, to the number of eighty, and being introduced, he spoke to them in this manner:

"My Sons,

As it is not our intention to be forgetful of the kindnesses we have formerly received, we must enquire into the nature of your several pretensions; for we are not so simple or credulous to believe, that every one that has casually spoke to, or had a cursory acquaintance with Montalto, was Montalto's friend: This is not by any means a sufficient foundation to build a friendship upon; we shall therefore make a particular inquiry into your respective merits, and endeavour to find out who have been the real friends of Montalto, and who only transient acquaintance, that we may know how to proportion our gratitude to your deserts; but the weighty and important concerns of the high calling to which the Almighty has been pleased to exalt us, will not permit us at present to enter into this affair, as it is very reasonable that the service of God and our country, should take place of every private interest, and that justice should be preferred to gratitude: When we have satisfied the demands of one, we will shew that we are not regardless of the other."

As this could not be interpreted an absolute denial, they went away pretty well satisfied, especially as they thought what he said, of dedicating his first cares to the public, highly commendable."

As Sixtus had formed great designs, his first care after his taking possession of the pontificate, was to fill the treasury, which he with great prudence and wisdom effected: Amongst other expedients, he found means to squeeze out of the clergy, at several times, by granting privileges and indulgencies, in lieu of tenths, and other

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subsidies

subsidies which he levied upon them, above 164,000 crowns. "He soon perceived, that it was absolutely necessary to proceed with the utmost rigour, in order to effect a reformation of manners, and to redress those disorders that had been introduced in the pontificate of the late pope; whose excessive lenity, instead of reclaiming the dissolute and licentious, rather gave encouragement to their vices.

Sixtus took a quite different method to re-establish order and discipline: He immediately laid aside that mild and gentle behaviour he had so long affected, and put on a severity, not to be paralleled in the reign of any former pontiff.

As he knew it was of the last importance to all governments, to penetrate into the secrets of other princes, and to be truly informed of the opinion and sentiments of his own subjects, he chose the most adroit and insinuating people that he could find amongst the lawyers, priests, monks, or any other trade or profession, to serve him as spies, and allowed them considerable pensions, which were punctually paid every six months; besides extraordinary rewards, to such as had acquitted themselves well in this employment, and given him intelligence of the most secret designs.

He dispersed fifty of these spies thro' the Ecclesiastical State, to inspect the conduct of the magistrates; to acquaint him with the opinion the people had of them, and what they said of himself: Two of these, who had no knowledge of each other, were stationed in every considerable town; and, for greater secrecy, had each of them a different cypher and address, with proper instructions how to convey their informations to Rome every day, without discovery or suspicion. Fifty more he employed in other parts of Italy and foreign courts, where any of his nuncios resided, with a charge to keep a strict eye upon their conduct, and to give him constant advice of it: There were fifty more planted in Rome, who had each of them a distinct province: One was ordered to watch the motions of two or three particular cardinals; another to observe the words and actions of the nobility; a third to give him an account of all

the strangers that came to Rome, with their name, quality, nation, business, and other circumstances that belonged to them: Others to inform him of the proceedings of the officers and prelates that attended the court: He had some that were to let him know all public news, and what the common people talked of in bakers and barbers shops: Nay, his curiosity went so far, as to oblige them to acquaint him with the manners and life of pages and liveries-men: He likewise inquired strictly of the soldiery that composed his guards, of all the militia belonging to the church: As he knew by long experience, that the monks pry into every thing, and talk pretty freely of whatever is transacted either in the city or at court (not imagining that what they say will ever go out of their cloyster) and are generally the first that know any secret, either by confession, or otherways; he had two or three religious in every convent, that gave him a faithful and minute account of all that was said or done in their community.

By these means he had continual information of what happened in the city, the Ecclesiastical State, and all the courts of Christendom; and we may truly say, that there never was any prince in Europe, that had quicker intelligence, or knew with greater certainty the most secret designs of other states, whilst he had the art of keeping his own concealed and impenetrable.

For this purpose he sent instructions to all his legates and residents at other courts, to spare no expence to come at the knowledge of such things as were kept most private; and allowed them more or less, according to the nature and importance of their service: He disbursed the largest sums to his spies in Spain (as he had formed a design upon some of the dependencies of that crown) particularly enjoining them to take great care they had good authority for whatsoever intelligence they sent him; to use their utmost application to find out what the ministers most studiously endeavoured to conceal; to penetrate into the inmost recesses of their hearts, and not to suffer themselves to be amused, or deceived, by idle tittle-tattle, or popular reports:

reports: In such cases no bounds were prescribed to their expences.

His injunctions upon this head were so strict and peremptory, that the nuncios, for fear of incurring his displeasure, were continually at work, in debauching the officers and counsellors of princes, alluring them by bribes, and all manner of temptations, to betray the secrets of their masters.

He displaced many of the governors and judges, both in the city and country, and restored none but such as were naturally more inclined to severe measures than lenity and mercy; filling the places of the others with men of his own turn, who he thought would administer strict justice, without partiality or regard to any consideration whatsoever. When he passed through the city, he used to look people full in the face; and if he saw a man of a remarkably sour aspect, he immediately sent for him, and enquired of his condition and circumstances; if he found him fit for his purpose, he made him a judge, and gave him a strict charge to act uprightly, and with integrity; telling him, "That the true and only way to gain his favour, was to make a right use of that two-edged sword with which our Saviour appeared to St. John; adding, that he himself would not have accepted of the sovereignty, but with an intention literally to fulfil his words, *I am not come to send peace but a sword amongst you.*"

He ordered the governors of the towns and signories in the Ecclesiastical State, to make a careful review of all the criminal processes that had been carried on for the last ten years, and to send him an exact account of them, that he might inflict heavier penalties upon those that had not been punished as their crimes deserved; and actually laid fines upon the heirs of some, whose persons death had delivered from the rigour of his justice: Others he sent back to prison, who had been discharged four or five years, at the solicitation of friends, or upon a compromise with the injured party, as he thought they had not made a sufficient satisfaction to the laws of their country.

He established commissaries to examine the conduct of judges, for many years past, and commanded eve-

ry one that knew of any mal-administration, whilst they were in office, to declare it, on pain of excommunication; promising rewards to those that could convict them of corruption, or having denied justice to any one, at the instance or request of men in power. The commissaries proceeded with so much rigour in these enquiries, that many who were accused, and some who were not, either absconded or fled out of the Ecclesiastical State.

An advocate of Orvieto, who was privy to a piece of injustice, which the governor of that town had been guilty of, for the sake of a sum of money, and would not inform against him, because he was his particular friend, and had been out of office above five years, was not only excommunicated, but sent to prison and put in irons, where he lay a long time, and was not released till he had paid a considerable fine.

This struck a great terror into all manner of people, especially those that had been magistrates, and were conscious to themselves of any misdemeanor of this kind. One might daily see somebody or other dragged to prison, who was so far from knowing the cause of it, that he could hardly remember he had been in office; but they were soon made acquainted with their offence, and given to understand, that they would never be set at liberty, till they had made satisfaction to the person they had injured.

These measures so awed those that were then magistrates, that they were afraid to stir out of their houses, or keep any company, lest they should be prevailed upon by their friends to grant them some favour, as they knew they should certainly be called to an account for it. All the nobility and persons of the highest quality were likewise strictly forbid, on pain of displeasure, to ask the judges any thing in behalf of their nearest friends or dependents, being allowed only to recommend their interest in general terms, and to request nothing but justice.

He farther commanded every body, on pain of death, not to terrify witnesses with threats, or tempt them by hopes and promises; or to affront and

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insult

insult the bailiffs and tipstaves, and other inferior officers, threatening the judges with the same punishment, if they suffered themselves to be biassed by any recommendation whatsoever; But finding that rather too severe, he changed it into fine, and loss of their office, with a total incapacity of enjoying any other for the future.

Sixtus prohibited the practice of judicial astrology, which was then in great vogue at Rome, and condemned several who continued to impose upon the people by it, in contempt of his edicts, though they were of good families, and protected by some of the cardinals.

He likewise threatened to punish any one that should cry out, "Long live the pope," as he passed along the streets, though it had been a custom in the reigns of all his predecessors, and what the people took much pleasure in.

Several reasons moved him to this; the chief was, that he often had a mind to go *incog.* and without being expected, to the tribunals of justice, convents, and other publick places: This he caused to be so strictly observed, that two persons who did not know of the edict, shouting out, "Long live Pope Sixtus," were immediately sent to prison, and continued there some days, as an example to others: This occasioned the people, instead of coming out of their houses to line the streets whilst he passed by (as had been usual) to make haste to hide themselves, not being able to endure his looks: So that he seldom met with any body but poor old men and cripples that could not get out of the way: They stood in such awe of him, that the mothers and nurses, to quiet their children, used to say to them, "Hush, hush, Pope Sixtus is passing by;" His name had made so deep an impression upon them, that, during his life and many years after his death, they never heard it without trembling.

Whilst he resided in the convent of the Holy Apostles, and afterwards when he was cardinal, he had taken notice of a great abuse in the confessions relating to the sin of adultery, which the penitents did not distinguish from simple fornication. To remedy this, he ordered that adulterers should be condemned to death, and forbid

the judges to give them any quarter, hunting them out with great pains and diligence, and promising rewards to those that would bring any of them to justice.

The first that was brought to his trial upon that account, was a near relation of the marquis of Altamps. The cardinal of that name used all his credit and favour with the Pope in his behalf; but he was inexorable, and the poor man was condemned to have his head cut off, which he suffered soon after. He likewise caused several courtizans, that were convicted of having been familiar with married men, to be publicly whipped at the same time.

He was highly offended at voluntary or contented cuckolds; who, to live at ease, and without labour, hired out their wives to others. As he had learned from auricular confession, whilst he was cardinal, that there was a considerable trade of this kind carried on in Rome, he was determined to put a speedy stop to it, and for that purpose published an edict, by sound of trumpet, as was customary in those times, in which he threatened to punish this horrible profanation of the holy sacrament of matrimony, and the open violation of so solemn vows, in the severest manner, especially in them that should be guilty of prostituting their wives; strictly enjoining all husbands, that were privy to this infamous practice of their wives, and were not able to restrain them, either upon the account of their being termagant, shameless, or ungovernable women, or for fear of the adulterer, if he was a man in power, to make complaint of it to him; otherwise they should be treated as if they had consented to it, commanding all their neighbours and acquaintance, that should hear of any such thing, immediately to discover it, on pain of being proceeded against as encouragers and abettors of such crimes, if they should come to be otherways known. This, in a great measure, put a stop to a scandalous custom that was at that time much in fashion at Rome; many of the cardinals, prelates, and nobles, marrying their favourite women to some servant, or domestick, that was willing to wear horns for the sake of a main.

a maintenance, or perhaps some little reward, that they might carry on their amours with less notice and observation."

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Leigh, Jan. 14, 1768,
THE *Tæniæ*, or Tape-worm, is as singular a creature as any in being, and the manner how it gets into the stomach of other animals is exceedingly difficult to account for.

Dr. Limbourg attempts a more accurate history of this anomalous animal than has hitherto been given, and so did Dr. Lyster and Dr. Tyson in the same Philosophical Transactions before him.

Limbourg concludes from the observation he has made, that the *tæniæ* are not formed, as some have imagined, by a union of the *cucurbitini*, so as to make one continued chain; but that the *cucurbitini* are nothing more than separated segments of the *tæniæ*: That it is probable they have no head; that they are not solitary, for two, and even three, have been found in the same subject; that the *tæniæ* of the hare, and of the human species are different; and he thinks that their origin is from eggs conveyed into the stomach and intestines with aliments or water.

Here I must differ in opinion from all who have writ of such insects, in thinking they proceed from an egg, according to the common acceptation of the word; for who laid this egg, and who impregnated it, according to the universal theory of generation? In short, it is little less than talking nonsense to say it proceeds from an egg.

I think rather it proceeds from itself; was an original in the creation, without father, and without mother; truly bred by equivocal generation, (not from corruption) but from an original flamen in the pre-existing, naked air, that wanted only a proper nidus to nourish it, and make it appear in its full proportion.

These kind of worms are found in the stomach and guts of more sorts of animals than men; as dogs, mice, oxen, and calves. And they are to be met with only in the animal kingdom, yet in abundance of this, and

these too of different species: they are very frequent in fishes: as pikes, whittings, bleaks, crabs, herrings, &c. In bleaks in summer time, if you open those that leap, and tumble in the water, from the torment they feel within, you shall almost constantly meet with this jointed worm. But they are necessarily of different lengths and bigness, according to the different bulks of the animals whose bowels they possess, and from whence they receive their nourishment.

They lie mostly with their small end upward, and whether it has a head or not, this may be looked upon as the head end. It is even hispid, or thick beset with hairs, or small spikes, with which they pierce the intestine of the afflicted, and by that mechanism their extremities are as it were clinched on the exterior surface of the gut. This effectually secures their hold, so that neither the peristaltic motion of the intestinal canal, though assisted with purges, nor bitters, grits, nor even quicksilver can kill, or carry them out of the body, as they do other worms.

They are every where, and in all parts of them, alike milk white, and well they may from the fine chyle they suck; of a flat and thin substance like fine tape, divided into innumerable ringlets and incisures; each incisure having sharp angles on both sides, looking to the broader end, standing out beyond each other: from which we see the small end is the head end; else the sharp corners of the *annuli* would necessarily hinder the ascent of the animal. Each ring hath also on the one side only, and that alternately, one small protuberance, somewhat like the middle feet of the body of some caterpillars.

Since the tape-worm has no head, it can have no mouth, therefore these papillary-like orifices are so many mouths; a single one, as in most other animals, could not have been sufficient to feed a creature of such an enormous length.

This worm, from a small beginning, opens broader and broader at every joint, till it ends at the widest extremity.

The curious researches of Swammerdam, Redi, Leuwenhoeck, Malpighi, and several other inquisitive scholars,

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of the manner of the generation of insects, and their late discoveries therein, have with justice much advanced the present doctrine of univocal generation; yet one difficulty remains, and that a great one: How to account for several of those found in animal bodies, not such as we may suppose to be hatched from eggs of the like kind, that are received with the food, or otherways, but of which we cannot meet with a parallel, or of the same species, out of the body, in the whole world, as is known. To instance only the flat and the round kind, which remarkably differ from any others out of the body, from whence, or from the seed of the same, it may be any ways thought they may be propagated in it.

But though we are gruelled in assigning how first these sort of worms should come into the body; yet being once there, there is nothing more plain than that the *lambicus teres*, or round worm, is propagated by univocal generation; there being in this sort so perfect a distinction of sexes, male and female; and the organs belonging to each so curiously contrived, so conspicuous and plain, that they may further illustrate the late inventions of some; and do seem to shew, how solicitous nature is in preserving and propagating the meanest species.

Now that nature has more ways of working than we know of, and does all possibles, I do believe there are in the air insects, which we may in some sense call aborigines, that need no parents to beget them, which serve only for the sake of conveying their issue from one state into another, which in this case the mere air alone can do, and so whenever they hit upon a proper bed for warmth and nourishment they appear; and so equivocal generation may be by a new way accounted for.

Now to the cure, the best part of the work: The powder of tin has been used for many years as a remedy against worms, and particularly the tænia, or flat kinds, which oftentimes elude the force of all other medicines; but being unacquainted with the proper dose, and manner of administering it, upon which chiefly its success depends, it is still less regarded than it deserves.

Dr. Aston, in the 17th article of the 5th volume of the Edinburgh Medical Essays, recommends a recipe that accidentally fell into his hands. For a full grown person to take two ounces of the powder of pure unmixed, or block tin, put thro' the finest search, mixed with eight ounces of common treacle, having first purged the patient with senna and manna in a decoction of grass roots to empty the intestines. Next day give fasting, one ounce of the powder in four ounces of melasses; next morning half an ounce of tin in two ounces of treacle, then purge again.

He calls it a valuable remedy for this loathsome disease, and found it to succeed beyond expectation. He accounts for its effects from its getting betwixt the worm and the inner coat of the intestines, that makes them quit their hold, so that purgatives may easily carry them away with the fæces. But why do not quicksilver, or any of its preparations, do the same then? I take it that the cure is owing to the arsenick that lies latent, more or less, in all tin, that poisons them; wherefore for the sake of a smaller dose at a time, and a safer way of taking tin, neither so nauseous, nor such a load on the stomach, a drachm, daily, of Aurum Mosaicum, *alias*, Musivum, in honey, treacle, or any proper conserve, fasting, is much more agreeable, and equally effectual; only requiring some more time, but is the best preparation of that metal that can be made use of, and will answer all the purposes of naked tin, that must be taken in such large quantities for a dose, which some stomachs cannot bear: Observe to repeat intermediate purging, to carry off what you kill.

Barring all reflection, it is the scandal of a physician to make work, or irritate a disease, or to torment, or teize his patient merely for the reputation of his cure. And we have reason to hope, that a less degree of ambiguity in the practice of physic will be one of the good consequences attending my more simple mode of administration.

Yours,

J. COOK.

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To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R, Leigh, Aug. 20, 1768.

HAVING been so busy lately in dispersing my medical pieces among all the public papers in London, as the magazines were not quick enough for my purpose, I had not time before now to take notice of the curious query of your correspondent in your Magazine for January last; whose words were these:

"I am desirous to know, if any of your readers can, from experience, reading, or reasoning, give any account, why the eyes, on going to sleep, revolve upwards, which I have good reason to believe is the case with all animals, though I do not remember meeting with any account thereof."

In order to solve this common phenomenon from all three sources, reading, reasoning, and experience, we must consider first, that all animal motion is by means of muscles. And secondly, the biggest muscle always acts with the most power.

May it not proceed then from the attolent muscle of the eye being larger, and consequently stronger, than the depriment muscle opposite thereto: the *musculus deprimens* not needing to be so thick and strong as its antagonist, as gravity coincides with its action (but opposes that of the other) in pulling the eye downwards; and upon trial, we perceive little or no force exerted in looking towards the ground, but a very sensible one, even to straining, in looking upwards.

Thus when any animal, except hogs, if it be true as is said, that they want the attolent muscles, therefore cannot look upwards to behold whence the acorns fall, but are obliged to turn up their snouts when they would view what is above them; when any animal, I say, falls asleep, the superb or attolent muscle is superior to the *humilis* or depriment muscle, and so by its superabundant power beyond that of its antagonist, pulls the pupil upwards, as may be seen when any one sleeps with their eyelids half open.

Now the wise design, or end of this is evident, to secure the pupil of the eye from having any hurtful extraneous body falling thereon, in the defenceless state of sleep.

If this be not the true cause, as I

imagine it is, I should be pleased to meet with the real one from any of your ingenious correspondents who may be more able to offer it.

And now our hand is in, I will propose another rational phenomenon to be solved by any who can.

Why do the shadows of bodies, morning and evening, from the rising to the setting sun, appear of a bluish colour? Your's,

J. Cook.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN Maclaine's translation of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, lately printed in London, page the 268th, note (x) there is an account of a catechism, or confession of the Unitarians in Poland, published by them at Cracow, 1574. Mr. Mosheim commends it highly for its simplicity, and for not being loaded with scholastic terms, and subtle discussions. Altho' he at the same time finds fault with it, as not being agreeable to his own Lutheran sentiments.

But he has acted very uprightly [as he is indeed a most valuable historian, notwithstanding his prejudices to his own sect] in making a large quotation from this catechism, and giving it his readers. And as Mosheim's history may not be in the possession of many, sir, of your readers, I have no doubt but they will thank you for a sight of so valuable a piece. The title of it runs thus:

"A catechism, and confession of faith, of the congregation assembled in Poland, in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord, who was crucified and raised from the dead. Deut. vi. Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one God. John viii. 54. Jesus saith—He, whom you call God is my Father. Printed by Alexander Turobine, in the year of the birth of Christ, the Son of God, 1574."

The preface, which is composed in the name of the whole congregation, begins with the following salutation:

"To all those, who thirst after eternal salvation, the little and afflicted flock in Poland, baptized in the name of Jesus of Nazareth, prayeth heartily, grace and peace from the one, most high God, the Father, through his only

only begotten Son, our Lord, Jesus Christ, who was crucified."

In the catechism, the whole of Christianity is reduced to six points; namely, concerning the nature of God, and his son Jesus Christ; justification, discipline, prayer, baptism, and the Lord's supper: which points are explained in the way of question and answer, and confirmed by texts of scripture.

Their notion concerning Jesus Christ is thus expressed:

"Our mediator before the throne of God is a man, who was formerly promised to our fathers by the prophets, and in these latter days, was born of the seed of David, whom God the Father has made to be Lord and Christ, that is, the most perfect prophet, the most holy priest, the most triumphant king, by whom he created the world, restored all things, reconciled to himself, made peace, and bestowed eternal life on his elect; that, after the most high God, we should believe, worship, invoke, hearken to him, imitate his example, and find in him rest to our souls."

With respect to the Holy Ghost, they plainly deny his being a divine person, and represent him as a divine quality or virtue—thus—

"The Holy Ghost is the energy or perfection of God, whose fullness God the Father hath bestowed upon his only begotten Son, our Lord, that we, becoming his adopted children, might receive of his fullness."

They express their sentiments concerning justification, discipline, and baptism, in the ensuing terms:

"Justification consists in the remission of all our past sins, through the mere grace and mercy of God, in and by our Lord Jesus Christ, without our works or merits, through a lively faith; and in the certain hope of eternal life, and the true and unfeigned amendment of our lives, by the help of the divine spirit, to the glory of God the Father, and the edification of our neighbours."

"Ecclesiastical discipline consists in calling frequently to the remembrance of every individual, the duties that are incumbent upon them, in adorning, first privately, and afterwards, if this be ineffectual, in a public manner, before the whole congregation,

such as have sinned openly against God, or offended their neighbour, and lastly in excluding from the communion of the church, the obstinate and impenitent, that being thus covered with shame, they may be led to repentance, or, if they remain unconverted, be condemned everlastingly."

"Baptism is the immersion into water and emersion out of it, of one, who believes in the gospel, and is truly penitent, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, or in the name of Jesus Christ alone; by which ceremony, he publicly professes that he is washed from all sins by the mercy of God the Father, by the blood of Christ, and the operation of the Holy Spirit; that being ingrafted into the body of Christ, he may mortify the Old Adam, and be transformed into the new and heavenly Adam, in full assurance of obtaining eternal life, after the resurrection."

Concerning the Lord's supper, Mosheim represents these Unitarian christians, as agreeing with Zuinglius, the great Swiss reformer; that is, not much differing from the *plain account of this sacrament*, of our excellent bishop Hoadley.

Their sentiments concerning Prayer, he says, are, generally speaking, sound and rational; and observes, that at the conclusion of this catechism, there is a little tract, called, *The Family Pastor*, which contains a short instruction to heads of families, shewing them how they ought to proceed in order to maintain and increase, in their families, a spirit of piety; and in which also their devotion is assisted by forms of prayer composed for morning and evening, and on other occasions.

Mosheim speaks of this Unitarian Catechism, as exceeding rare in the Latin original. I do not know that it ever has appeared in English. If any one of your readers, sir, are possessed of this scarce work, he will confer an obligation on the learned and inquisitive, by making it public.

It is to be observed, that this was the doctrine of these unitarian christians, before they had any connexion with Faustus, Socinus, or had the nick-name of Socinians bestowed upon them.

The true believer will pre-judge or determine

determine of no set of christians, by their outward denomination of Lutheran, Calvinist, Arian, Socinian, Church of Englander, Church of Scotlander, &c. but consider the agreement of their respective doctrines with the plain and express words of the holy scripture, and by this rule give the preference, condemning none but those who condemn all but themselves.

I am, your obedient servant,

ANDREAS DUDITHIUS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

Cambridge (New-Eng.) July 4, 1768.

THE identity of lightening and electricity has been so fully established by our worthy countryman Dr. Franklin, as to admit of no reasonable doubt *. Both appear to be effects of one and the same power, exerted in the same manner, and regulated by the same laws. All the effects of lightening may be imitated by electricity, and all the experiments of electricity may be performed by the matter of lightening collected from the clouds, as they usually are by matter collected by glass globes or tubes. This power is a subtle and extremely active fluid, diffused through all bodies. It may be accumulated in some above its natural quantity, and in others diminished below it. Bodies in the former case are said to be electrified positively; in the latter, negatively. So long as the electric fluid remains distributed in its natural state, it produces no sensible effects; but when it is unequally distributed, its operations are very manifest. When it is accumulated in any body, it endeavours to throw itself out into any neighbouring body which has less than its share; and that with a violence proportioned to the inequality of the distribution, and the quantity to be discharged. This discharge is attended with a flash, a report, and, if the quantity be large, the rending, melting; or firing the body into which the discharge is made, as it is susceptible of either of these operations; or, if it be an animal, wounding and even killing it. In the artificial experiments of electricity, the discharge may be made between whatever bodies we please: In lightening it is made

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between the clouds and such terrestrial bodies as are nearest to them. But the effects are precisely of the same kind in both cases. They differ only in degree. These are the out-lines of the modern theory of lightening.

This may justly be looked upon as the capital discovery of the present age. It is a discovery which has not ended in mere speculation: It has been applied, by its very sagacious author, to a most important purpose: no less than that of securing our properties and lives from the fatal effects of so violent a meteor as lightening has often proved to be. By experiment it appears that the electric fluid finds the most ready passage through metals; that it is attracted by them, and seeks them in preference to all other bodies; or, in the language of electricians, that metals are the best conductors of electricity. Where it can find a sufficient quantity of metal to conduct it, it passes along without doing any injury: And if the metal end in sharp points, the electric fluid is drawn on to it from a greater distance, or thrown off from it with greater ease, than if it ended in a broad surface. Next to metals, water is found to be the best conductor of electricity. Wood, stones, and bricks, the common materials of our buildings, are bad conductors.

From these things laid together, it follows, that if an house were furnished with a continued line of metal, as a rod or wire of sufficient thickness, reaching above the top of the house, and down into the ground, the matter of lightening, in passing between the clouds and the earth, would be more readily conducted through this metal, than through the other materials of the house. And if this metallic conductor was sharp-pointed at the top, the lightening would begin to be attracted to it while the cloud was yet at too great a distance to strike the house, and would be transmitted through it in a small and silent stream, without damage to the house. Whereas, without such a conductor, none of the lightening can be discharged from the cloud till it has got within a small distance from the house; and then the discharge is made all at once, with a violence which nothing can resist.

Since this method was proposed to
O o o the

* See our last vol. p. 563.

the public, many houses have been fitted in this manner, with pointed rods of metal, and the event has fully justified the hopes that had been entertained from them. All the observations that have been made, have abundantly confirmed this doctrine, that lightening observes all the laws of electricity; and we, in this place, have just had a new confirmation of it.

Harvard-hall and the steeple of the meeting-house, besides many private houses in this town are furnished with such an apparatus of pointed rods. Last Saturday in the afternoon, we had the most violent thunder storm that has been known here for many years; or, perhaps, than was ever known here. In my house, that has such an apparatus fitted, with bells, to give notice of the passage of the lightening along the rods, the bells began to ring as soon as the first thunder was heard at a distance, and continued ringing briskly for about an hour; and the lightening not being conducted quick enough by the tongue, it frequently flashed from one bell to the other, and with cracks loud enough to be heard in the farther part of the house. But when the height of the storm came on, and the rain poured down impetuously, the ringing ceased; the rain conducting the matter of lightening from the upper wire to the lower, on the outside of the house, without its passing through the bells. For near an hour, the lightening flashed and the thunder rattled with unusual violence, and with scarce any intermission. In this interval, there was a prodigious explosion upon Hollis-hall. The four corners of the eaves were all struck; the cornices and modillions split and broke. The chief damage was done at the north-east corner; where a number of bricks were beat off from the top of the chimney, which was likewise cracked in a chamber below; and a considerable breach was made in the corner of the building just below the eaves. Between the several tiers of windows there is, what I think the workmen call a water table, a small projection of the brick-work, which was covered with sheet-lead. From the south east corner of the eaves to the south-end of this upper tier of lead, the lightening left a

bluish mark upon the bricks; and where the lead was interrupted, as it was in two or three places, the lightening broke the intermediate bricks; so that it plainly ran along the whole length of this water-table. The north-east chambers suffered most. Several panes of glass in the windows were broke, and the sashes being balanced with iron weights, the lightening burst into the frames where the weights hung, tore off the casings and the window-shutters, and drove some pieces of them to the farther side of the chamber with such force as to make a considerable impression in the wall. In the chamber of one of the tutors, some of the gilding was stripped off from the frame of a looking-glass, and the polish of the glass just by it destroyed. In the north entry, the posts of both the great doors are split. These posts have an iron staple about the middle of their height; from which there is an iron bar hanging down to the floor. So far as these bars reached, the posts were not hurt; but above this to the upper hinges, the posts were split, and the eastern door was forced off its upper hinge. The wooden-work of the building appears scorched in many places. Though there were a great number of persons in all parts of that college, yet, by the good providence of God, no life was lost; nor were any much hurt. Several felt a blow, which they compare to the electric shock, some on their head, and some on their feet; and one of the students, in the north-west upper chamber, sitting on a chair, was thrown down with his chair, perceiving neither the flash nor the report; but no hurt was done to the room. It is remarkable that some persons had gone out of the chamber where the greatest damage was done, by the window shutters being shivered and the chimney cracked, not half a minute before this happened.

None of the other colleges were affected with this shock. Harvard-hall, which is nearest to Hollis, and is furnished with pointed wires, escaped. The wires were seen by many to transmit a large quantity of the lightening, which has left visible marks of smut on the bricks, where the several pieces of wires were hooked together

gether. The distance of these points from the farthest chimney in Hollis, that which was struck, is 160 feet.

A large elm near the steeple of the meeting-house, was also struck. The bark of the body of the tree is ripped open in a winding track, passing obliquely through an iron staple which had been driven into the tree; the lightening having been manifestly diverted by this staple from a direct course. The branches do not appear to be injured. The distance of the bottom of the tree from the bottom of the nearest wire on the steeple, is fifty-two feet: and this is the least distance from a point, so far as I know, at which any thing has been struck.

It has been made a question, whether the clouds are electrified positively or negatively? and this involves another, whether the stroke of lightening be from the clouds down to the earth, or from the earth up into the clouds? That it comes from the clouds, has I suppose been the universal opinion in all ages. The terms in which ancient writers, sacred and profane, have expressed themselves on this subject, evidently led to this idea. Nor did later writers express themselves differently, till the new discoveries in electricity. It is very difficult, and in most cases impossible, to judge by the effects which way the stroke was directed; as the appearances must generally be the same in both cases. But there is a circumstance that inclines one to think, the stroke on Hollis-hall was from above. This is, that the upper water-table was struck. Had the stroke been from below, it might rather have been expected that the lowest should have been struck, as the lightening must have passed by this, before it could get to the upper. Which way the tree by the meeting-house was struck, is more difficult to determine. The wire from the steeple is turned under the tower, where it ends in dry ground, which is not a good conductor. It may be supposed then, with probability, that the column of lightening brought down by this wire, not finding a ready passage into the dry ground at the bottom, turned off on the outside where the surface of the earth was covered with water, and there spreading itself, that part which

ran towards the tree struck the bark of it. For the stroke at the bottom is on the side nearest the wire: from whence the track ascends obliquely towards the further side of the tree.

To conclude. The strong attractive power of the metals, and the consequent advantage of the pointed wires, plainly appear in this case. The buildings that were furnished with these escaped unhurt, notwithstanding the vast quantity of electric matter which was discharged close by them. Had it not been for these, it is highly probable the steeple of the meeting-house had been shattered to pieces, and Harvard-hall suffered as much as Hollis. But it may justly be hoped, that careful observations on the course of lightening, the manner in which different bodies are affected by it, the particular situation of those bodies and the neighbouring ones, and the distance to which points extend their protecting influence, will lead to farther discoveries on this interesting subject.

J. WINTHROP.

Character of Cardinal Richlieu, prime Minister to Lewis XIII, King of France, From De Bury's, Life of that Prince.

“**R**ICHLIEU has shared the fate of all those who are raised above others by their merit and their great actions. Envy, influenced by ambition and interest, was continually at work in forming cabals and plots against his power, and even against his life. The impotent malice of his enemies stooped so low as to fill the kingdom with satires and libels upon his character and conduct, while foreigners beheld him with admiration. Beaurtru, (the French ambassador at the court of Spain) complaining one day, to the count-duke Olivarez, of the defamatory libels that were printed in Flanders against the king and his council, the count duke replied: “I will do all in my power to prevent it, being equally concerned myself in my character as minister of state. But with regard to the Cardinal-duke, I have often told the King of Spain, it was his greatest misfortune that the king of France had the ablest minister, that has appeared in Christendom for these thousand years. For my own

part

part, I could be content to have whole libraries published every day against me, if my master's affairs were but as well managed as those of the most christian king."

Never did minister meet with greater obstacles to the execution of his designs than Richlieu. Scarce a year passed, in which some cabal was not formed to ruin, or some plot to assassinate him. If he had lived under Henry IV. he would not have shed so much blood. The great lords of the kingdom, whom he in a manner annihilated, would have been undoubtedly preserved. Henry would have known how to have kept them within those bounds of duty, to which by his gentleness, wisdom, and resolution he had reduced them. The great will more willingly obey a prince who can maintain his authority, than a minister to whom he intrusts it, whom they usually consider as their equal, and often as their inferior. From hence arose all those plots and factions, which forced him to use severe methods, when mild and gentle means were insufficient. He gave a pretty just idea of his own character, when speaking one day to the Marquis of Vieuville he said, "I never venture to undertake any thing till I have considered it thoroughly: but when I have once formed my resolution, I never lose sight of my object, I overturn, I mow down all before me, and then I throw my red cassock over it, and cover all."

He would willingly have kept in favour with the queen mother, and even with Monsieur (the duke of Orleans, the king's brother) without being wanting in what he thought was due to the service of the king and the good of the state. He used to say sometimes, "That he had three masters, the king, Mary of Medicis, and the duke of Orleans: that his honour, and his duty obliged him to serve them all three, but in order, and each in their rank; and that he would never be reproached with having given to the third what was due only to the first." But he could not succeed in pleasing these three persons, who seldom had the same views or the same interests: and the king whom he served with so much zeal and success,

gave him more trouble than the other two.

He was indefatigable in his application to business, though he had a very delicate constitution, and was subject almost to continual attacks of illness. He generally went to bed at eleven, and when he had slept three or four hours, he had a light, and pen, ink, and paper brought him, to write himself, or to dictate to a secretary, who lodged in his chamber. He then went to sleep again at five or six, and rose between seven and eight.

His word might be depended upon, and if he had once promised a person a favour he was sure of obtaining it. He was earnest in serving his friends, and all those who were attached to him. The officers of his household looked upon him as the best of masters: they received from him nothing but marks of kindness, and they thought themselves happy in his service. If at any time an angry or impatient expression escaped him, which happened very seldom, he made them abundant amends by the favours he bestowed upon them.

The expences of his household amounted to four millions (of livres) every year, including the maintenance of his guard. He had a hundred horse-guards, commanded by a captain, a lieutenant, two quarter masters and four brigadiers. This was the first guard the king granted him at the time of the plot formed against him by de Chalois. From 1632, the king added to these a company of two hundred musketeers, and after that a second of an hundred and twenty gendarmes, and a third of six score light horse. The number of his domesticks was prodigious. He had never less than twenty-four or twenty-five pages: sometimes they amounted to thirty-six, whom he educated with great care and at a great expence. He had every day four different tables, and all served magnificently. The first consisted of fourteen covers, to which usually none but the first nobility, his relations or particular friends were admitted. There was a second in another hall, where his master of the household sat, consisting of thirty covers: a third for his pages and the principal officers of his household, and a fourth

a fourth for the servants in livery, who were very numerous.

When he travelled, the vast number of carriages of all kinds in his train resembled the march of a sovereign prince rather than that of a rich subject. His band of music, with which he was always attended, was composed of twelve musicians, chosen out of the greatest artists in France: and his household was better paid and made a more splendid appearance than the king's. His master was displeased at the state and magnificence his minister affected, and did not conceal his sentiments from the Cardinal himself, especially when he was out of humour at any bad news: and when he durst not take notice of it to him, he complained of it to those with whom he was intimate.

The Cardinal had for some time before his death been losing ground in the king's favour, and probably would have been intirely discarded, if he had lived much longer. When the king paid him a visit in his last illness, as he was sitting by his bed-side, Richlieu, after thanking him for the honour he had done him, addressed him in the following manner: "Sire, this is the last adieu. In taking leave of your majesty, I have the satisfaction to leave your kingdom in the highest degree of glory and reputation it has ever attained, and your enemies subdued and humbled. The only reward of my labours and services I presume to ask of your majesty is, that you would continue to honour my nephews and other relations with your protection and favour. I give them my blessing, only upon condition that they never swerve from that obedience and fidelity which they owe you, and which they have solemnly engaged always to maintain." The king gave him his promise, and they had a private conversation together, in which the Cardinal recommended to him the ministers who were already in place, assuring him that they were thoroughly acquainted with the state of affairs, and strongly attached to his service. He added, that he knew of no person, more capable of filling up his own place, than Cardinal Mazarine, whose zeal and fidelity he had experienced on many occasions. The king replied, that he should always

follow the advice he had given him, having long been convinced of the wisdom of his counsels and that he would employ Mazarine and the other ministers, who should be continued in their posts.

When the king was retired, the Cardinal asked the physicians how long they thought he could live: "Do not be afraid, says he, of telling me your real sentiments, you are speaking to one who is perfectly resigned to the will of God, either for life or death." They told him, they saw at present no immediate danger, and that they must wait till the seventh day before they could absolutely pronounce upon the case. "That is well," replied the Cardinal: but towards evening, his fever returned with so much violence, that they were obliged to bleed him twice. "M. Chicot, said he, addressing himself to one of the king's physicians, speak to me, I beseech you, not as a physician, but as a friend, without disguise." My lord, replied Chicot, after having made some difficulty in giving his opinion, "I believe that in twenty-four hours you will be either dead or well." "That is speaking as you ought, replied the Cardinal, I understand you." After confession, he asked for the viaticum, which was brought him an hour after midnight. "Behold my Lord and my God, cries the cardinal, which I am just going to receive: I protest before him and call him to witness, that in the whole of my conduct during my ministry I have had nothing in view but the welfare of religion and of the state." Some hours after, he received extreme unction, "My lord, said the curate who attended him, do you forgive your enemies?" It is said he made him this answer, "I never had any but those of the state." Others affirm, that he only said, "Yes, with all my heart, and as I wish to be forgiven myself." For a day or two after, he seemed a little revived by a medicine which was given him by a quack, who undertook to cure him, when his physicians had given him up. While the effects of this lasted, he conversed with the secretaries of state upon business, and was well enough to receive the compliments that were sent him from the Duke of Orleans and the Queen; and gave his answers

to them with a great deal of strength and presence of mind. But he soon after became so weak, that he perceived he was near his end. "Niece, said he to the Duchess of Equillon, I am very ill!—leave me, I beseech you; your tears affect me: spare yourself the pain of seeing me die." Father Leon coming up to the Cardinal, told him he was at the end of his life, of which he was going to give an account to God; at the same time he presented the crucifix to him to kiss, and pronounced the last absolution to him. The commendatory prayers were scarce begun, when he expired in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and the eighteenth of his ministry.—Soon after the king being informed that his minister was departed, said, very coldly, to some of his courtiers, "There is a great politician gone."

The Cardinal's most intimate friend and confidant was father Joseph, a capuchin, who was reckoned the most able negotiator in Europe. He entered into all the cardinal's views, and being less embarrassed with the numberless intrigues of the court and cabinet, and not obliged like his friend to take any state upon him, he could think over at leisure in his cell the schemes they had formed together: so that our author thinks it exceeding probable that Richlieu would have been very much at a loss to have conducted so many great and successful negotiations, without his assistance.—Upon some occasion the popular clamour being raised against the Cardinal, he kept himself shut up in his palace, and was afraid of being seen in the streets. But by Father Joseph's advice he was persuaded to go through the city without his guards, and shew himself to the people; who instead of offering him any insult, being pleased with this instance of his confidence, and with the affability and condescension he expressed to all he met, loaded him with their blessings. Upon his return, his friend said, "Did not I tell you, that you was only faint-hearted: and that with a little courage and firmness you would soon raise the spirits of the citizens, and restore your affairs."

Perhaps the reader, from this sketch of Cardinal Richlieu's character, may be inclined to think with us, that if

he had contented himself with a plain, modest, and humble manner of living, like Father Paul of Venice, who was for many years as much the oracle of that state as the Cardinal was of France, he might have avoided a great part of the envy he incurred, and would not have been under the disagreeable necessity of making so many sacrifices to his own safety. It is true, as this author has observed, that ambition has generally the largest place in great minds: but it is likewise true, that it discovers a still greater mind to despise and get above it; and that a sincere regard to the public good, and a disinterested love of one's country, are much nobler and more certain principles of action than any views of private advancement or renown." (See vol. 1733, p. 608, 1736, p. 60, and 1755, p. 67.)

[*App. M. Review.*]

The Means of forming the Morals of a State. From Lacroix's Treatise of Morality, lately published at Paris.

"IF men, says he, are not lovers of virtue, punishments will not be sufficient to keep them in their duty; they will gratify their passions whenever they think they can do it with impunity. The best way, therefore, nay the only way to make men obey the laws, is to give them morals; that is, to inspire them with a love of virtue.—Those who would govern a state properly, says Isocrates, must not think of filling porticos with laws written upon tables, but must take care that citizens have the maxims of justice engraved upon their hearts. It is not laws, indeed, but morals which serve to regulate a state. Those who have had a bad education, do not hesitate to violate the clearest and most determinate laws; whereas those who have been well educated, cheerfully and readily submit to proper regulations.

The love of virtue is produced in a state, by giving youth a good education, by granting honorary distinctions to virtue, by proscribing luxury, and by diffusing the knowledge of the christian religion.

In order to educate men properly, they must be taken in their infancy, before their minds are filled with prejudices, and before vicious inclinations have taken root in their breasts: it is too late

late to form them after they are corrupted. Among the Persians and Lacedæmonians, the children of every citizen were considered as belonging to the state; accordingly the state took the charge of their education, and directed it entirely towards the love of their country, and obedience to its laws. What, indeed, is the end proposed by a public education? Is it to make scholars and learned men? It is of more importance to every state, surely, that its members should know how to live well than speak well; and there is no principle but virtue that can lead them to live well: Fear is without efficacy, when men think they may avoid punishment; and honour or the desire of esteem is extinguished, when it is not animated by the public favour. Let the end proposed by public education, therefore, be to teach virtue, and to inspire youth with the love of the several duties incumbent on them as men and citizens. It is now several years since an establishment has been formed in the heart of France upon these views, (*L'Ecole Militaire*) and which promises to the nation a new race of citizens. It is there that the young nobility of the kingdom, trained under the eye of the minister by able masters, are taught the love of virtue and of their country, to know and to reverence the laws and maxims of the state. It is there, that having the generosity and munificence of their prince constantly before their eyes, they animate one another to copy after the example of their illustrious ancestors, and qualify themselves for defending the state and supporting the honour and dignity of their sovereign, even at the expence of their lives: an establishment worthy of the highest praises, and which will be an everlasting monument of the wisdom and beneficence of Lewis the Fifteenth.

Though virtue be naturally beautiful, though she constitutes the true felicity of man, yet such is the weakness and imperfection of human nature, that there must be rewards and distinctions for her votaries. Let virtue then be crowned with honour; let the dignities of the state be conferred on her. Has vice any claim to them? They were originally established for the good of society, and if vice

usurps them, the end of their institution is defeated. Has birth any title to them? A long train of illustrious ancestors does not confer merit, nor transmit to their posterity either talents or virtue. If the descendants of a citizen, who distinguished himself in the service of his country, have no personal merit, they are only monuments to preserve the memory of a virtuous man, and in this view are only entitled to empty admiration and outward respect.

Luxury, above all things, ought to be checked by severe laws. It inspires a passion for frivolous pleasures; renders money the supreme good, makes men sacrifice every thing to the acquisition of riches, enervates the body and enfeebles the soul. Can there be a more dreadful scourge in any government? It makes part of the money of the rich, indeed, circulate among the poor, but at the same time it makes beggars of a vast number of citizens, by the enormous consumption it occasions of provisions of every kind.

Beside, if the rage of distinguishing themselves by glare and parade be checked, citizens will employ their wealth in schemes of public utility, and virtue will diffuse more blessings among the poor than the most extravagant luxury.

What are we to think then of the reason which an illustrious modern assigns for permitting luxury in monarchies; viz. that if the rich do not spend a great deal, the poor will be starved? Monarchies, adds the same politician, (Montesquieu) are ruined by poverty. History furnishes no example of this. The first empires of Niniveh and Babylon fell amidst the greatest opulence. Persia, when poor, destroyed the rich empires of Lydia, Babylon, and Egypt; when rich, she was not a match for a handful of Macedonians. When Macedonia became opulent, when the kingdoms of Syria and Egypt abounded in wealth, they were obliged to yield to the warlike poverty of the Romans, who fell a prey themselves to barbarians, after pillaging the universe.—Riches are the natural source of luxury; luxury begets corruption, and corruption destroys states.

But the firmest support of laws is religion: there is no motive which acts more

more powerfully upon the mind of man, than the firm belief of an all-powerful deity, who punishes vice and rewards virtue: this too is the only motive capable of restraining the impetuosity of the passions, and counterbalancing private interest. *I know not*, said the Roman orator, very justly, *whether by banishing religion and piety we do not destroy good faith among men, and consequently justice, which is the most excellent of all virtues.*

Of the different forms of religion which are established upon the face of the earth, there is none whose precepts and doctrines are better calculated than those of Christianity, to form the morals of a nation, to check the impetuosity of human passions, to controul the influence of climate, and to inspire submission and obedience to the laws.

This religion gives civil laws the greatest efficacy they can possibly have, by lending them the aids of conscience. It is not in the least repugnant to the social spirit; for the social spirit is only that attachment to one's country which makes a man consecrate his talents, his fortune, and his life to the service of it. Now there is nothing that inspires this attachment so much as Christianity, since there is nothing which inspires a man with a stronger desire of performing his duty. Republican virtue, the principle of honour in monarchies, of fear in despotical states are feeble motives to influence a citizen to sacrifice his dearest interests and strongest inclinations to the service of his country; it is christianity alone that can raise man above the weaknesses of his heart.

It would be a great error, therefore, in policy, not to introduce christianity into a state, or not to maintain it when it is established. But as the good effects it is capable of producing depend upon the degree of authority it acquires over the mind, nothing ought to be employed, in order to spread or support it, but persuasion. Violence would only make hypocrites. Writing or speaking, however, against this religion, ought not to be permitted; for this would be permitting an attack upon the most solid foundations of the state, and would give occasion to public dissensions and commotions.

Though Christianity be very favour-

able in itself to public prosperity and order, yet it has been the occasion of many calamities, and of the most cruel and bloody wars in Germany, Italy, and France; but it would be gross ignorance, nay downright madness, to make it answerable for such calamities; they are only to be imputed to the barbarity of the times, and to cursed ambition. Let christians only be well instructed in the principles of their religion, and they will ever be the best of subjects: The conduct of the first christians is a sufficient proof of this."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Beg the favour of you to insert the following letter to Mr. A. B. in your impartial Magazine, which will oblige, Sir,

Your constant reader,

The Author of An Appeal, &c.

To Mr. A. B.

S I R,

IN your last you set out very unfortunately: You charge me with a contradiction, as my words cited by you imply, that Unitarian and Athanasian writers had condemned a notion before it existed viz. Mr. T. I.'s scheme of the trinity, which must necessarily be the case, if this notion be peculiar to T. I.

Ans. I called Mr. T. I.'s notion peculiar, as I had never met with it in a modern writer; and at the same time observed, that it was the same, or nearly the same, with the old Sabellian doctrine, which had been condemned by Unitarian and Athanasian writers. Remarkable it is, that you have taken particular notice of my expression, *that I had not met with it in a modern writer.* Does not this imply, that it had been entertained by some of the ancients, and consequently your charge appears groundless from the very words you cite."

In order to shew that T. I. does not hold a peculiar notion of the Trinity, you cite two passages from a treatise entitled, *Christian Liberty Asserted, &c.* wrote by the learned and worthy Mr. Jackson, which in your opinion set forth the same notion with T. I.'s, viz. that the Trinity means three distinct

distinct attributes of the Deity, infinite goodness, wisdom, and power. You might with equal justice have cited the same passages to prove, that he held the Athanasian doctrine, which he confuted in this and several other treatises. Mr. Jackson's express view in the first passage, p. 103. was to shew, that the antients attributed goodness in the highest degree to God the Father, chiefly founded upon Matth. xix. 17. *why callest thou me good? There is none good but one, that is, God.* From whence you draw this inference, "That the antients, according to Mr. Jackson, held original, supreme, undervived goodness to be God the Father. Consequently the antients held Goodness to be a person, provided they held the Father to be a person." In other terms, they held a mere quality or attribute to be God the Father. Let Mr. Jackson be his own interpreter: When he had cited several of the primitive Fathers to shew their sense of this remarkable text, which is decisive against the Athanasian doctrine, he concludes in these words, p. 105. "So that the sense of the ancient church plainly is, that as the Father only, who is unoriginated, is the one God supreme over all, so he is alone supreme and absolutely perfect in respect of every divine attribute; and that all the perfections of the Son, and amongst these his goodness, being derived to him with his nature from the Father, are not co-ordinate or equal to the undervived perfections of the Father, and so that attribute of goodness cannot belong to the Son in the same high and absolute sense, in which it is ascribed to the Father, to whose supreme goodness our Saviour himself in the text before us yields the pre-eminence." When therefore you represent Mr. Jackson as holding goodness to be God the Father, you are confronted with his express declarations to the contrary, who maintains, that goodness, as one quality or attribute amongst the other divine attributes, is ascribed to God the Father in the highest and most absolute sense. When you talk of infinite goodness being a person, you confound all propriety of language and sentiment.

Again. You cite Mr. Jackson from the same treatise, p. 126. as declaring it to have been the opinion of the antients, *that Christ (the logos) is the Son* Sept. 1768.

of God, and that the Son of God is the wisdom of God. From these words you infer, that the antients held *Wisdom to be a person, unless they denied the Son to be a person.* It appears likewise from hence, that they did not by the word *person* mean an intelligent agent.

Ans. Mr. Jackson's professed view in this part of his treatise was to prove, that the antients held Christ to have been created by the Father, for which purpose they applied what is said of wisdom, Prov. viii. 22. to Christ; *the Lord possessed (existed gr. created) me in the beginning of his way, before his works of old.* This interpretation was probably occasioned by our Saviour's being called *the wisdom of God* in the New Testament, 1 Cor. i. 27.—But your inference from Mr. Jackson's words is groundless: Christ, according to this interpretation, was not represented as the wisdom, or a mere attribute of God in the literal sense, as you imagine, but a real intelligent Being produced or created by the Almighty Father, and called the wisdom of God, because there was a glorious display of this attribute in the gospel dispensation. That they understood Christ to be an intelligent agent, and not a mere attribute of God, undeniably appears from the same 126th page of Mr. Jackson's treatise, from whence you have cited his account of this affair: This learned writer speaking of the christian worship of the primitive church observes, "that the Father was worshipped and prayed to through Christ, and in his name, and that he himself (viz. Christ) was invoked in a subordinate and mediate sense, that he might (as our mediator) offer up, and by his mediation render effectual our prayers to the one God and Father." Nothing can possibly be more evident, than that Christ is here described as an intelligent agent inferior to his God and Father, it being absurd to pay mediatorial worship to a mere quality or attribute.

But it is worth observing, that, as you call Mr. Jackson an Arian, all you have said relating to his sentiments of the Trinity, is nothing to the purpose, it being impossible that he should embrace the notion you ascribe to him consistently with his Arian principles, or rather Unitarian, Arian being a term of reproach fixed upon those, who

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have presumed to depart from the Athanasian doctrine, and adhere to the solemn determination of the sacred writers.

I have no opportunity of consulting Dr. Cudworth's intellectual system, and so cannot determine what his sentiments were relating to the Trinity; neither do you seem quite clear upon the point.

As for Bishop Berkeley, he labours to prove that the old philosophers held a Trinity in the Godhead, or three divine Hypostases. But whether he meant the common Athanasian doctrine, or your sense of it, may be justly questioned. Certain it is, that he does not express his notion of the Trinity in the same terms that you do. It is observable, that this ingenious Bishop cites no texts of scripture in his *Siris* to establish his doctrine; and therefore his authority is of no more weight to determine our assent to an hypothesis, in opposition to a scripture doctrine, than his plausible reasonings to prove that this system of matter which we inhabit has no external existence, in opposition to sensible evidence; so that, according to this wild notion, all that beautiful variety of rivers, trees, meadows and hills which we behold, and even the very bodies we carry about us, have no other than an ideal existence. We may learn from his example, what extravagant notions ingenious men are capable of maintaining, and even supporting with plausible colours. But if we call in the assistance of common sense, a principle too much neglected by philosophers and divines, we may treat with contempt all such metaphysical absurdities, though perhaps we may not be always able to detect the fallacy of them. Let it be carefully noted, that I have no inclination to detract from the character of this worthy bishop, it being well known that he was zealous to promote the temporal as well as spiritual happiness of his fellow creatures. The good bishop had amused himself in his study by force of subtle speculations with an imaginary hypothesis; but in common life he acted like other mortals, as if he believed the reality of things around him.

With respect to your answer to my objection, that if the attributes good-

ness, wisdom, and power, be persons, God is not three persons only, but as many persons as he has distinct attributes; you argue thus:

"The divine nature being immutable, it now is what it always was; God always was infinitely good, wise, and powerful; but if by merciful be meant any thing distinct from these, mercy seems to have a relative existence, and consequently like other relations cannot be without its correlate. God, for instance, had not mercy before there existed beings on whom he could have mercy.—Nor was God omnipresent before any thing was made."

Reply. If this reasoning has any weight, it concludes as strongly against the eternal goodness of the Deity, as his mercy and justice. God, according to this notion, could not be said to be good before any creatures existed, to whom he could communicate his goodness. You seem to confound the infinite perfections of God, as they exist in the divine nature, with the external exercise of them, which are really distinct considerations. Doubtless before creatures were formed, God could not exercise any acts of goodness, justice, and mercy: But still he was possessed of these amiable perfections from all eternity, as he was always disposed to exercise them upon proper objects, when it should be agreeable to his infinite wisdom to produce free and intelligent creatures. Neither should you deny God's omnipresence before any thing was made. He could not indeed be said to be present with creatures before they existed; but still he was possessed of such an adorable perfection from all eternity, from whence his actual presence with his creatures would necessarily take place, when they should exist. Consequently, you have not removed the objection proposed to your notion of the Trinity, but it remains in its full force.

As to the number of texts, which, according to my repeated declarations and deep conviction still continued, entirely overthrow the Athanasian doctrine, you observe, "that it would be bold in any one to oppose texts before he knows the precise point they are brought to prove." To which you add the following queries. "Are these texts brought to prove that the Godhead doth not consist of three intelligent

telligent agents? Or, are they brought to prove that the wisdom of God is not eternal, and consequently, that God was not always wise? Or are they brought to prove that God is wise without his wisdom?"

Ans. I humbly presume, that the precise point the texts produced in the Appeal are brought to prove, is extremely plain to any common understanding. Your first query is clearly and effectually answered by the collection of texts taken notice of in the London Magazine for the month of April, viz. that the one supreme God is the Father only, and not Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, according to the doctrine of the Athanasian creed; and consequently, the Godhead doth not consist of three distinct intelligent agents. As to your second and third queries, I never produced texts to prove any thing so absurd and self-contradictory; and refer any answer to yourself, who maintain that God was not eternally merciful and just.

I am astonished at your triumphant conclusion, as if those persons whom you call Arians, but should be called Unitarian Christians, were so absolutely baffled in point of argument, that a longer continuance in their supposed error *must be imputed to the insensibility and impenetrability of their heads.* You still continue to make confident assertions without the least colour of evidence. Be assured, that the Unitarian cause stands unshaken upon the strong foundation of Moses and the prophets, of Christ and his apostles; and that the Trinitarian controversy has been brought to a final period, as the most learned Athanasians have never given a direct answer to the main arguments, on which the cause depends.

I am, Sir,
Your humble servant.

The Author of an Appeal, &c.

Account of a late dismissal, pro and con, with Remarks.

"SINCE the death of lieutenant governor Fauquier the assembly of Virginia has presented to the president of the council to be transmitted to England two papers, the one a petition to the king, and the other a *remonstrance* to the parliament, in which they as good as tell the latter, not to

trouble their heads about them, for they shall for the future take care of themselves. When these very extraordinary papers were received by the s—y of s—e, he laid them before the other servants of the c—n, who all agreed, it was highly expedient that the governor in chief of that province should reside there. This resolution was approved of by the k—, and his m—y gave directions to the s—y of s—e to signify it to Sir Jeffery Amherst; but at the same time not to press him to go if it was disagreeable to him, but to acquaint him that the k— would make up to him the emoluments he received out of that government in another way. L—d H— accordingly called at general Amherst's house, but being told he was in the country, he wrote to him, and in terms of the utmost politeness and regard, acquainted him with the k—'s intentions. His l—p told him, that however the k— might wish to avail himself of his abilities at this time in America, yet his m—y did not forget that the government of Virginia was given to him as a reward for the great services he has done his country in America, and that therefore his orders were, not to press him to reside in that province; but if from any reason he disliked going thither, his m—y had commanded him to inform him it was his gracious intention to make good to him the emoluments of the office in the most ample manner. Sir Jeffery Amherst came to town, and waited on l—d H—, he expressed his disinclination to go to Virginia, and said, that having been commander in chief in America he could not serve under general Gage as governor of a single province. L—d H— replied, that if that was his only objection, he thought it might easily be answered, for that a governor was always a superior person in his own province, and that his office, being a civil one, had no relation to the command of the king's troops. However as his orders were not to press Sir Jeffery to go, and he found it was disagreeable to him, he had nothing to say, and therefore only begged to know what were the emoluments which he received out of that government, that he might so

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quaint the k——, and receive his commands for making out a grant for an annuity accordingly. The general said fifteen hundred guineas a year, but told his l——p, that by an annuity, he hoped he did not mean a pension. Yes, replied l—— H——, I do mean a pension, and although a pension may carry with it a disagreeable idea, when it is given merely for the sake of a pension, yet when it is given as a reward for services done the public, it becomes a mark of public approbation, witness l—— C——m's pension, which was given him as a reward for directing those services you so ably executed, witness too Sir E—— H—— his pension for saving Ireland, and why not yours for adding Canada to the British dominions. Besides, is not your present salary a pension out of the revenue of Virginia, and where can be the difference to you, whether you receive it out of the four and half per cent duty upon sugar, or the duty upon tobacco? but the difference will be material to the crown and the public, for that fund which was given for the support of a governor will be properly applied, and the crown and the people will have the advantage of the governor in chief of the province of Virginia residing in his government. The general replied, he should dislike a pension, but said he must submit to the k——'s pleasure, and bowed off. When l—— H—— reported what had passed to the k——, his m——y was most graciously pleased to order a grant of fifteen hundred guineas a year *free of all deductions and for life*, to be charged on the four and half per cent for the use of Sir Jeffery Amherst in consideration of his great services, but before the grant could be made out, Sir Jeffery signified his intention to resign his regiments.

The Counter-Story is as follows :

IN consequence of the disagreeable advices lately received from Virginia, it was determined by the Scottish thane to send thither lord B. the last of his friends that remained unprovided for. But, to prevent this strong mark of his influence from being discovered by the public eye, a c——t c——l was held, in which it was said to have been resolved, that

it was highly necessary the governor of Virginia should reside in his province. This resolution answered all purposes at once : it dismissed sir J. A. and it appointed lord B; for sir J. A. was the only person in England who could not go to America in that capacity. He had been commander in chief there; therefore, by the rules of the army, and consistent with his own character, he could not go to serve under general Gage (the present commander in chief there) who is an inferior officer, and who had served under sir J. in America. When the c——l broke up, lord H. directly went to sir J. A.'s to acquaint him with their resolution, but was informed sir J. was in the country: upon which lord H. returned, and wrote to him. But before the letter was delivered at sir J.'s house in the country, he was set off for London; and finding that lord H. had been at his house, he went directly to his lordship's.

Lord H. after reciting some of the above particulars, said, that as he (sir J. A.) was lately married, he possibly might not chuse to go to America. Though this seemed like suggesting to sir J. a reason for refusing; yet the brave and worthy officer, whose amiable disposition and gentleman-like deportment did not suffer him to reply in a strain best adapted to the compliment, frankly and candidly answered, That, as general Gage (for whom he expressed a very great regard, and of whose abilities as an officer, he spoke in terms of the highest veneration) was commander in chief in America, he could not go to serve under that officer, who was not only inferior to him in his rank in the army, but had served under him in America. That if the affairs of his colony required his going to America, he hoped the matter respecting general Gage would be accommodated. Lord H. said, that could not be; general Gage must remain in his present situation: but added, that he should not press him (sir J. A.) to go; and then offered him a pension of 1500 l. per annum, as an equivalent for his government. Sir J. A. refused to accept the offer, saying the government of Virginia was given him expressly for services during the late war, and as a mark of the royal approbation

probation of his conduct in America; that when it was given him, it was considered as a sinecure, without any requisition of residence, which was never thought of or intended at the time; for that the business and whole government of the province were to be entirely managed by the lieutenant-governor. Yet, there is no doubt but he would have gone upon terms consistent with his honour, and his rank in the army.

They parted. And the next news that sir J. A. received, was, that lord B. had kissed hands for his government of Virginia. Upon which, sir J. who received this account in the country, by a letter from his brother, came again to town, and finding it to be true, he resigned his two regiments, viz. the 15th and the 60th, to his M—— at St. James's, on the 13th of August, 1768.

Observations on these Accounts.

FROM comparing these two accounts together, the truth seems to be, that the f——y of f—— did not wish general Amherst to go to America, nor expect that he would, otherwise he would surely have offered him the same command which he before had there, and in which station it was that he had rendered his country those services the minister pretended to be so sensible of. But his friend and brother k——sman being a little embarrassed by his connections with the W——y company, and having been disappointed in getting a patent, by which he might have transferred the loss upon ignorant purchasers of shares, he thought, by giving Sir Jeffery a pension of 1500 guineas, to accommodate his friend with an income of near 4000, and a convenient absence from this country. He might indeed have imagined the general would have readily made the exchange, having found his services so long slighted, and no attention paid him by any minister since his arrival in England: and now, that his former patron, the great duke of C——d was dead, and l——C——m become incapable, he had nothing to expect. The m——r has found however that he reckoned without his host, and his

failure, in this manoeuvre, is but a bad symptom of his future success in his new office; at least it may induce his lordship to shew a little more respect to his colleagues, and not venture so boldly, as it is said he does, upon the most important measures, without consulting any of them.

These observations are clear and strong, not to say any thing of the insult that is offered the army through Sir J. A. the contempt, nay even abuse, with which merit and long service are treated; all which are so obvious as to strike every individual of the public with amazement; who may now see what encouragement is meant to be held out, in case of another war; what rewards; the strictest fidelity and innumerable hardships are likely of receiving at home.

[*Polit. Reg.*]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS I have long been a constant taker in of the London Magazine from its beginning; I take the liberty to recommend a very ingenious calculation, from a learned and deep mathematician, of the harvest moon, now near at hand about the 8th of next Month September, and hope it will be in time to insert it in your Magazine for August, as it may well amuse your mathematical correspondents, and convince them how erroneous some modern calculators have been in attempting to solve that phenomenon of the harvest moon, which is so wisely ordained by providence to be of peculiar service to the industrious husbandman, for his more commodiously taking in the products of the earth, the fruits of his labours: A stupendous instance this, of the great creator's care in allotting him an extraordinary share of light at this season to accomplish the end of his toils, for which it is incumbent on him, as well as all, to be truly grateful and sincerely thankful to him for such his blessings and fruitful seasons, to the preservation and general benefit of mankind. I am,

Winchester, Your's,
Aug. 31, 1767. J. J. WICCAMICUS.

EXPLANATION.

whence $a^2s^2x^2 + b^2c^2x^2 + 2adb^2cx - 2b^2acx = 2adb^2 - b^2da$. Let $\frac{adb^2 - b^2ac}{a^2s^2 + b^2c^2} =$
 $r = 9,0793$, then $x^2 + rx = \frac{2adb^2 - b^2da}{a^2s^2 + b^2c^2}$, therefore $x = \sqrt{\frac{2adb^2 - b^2da}{a^2s^2 + b^2c^2} + \frac{r^2}{4}}$ —
 $\frac{r}{2} = 91,2266$, and the length of the ladder = 316,5333. W. W. R.

Account of the Convent of La Trappe, in Normandy, by a Gentleman who has lately visited it.

THE convent of *La Trappe*, situated about ten, or twelve miles from St. Mairan in Normandy, was founded about 600 years ago by the Count Retou, agreeable to a vow he made in a storm at sea, if God would preserve his life. In this convent there are about 120 men, besides the Abbe, sixty of whom are fathers, and sixty brothers. The fathers are clothed in white woolen cloth, with a hood and cowl, their stockings of the same, and while within doors I observed they wore leather shoes, tho' in their out doors business the Abbe, and all had wooden ones. The brothers were clothed in a dress of the same form, but made of a coarse brown cloth resembling that of the Recollets: None of them wear linnen, yet are, notwithstanding, very clean, tho' they shave their beards but once a month.

Their diet from the last day of Lent to the 14th of September is bread, vegetables, milk, small beer, and water, and from the 14th of September (when their Lent commences) to Easter, they live chiefly on bread and water, except that some vegetables are allowed at dinner, but their supper is only two ounces of bread, and a cup of water: Notwithstanding which they do not look quite so meagre as I should have expected.

They rise every morning exactly at two o'clock, and continue at their devotions till four; dine at eleven (which is their first meal) eat a very moderate supper about five, and go to their bed of straw at eight.

This order never speak but at Confession, and then only to the Abbe who confesses them all; he is one of three who are allowed to speak, the other two are a father, and a brother. These two are appointed to receive and accommodate strangers; the Abbe converses with none of the community but these two (except at confession) and that only to give the necessary orders; for when he gives directions to the others he does it by signs;

as for instance, the day we arrived, the stables and cow-houses wanted cleaning; he did nothing more than take his dung-fork and pointed to as many of the monks as were necessary for that service, and began the work himself, which served as a direction to the rest. Their food, which is chiefly of their own raising, having no other assistance than what regards their husbandry, which you may suppose gentlemen and scholars (for such they all are), are not sufficiently qualified to undertake with success.

It has been said that they dig their own graves, the truth of which I forgot to enquire into; but I went into the church yard, and saw no preparation of that kind; so that this report must be either false, or none of those reverend gentlemen expected soon to die. I observed a handsome tomb of one of their abbe's who died about 15 years ago, whom they call their reformer. This abbe finding, on his being chosen their chief, that they had much deviated from the original rules of their order, obliged them to conform to the first institution, which they have ever since submitted to.

This order is not *allowed*, but only *permitted*, both by the pope and the king of France. It is generally thought that they are very rich, but, upon the strictest enquiry I could make, I don't find that their annual revenues exceed 20,000 livres (which is about 860l. sterling) and till this king's reign, who allows them 4000 livres *per annum*, it was no more than 16,000 livres, which was the original endowment of the Count Retou, and consists chiefly in forest lands in the midst of which the convent is built, without any house or inhabitant near it, except a small inn for the convenience of strangers. And here I cannot omit remarking that in the month of June last, the neighbouring towns and villages were fully employed in hunting a she-wolf whose chief residence was in this forest. She had within the course of six weeks destroyed no less than thirty-two horses, by seizing on them by the throat while asleep and sucking their blood. This wolf had six young ones, five of which

which they had destroyed; yet, notwithstanding the best horses and dogs were employed in the pursuit from morning till night, she was too nimble for them, tho' she all the day carried her remaining cub, which was near as big as herself, in her mouth. It was with great difficulty, tho' in the midst of summer, and with three horses to my chaise, that in four or five hours I got from St. Mairin to La Trappe. My friend and I arrived there in the afternoon. The outward gate being opened, we rung at the door of the convent, on which a brother peeped thro' a small grate, and immediately opened the door; with a large cross in his hand, he bowed down and kissed our feet. I told him I had taken the liberty of coming there that I might be a witness of their pious and austere manner of life: He bid us welcome with the blessing of peace; desiring us to follow him, which we did thro' a long entry that led us to a small dark chapel, where he presented us with the holy water, then kneeling down with him before the altar, he said a short prayer. I must observe that here we were excused one piece of ceremony usually shewn to strangers, viz. before going into the chapel, they generally take the visitor into a room, and read him a chapter in Thomas a Kempis. From the chapel he conducted us into a room in which were two or three strangers, one of whom had the habit of a clergyman, and who, I afterwards found, came there with an intention of being a novice; he appeared to be about twenty-eight or thirty years of age; he had been there two nights, and that evening came to a resolution of not continuing, fearing the austerity of the order was more than he could bear. Hitherto we had only seen a brother, who going out of the room left us for a few minutes, and in his stead a father of the order came in, and very politely addressed himself to us, and took me and my friend, with another Englishman whose curiosity had led him there, into an adjoining room. This father, I found, was a man of noble family, perfectly well bred, of a pleasing aspect, and genteel appearance, and as I judged about forty-eight years of age. He at first talked but little to me, but after having for some time surveyed me with the most penetrating eyes I ever beheld, addressed me more particularly, asked me many questions, and such in regard

to public news as shewed his entire ignorance of what was passing in the world. After some time spent in conversation I told him as I heard there was to be a lecture at seven o'clock, I would, with his permission attend it; he answered he would wait upon us at that hour.

I spent the afternoon in surveying the buildings and its environs. The out-houses consist of barns, stables, cow-houses, dairy, granary, mill, bake-house, and brew-house. As to the convent itself, it is a mean building, the church plain and neat, and resembles our choir; the library pleased me better than any other part of the building. There were some portraits of the founder of the order, the reformer, two or three of the popes, and James the Second of England, who had staid with them some time.

At seven o'clock we all went to the lecture, which was read in the cloister by one of the fathers, out of Thomas a Kempis, which lasted about half an hour, all the fathers and brothers attending. These cloisters seem to be more than ordinarily sacred, great care being taken that they are not in the least defiled, a box with sand being placed upon the floor before every two or three persons, to spit into if they have occasion. I took particular notice of the sanctified behaviour of these reverend fathers and brothers, whilst in the cloister, amongst whom I thought I could distinguish two of my old acquaintance father Hilary, and his colleague brother Ambrose; for whose characters I am indebted to Monsieur Le Sage. In this cloister neither father, brother, nor stranger, is ever permitted to speak, nor is the voice of any one heard, except that of the father who reads the lecture. This duty being ended, we retired into the same room we had left, and about eight o'clock were called to supper, where the young priest was not permitted to join us, he having that evening signified his intention not to continue his noviciate; and here I must remark that there was no other novice in the convent.

Our collation consisted of fried eggs, salad, beans, butter, cheese, and a kind of hasty pudding; our desert was pears, currants, which, with the eggs, butter, and cheese, were extra's on our account. The reverend father finding I could not drink their sour small beer, presented me with a bottle of cyder, of their own making, almost as four

as the beer, no wine being allowed to be brought into the convent.—During this repast, this noble father did me the honour to stand at the back of my chair, whilst the brother handed to us what we wanted. At nine I was conducted to a good bedchamber, where I slept very comfortably till two o'clock in the morning, when the bell rung for prayers; and as I was willing to see as much of their ceremonies as possible, during my short stay, I arose and went to church, and staid there till four: Then conversed with the brother, paid another visit to the library, obtained some brown bread and milk for my breakfast, and took a survey of about a dozen of the reverend fathers and brothers at the copper, washing their habits, where I observed a set of the most dejected countenances I ever beheld. My curiosity being now satisfied, and my noviciateship at an end, we exchanged blessings, and between six and seven o'clock my friend and I continued our journey.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

ALTHO' the indefatigable Mr. Chapman has favoured the public with a very extensive table of solar eclipses in the Gent. Diary, yet I am induced to send you my computation of the next visible one from the Durham tables. For I presume your astronomical readers must doubt the authority of Mr. Chapman's, since he mentions not the tables he computed by, nor even the meridian and latitude to which his calculations are

adapted; whereby the curious are unjustly prevented from examining them: For this gentleman has not as yet given the world any testimony of his abilities in the astral science, that is sufficient to induce them to a favourable opinion of his mighty labours.

I am, Sir,

Your constant reader,

Hitchin, And humble servant,
March 5, 1768. ROBERT LANGLEY.

June 4, 1769, in the Morning, the Sun will be eclipsed in Π $13^{\circ} 51'$.

	H.	M.	S.	
Beginning	6	37	19	} At the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, apparent time.
Middle	7	28	32	
Visible δ	7	29	13	
End	8	23	10	
Duration	1	45	51	
Digits eclipsed	6°	18'	28"	

Type for the Middle.



The principal appearances of this solar eclipse, are as exhibited in the following table, containing the latitude and longitude from Greenwich, of all those places on the globe where the center of the penumbra is, to every five minutes of duration of the central eclipse.

H M. S.	Lat. N.	Long.
7 47 13	56 9'	64' 57" W.
7 52 15	64 58	50 55
7 57 15	69 11	45 16
8 2 19	72 40	40 58
8 7 25	75 47	36 7
8 12 15	78 40	31 24
8 17 15	81 24	25 59
8 22 15	84 0	17 21
8 27 15	86 23	0 45
8 32 32	88 10	51 52 E.
8 33 23	87 53	75 3
8 38 23	86 20	113 9
8 43 23	83 52	129 30
8 48 23	81 10	138 4
8 53 23	78 16	143 39
8 58 23	75 6	148 40
9 3 23	71 34	153 30
9 8 23	67 14	159 4
9 13 23	58 4	173 18
1 26 8		

June 4, Morn.
Sun rises centrally eclipsed

Centrally eclipsed in the meridian

Sun sets centrally eclipsed

Duration of the central eclipse

Sept. 1768.

Q 9 9

REMARK.

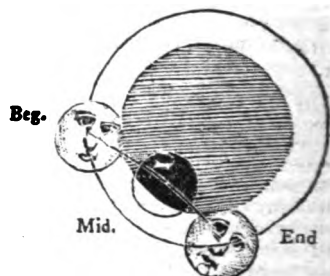
REMARK.—The center of the lunar penumbra first of all enters the globe in New Britain, where the sun rises centrally and totally eclipsed, and, pursuing a north-easterly direction, leaves that place near Button's Island, at the entrance of Hudson's Straits, passing over Davis's Straits, Greenland, and the unknown parts about the North-Pole; it then takes a south-easterly course, passing over the Icy Sea, and the north-east part of Great Tartary, near St. Lawrence's Island, and enters the Pacific Ocean, where the sun is centrally and totally eclipsed at setting.

It may here be observed, that not many hours before this eclipse happens, there will be a very remarkable transit of the planet Venus over the sun; ending about four hours and three quarters before the eclipse begins. The transit begins the preceding evening about twenty minutes after seven, and the sun not setting till about ten minutes past eight, proves that part of it will be conspicuous here. I shall send you a computation thereof very shortly: and also a true delineation of the apparent curvilinear path of Venus on the solar disk. It was positively affirmed by a certain author, that it would be a straight line in the last transit; but it really was a curve (similar to my type) and concave toward the sun's

center; as several gentlemen, who diligently observed the transit, can testify.

December 13, 1769, in the Morning, the Moon will be eclipsed in $21^{\circ} 37'$.

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning	4	57	1	} At London, & parent time.
Middle	6	21	30	
Ecliptic Opp.	6	27	57	
End	7	45	59	
Duration	2	48	58	
Digits eclipsed	8	57	9	



At the middle the moon will be vertical in lat. $22^{\circ} 35' 45''$ N. and long. $95^{\circ} 22' 30''$ W. from London, near Cape Condecede, in the gulf of Mexico. R. LANGLIT.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

THE CIT'S COUNTRY-BOX, 1757.

By ROBERT LLOYD, A. M.

*Vas sapere & solos aio bene vivere, quorum,
Conspicitur nitidis fundata pecunia villis. Hor.*

THE wealthy cit grown old in trade,
Now wishes for the rural shade,
And buckles to his one horse chair,
Old Dobbin, or the founde'd mare;
While wedg'd in closely by his side,
Sits madam, his unweildy bride,
With Jacky on a stool before 'em,
And out they jog in due decorum.
Scarce past the turnpike half a mile,
How all the country seems to smile!
And as they slowly jog together,
The cit commends the road and weather;
While madam doats upon the trees,
And longs for every house she sees,
Admires its views, its situation,
And thus she opens her oration.

What signify the loads of wealth,
Without that richest jewel, health?
Excuse the fondness of a wife,
Who doats upon your precious life!
Such ceaseless toil, such constant care,
Is more than human strength can bear.
One may observe it in your face—
Indeed, my dear, you break space:

3

And nothing can your health repair,
But exercise, and country air.
Sir Traffic has a house, you know,
About a mile from Cheney-Kow:
He's a good man, indeed 'tis true,
But not so warm, my dear as you:
And folks are always apt to sneer—
One would not be out-done, my dear!
Sir Traffic's name so well apply'd
Awak'd his brother merchant's pride;
And Thrifty, who had all his life
Paid utmost deference to his wife,
Confess'd her arguments had reason,
And by th' approaching summer season,
Draws a few hundreds from the stocks,
And purchases his country box.

Some three or four mile out of town,
(An hour's ride will bring you down)
He fixes on his choice abode,
Not half a furlong from the road;
And so convenient does it lay,
The stages pass it ev'ry day:
And then so snug so mighty pretty,
To have an house so near the city!
Take but your places at the Boar
You're set down at the very door.

Well then, suppose them fix'd at last,
White-washing, painting, scrubbing past,
Hugging themselves in ease and clover,
With all the fuss of moving over;

Lo

Lo a new heap of whims are bred !
And wanton in my lady's head.

Well to be sure, it must be own'd,
It is a charming spot of ground ;
So sweet a distance for a ride,
And all about so countifed !
T'would come to but a trifling price
To make it quite a paradise ;
I cannot bear those nasty rails,
Those ugly broken mouldy pales ;
I suppose, my dear, instead of these,
We build a railing, all Chinese,
Although one hates to be expos'd,
Tis dismal to be thus inclos'd ;
One hardly any object fees—

With you'd fell those odious trees,
Objects continual passing by
Were something to amuse the eye,
But to be pent within the walls—
One might as well be at St. Paul's,
Our house beholders would adore,
Was there a level lawn before,
Nothing its views to incommode,
But quite laid open to the road ;
While ev'ry traveller in amaze,
Should on our little mansion gaze,
And pointing to the choice retreat,
Cry, that's Sir Thrifty's country seat,
No doubt her arguments prevail,
For madam's TASTE can never fail.

Blest age ! when all men may procure
The title of a connoisseur,
When noble and ignoble herd
Are govern'd by a single word ;
Though, like the royal German dames,
It bears an hundred Christian names ;
As Genius, Fancy, Judgment, Goût,
Whim, Caprice, Je-ne-scai-quoi, Virtù :
Which appellations all describe
TASTE, and the modern tasteful tribe.
Now bricklay'rs, carpenters, and joiners,
With Chinese artists, and designers,
Produce their schemes of alteration,
To work this wond'rous reformation.
The useful dome, which secret flood,
Embosom'd in the yew-tree's wood,
The trav'ler with amazement sees
A temple, Gothic, or Chinese,
With many a bell, and tawdry rag on,
And crested with a sprawling dragon ;
A wooden arch is bent asfide
A ditch of water, four foot wide,
With angles, curves, and zigzag lines,
From Halfpenny's exact designs.
In front, a level lawn is seen,
Without a shrub upon the green,
Where taste would want its first great law,
But for the skulking, fly ha-ha,
By whose miraculous assistance,
You gain a prospect two fields distance.
And now from Hyde-Park Corner come
The gods of Athens, and of Rome.
Here squabby Cupids take their places,
With Venus, and the clumsy graces :
Apollo there, with aim so clever,
Stretches his leaden bow for ever ;

And there, without the pow'r to fly,
Stands fix'd a tip-toe Mercury.

The villa thus completely grac'd,
All own, that Thrifty has a taste ;
And madam's female friends, and cousins,
With common-council men, by dozens,
Flock ev'ry Sunday to the seat,
To stare about them, and to eat,

A SONG. *Written to a Lady.*

WHEN the nymphs were contending for
beauty and fame,
Fair Sylvia stood foremost in right of her claim,
When to crown the high transports dear con-
quest excites,
At court she was envy'd and toasted at White's.
But how shall I whisper this fair one's sad case ?
A cruel disease has spoil'd her sweet face ;
Her vermilion is chang'd to a dull settled red,
And all the gay graces of beauty are fled.
Yet take heed, all ye fair, how you triumph
in vain,
For Sylvia, tho' alter'd from pretty to plain,
Is now more engaging since reason took place,
Then when she possess'd the perfections of face.
Convinc'd she no more can coquet it and tease,
Instead of tormenting—the studies to please :
Makes truth and discretion the guide of her
life, [for a wife,
And tho' spoil'd for a toast, she's well form'd

THE ELM AND VINE.

A FABLE.

Inscribed to a Lady who expressed a great Aversion to Marriage.

IN Æsop's days, when trees cou'd speak,
And talk in Hebrew, Latin, Greek,
An Elm and Vine, by chance near neigh-
bour,
Tho' separate, each pursu'd their labours ;
The Vine, with native sweetness fraught,
For man prepar'd the chearing draught ;
Her tendrils curl'd along the plain,
And ruddy clusters swell'd & main,
The tow'ring Elm could little boast,
But leaves—a barren shade at most ;
Save when by woodman's sturdy stroke
Cut down to make a chair, or spoke :
Yet tho' but small his claim to merit,
Not wholly void of sense or spirit,
His neighbour's worth he view'd with smiles,
And long'd to share her useful toils.
For, " O ! said he, were we but one,
Sure bliss would enter here alone ;
For I by you encircled high,
Should scorn the oak's proud majesty,
While your rich fruit time might mature
From storms and savage beasts secure ;
Our mutual help would soothe our care,
And heav'n approve the happy pair."
" Forbear, Sir Elm, the Vine reply'd,
Nor wonder if your suit's deny'd.
Shall I give up my independence,
On your caprice to dance attendance ?

Mist, I, or nod, or band, or twine,
Just as your worship shall incline?
Or shall my charms, which all admire,
Become a barren tree's attire?
No—seek more suitable alliance—
I to all danger bid defiance.
Here, unconfin'd, I range my fill;
And bounteous nature waits my will."

At this the modest Elm struck mute,
Forbore to urge his friendly suit:
But, sorely griev'd to meet disdain,
A tender sigh express'd his pain.
When, lo! thick darkness veils the pole,
Dread lightnings flash, loud thunders roll;
Impetuous rains in floods descend,
And trembling nature fears an end.
The Vine, faint, spiritless, forlorn,
Now seeks the succour late her scorn:
Creeps feebly to the Elm's embrace;
And in his arms finds sweet solace;
United thus they storms defy,
And mutual grace and aid supply.

THE SHEPHERD'S RESOLUTION.

An Old Ballad. By George Wither.

SHALL I, wailing in dispaire,
Dye because a woman's faire;
Or make pale my cheeks with care,
'Cause another's rose are?
Be she fairer than the day,
Or the flow'ry meads in May;
If she think not well of me,
What care I how faire she be!
Shall my heart be griev'd or pin'd,
'Cause I see a woman kind?
Or a well-disposed nature
Joyned with a lovely feature?
Be shee meeker, kinder, than
The turtle-dove or pelican;
If shee be not so to me;
What care I how kind shee be?
Shall a woman's virtues move
Me, to perish for her love?
Or, her well-deservings knowne,
Make me quite forget my owne?
Be she with that goodnesse blest,
Which may merit name of Best;
If she be not such to me,
What care I how good shee be?
'Cause her fortune seems too high,
Shall I play the fool and dye?
Those that beare a noble mind,
Where they want of riches find,
Thinke what with them they would doe,
That without them dare to woe;
And; unless that mind I see,
What care I, though great shee be?
Great or good, or kind or faire,
I will ne'er the more dispaire:
If she love me, this believe,
I will die ere she shall grieve.
If she slight me, when I wote;
I can scorne and let her goe:
For, if shee be not for me,
What care I for whom shee be?

A S O N G,

Now much in vogue in North America.

To the Tune of—HEARTS OF OAK, &c.

COME, join hand in hand, brave Ame-
ricans all, [all;
And rouse your bold hearts at fair Liberty's
No tyrannous ads shall suppress your just claim,
Or stain with dishonour America's name.

In freedom we're born, and in freedom
Our purses are ready, [we'll live,
Steady friends, steady, [we'll give.
Not as slaves, but as freemen our moody

Our worthy forefathers—let's give them a
cheer—

To climates unknown did courageously flee;
Thro' oceans to deserts for freedom they came,
And dying bequeath'd us their freedom and
fame—

In freedom we're born, &c.
Their generous bosoms all dangers despis'd.
So highly, so wisely, their birthrights they
priz'd;

We'll keep what they gave—we will piously
keep, [deep.

Nor frustrate their toils on the land or the
In freedom we're born, &c.

The tree their own hands had to liberty
rear'd, [ver'd;

They liv'd to behold growing strong and re-
With transport they cry'd, "now our wishes
we gain, [pain."

For our children shall gather the fruits of our
In freedom we're born &c.

Swarms of placemen and pensioners soon will
appear,

Like locusts deforming the charms of the year;
Suns vainly will rise, showers vainly descend,
If we are to drudge for what others shall spend.

In freedom we're born, &c.
Then join hand in hand brave Americans all,
By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall;

In so righteous a cause let us hope to succeed,
For heaven approves of each generous deed,—

In freedom we're born, &c.
All ages shall speak with amaze and applause,
Of the courage we'll shew in support of our
laws;

To die we can bear—but to serve we disdain—
For shame is to freemen more dreadful than
pain.—

In freedom we're born, &c.
This bumper I crown for our sovereign's
health,

And this for Britannia's glory and wealth;
That wealth and that glory immortal may be,
If she is but just—and if we are but free.—

In freedom we're born, &c.

D.

*A Card to John Wilkes, Esq; on hearing the
rampant Exultation of a Club of Scotchmen,
on his receiving Sentence last June.*

SUCH are the honours thy lov'd country pays,
So patriots suffer, when craft faction sways;
So

So villians triumph, hackney'd to destroy,
And laugh, like Nero, at the flames of Troy.
Yet thou shalt rise in guiltless glory bright,
And future annals shall thy worth require;
Tell how thou stoodst with liberty fast bound,
And kept her smoaking bulwarks from the
ground;

Her sacred rights not once thou didst decline,
Lurk in the trench, or skulk behind the line;
But bravely in her cause didst issue forth,
Against the harness'd millions of the North.

Go on, great patriot, freedom's cause
maintain,

Nor let oppression soil great G——'s reign:
His people from corruption's tempest save,
And lash inignant every menial slave;
Make states and senates to confess this fact,
"Who think like Romans, should like Ro-
mans act." [prov'd

Then in each Briton's breast thou'lt stand ap-
Not Cæsar e'er by Rome so much below'd.

P R O X U S.

To the P R I N T E R.

I AM a portrait painter of some reputation,
and have the honour of frequently being
employed by persons of the first distinction: but
though I am generally allowed to be a tole-
rable master in my profession, I have some-
times the mortification to hear, that my pic-
tures furnish no very striking idea of the peo-
ple for whom they are designed.

The complaint indeed has been made of
other painters as well as myself; and as there
is scarcely an artist, who has not occasion-
ally failed in a likeness, I have never labour-
ed under any particular disgrace upon this ac-
count: yet in reality, Sir, if the case was
properly considered, the world instead of being
surprised when our pictures want a striking
resemblance of their originals, ought to won-
der how we are able to work up a resem-
blance at all. The generality of people, when
they sit to a painter, most commonly throw
off the natural tone of their faces, and tor-
ture every feature upon the rack of affecta-
tion, to render themselves additionally amia-
ble; without recollecting, that it is the fa-
miliar, unconstrained air which they wear
to all the world, which they want to have
represented; yet they ridiculously assume a
new set of looks, and are amazed if the artist
does not exhibit them strongly in their old
ones. Thus the consequence of their own
vanity they imagine to arise from his want of
skill; and he is supposed to be deficient in
his profession, because they are desirous of
being handed down with extraordinary graces
to posterity.

As a proof of this remark, I must be-
leave to make you acquainted with a couple
of whimsical anecdotes. Some time ago a
lady of the first distinction, remarkable for a
very large mouth, did me the honour to sit

for her picture; and as I had obligations to
her family, I was determin'd to be more
than commonly careful in erecting a likeness;
but, alas! Sir, I labour'd to no purpose; her
grace had sense enough to know the defect in
the feature I have mention'd, but she had
not fortitude enough to have it committed to
the canvas, so that every time she sat, her
mouth was contracted to such a compass as
destroyed the natural harmony of her counte-
nance; and as I was oblig'd to catch every
look exactly as I found it, that piece, when
executed, retained no more the semblance of her
customary face, than if it had been finish'd for
the most exquisite beauty in the Grand Seig-
nior's Seraglio. The consequences are easily
imagined: she was disgusted, while I was
disgraced; and another was apply'd to, who
paint'd her grace without any greater degree
of success.

After this a fox-hunting nobleman in Ox-
fordshire, who was desirous of presenting his
picture to a certain corporation in that county,
offered me an extraordinary price for extraor-
dinary attention to his picture, and I was
fortunate enough to strike out a likeness that
gave himself and his friends the highest sat-
isfaction; but unluckily his lordship being
intended for a town-hall, his head was deco-
rated in the most elegant extremity of fashion,
and he sent me in a magnificent suit of scar-
let embroidered with gold, as a pattern for
the drapery. This was a manner of dressing
which his lordship had laid aside for many
years, and his acquaintance were accus'd
to see him in nothing but a brown hob wig,
a plain drab coat, and a buck skin pair of
breeches; so that by the time the portrait re-
ceived the last touches, there was not a single
soul who formerly praised it as a miracle,
that could now find out the smallest simili-
tude of my right honourable sportsman. En-
raged at this unexpected disappointment, his
lordship set fire to it the moment he got it
home, and my labours, in the literal sense,
made a blaze for once in the world, though
they produc'd me but a very short-lived re-
putation.

If people are really desirous of striking
likenesses, when they employ a painter, they
should give him every assistance in their power,
instead of preposterously labouring to counter-
act the efforts of his ingenuity. The way to
do this, is to sit in an easy natural attitude,
and to let their features maintain the same
familiar tone, which they maintain in the
most common occurrences of life. They
should in fact, wholly forget the artist; and
be particularly careful to avoid every look of
constraint or affectation; by this means, in-
stead of being only like their pictures during
the time of sitting, the pictures will always
be like them; and the gentlemen of the
pencil will not only acquire a considerably
greater share of reputation, but they them-
selves will almost exist to the latest posterity.
and

and remain an invaluable treasure to their families.

There is another very capital fault in the generality of those who are most fond of engaging the labours of the painter. Besides the unaccountable custom of torturing their faces into something extremely unlike themselves, they have also a method of starting up every other second from their chair, to trace the momentary progress of the pencil, and to see if the growing feature promises a nearer approach to perfection. Thus where they even retain the natural tone of their countenance, the glance which they allow the artist to snatch is so transient, and the view which they furnish him is necessarily so full of variety, that it must be inconceivably difficult to work out a tolerable similitude. People, therefore, before they censure a portrait for being deficient in the essential article of likeness, should seriously consider the numberless disadvantages with which the painter must probably struggle, and the person for whom it is intended should have generosity enough to acknowledge the truth if he is secretly conscious that the want of resemblance has been entirely occasioned by himself. But, indeed, there is one way by which we may always judge with some degree of certainty, whether the sitter or the artist has been in fault; this is to enquire if the latter is a competent master of his profession, and to ask if his pieces in general breathe the spirit of their originals. If the examination turns out in favour of the painter, we may safely conclude that the blame is entirely the sitter's, and consequently, instead of condemning the abilities of the one, we must think the other is punished justly enough for the excess of his impatience or his vanity.

A PORTRAIT PAINTER.

The following Copy of a Letter, dated Corsica, August 5, is handed about, as containing a truer Account of what passed there on the 1st of that Month, than any other Letter hitherto published.

IN the last week of July, about ten or eleven days before the expiration of the truce the French posted a body of horse in Bastia, on the western side of the isle, where they had about 8000 foot. At San Fiorenzo, on the opposite shore, they had 2500 foot, French and Swiss, with other corps at Calvi and Bonifacio, and about 2000 French and Germans at Ajaccio.

As soon as their horse had entered Bastia the French made a sally from Calvi, with the view of drawing the Corsicans to that side, who were posted in the passes between Bastia and San Fiorenzo: but after a slight skirmish they retired again to Calvi.

Three or four days before the 31st of July, the Corsicans detained, in San Fiorenzo, some cattle that were going to the French camp, but on a message from the comman-

dant, released them directly, representing, however, "that the French ought not to have drawn any cattle from thence, without the knowledge of the governor of the districts through which they were to pass; and that the Corsicans were not obliged to suffer any thing to pass to the French, excepting what was just necessary, 'till the expiration of the truce, and not maintenance for a large army, as they seemed preparing, which might occasion a want of provisions to the Corsicans."

About a mile and a half from the French camp, in a district possessed by the Corsicans, is a place which furnished good water; the Corsicans there kept a guard, and both sides provided themselves from thence with water. The French, under pretence of what had passed in regard to the cattle, surprized, on the 28th, the Corsican guard, drove them away, and placed there a guard of their own. In spite of the representations made by the Corsican commander, the French fortified themselves in that place, and would not suffer the Corsicans to come there for water. The latter, resenting this act of hostility, surprized, in their turn, on the 30th at night, the French troops, forced them to retire, and took about 200 muskets.

On the 31st the French hung out their flag in the castle of San Fiorenzo. A body of about 100 foot divided into several detachments, marched out of their camp, and fell upon the Corsicans, who guarded the fountains: The latter, after a fight of two hours, retreated to the upper grounds, from whence they made a brisk fire on the French. The French separated then into two or three parties, in order to attack the eminences; but the Corsicans, though greatly inferior in number, as not making in all above 200 regular troops, and 300 peasants, defended themselves with so much bravery, that the French were obliged to abandon the upper grounds, about twenty alone excepted who stayed there, but who being discovered the next morning, were also driven from thence. Few Corsicans fell in this action. Covered by the rocks or bushes they fired sitting on the ground, and lay all along while their muskets were charging by the assistance of the women, who exhorted them not to fear death. The French, on the contrary, lost a great number of people, most of whom were left dead on the spot, very few being carried to the hospital, and only two of their officers buried. The French commandant forbid, the same evening, on pain of death, all mention of what had passed in that day's action. The French, however, have since confessed the loss of five officers, and at least 300 soldiers, killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The French in Bastia, hearing the report of the action near San Fiorenzo, and perceiving that the corps of observation formed by the Corsicans was removed, made a sally with

with their cavalry, which they posted between Bastia and the mountains that separate the environs of that city from San Fiorenzo. There they lay encamped the whole night between the Corsicans, who were appointed to observe San Fiorenzo, and those, who observed Bastia; and all night long they were seen firing from the former of these posts.

The morning following, viz. on the 21st of August, we could perceive plainly from the neighbouring eminences, that the French and Corsicans were still engaged, and that the former had not yet gained one inch of ground. The Swiss marched out that day from San Fiorenzo, with some pieces of cannon; after a resistance of more than two hours, they made themselves masters of the heights, and from thence marched down into the valley, where are a few small villages, and scattered houses. We are ignorant what is the loss of the French in this second action. We only know in general, that among the Corsicans there were 200 dead, 40 of whom were women and children, and about 50 women and young lads are made prisoners.

Capt. Achilles Murato, who was reported to be dead, is alive; and Capt. John Charles Saliceti lies ill of a fever at Bastia, and it is feared cannot recover. (*See p. 445.*)

A F F I D A V I T.

MICHAEL CURRY, of St. Peter's Mancroft, in the city of Norwich, printer, maketh oath and faith, that in the month of May, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, he was hired by John Wilkes, Esq; of Great George-street, Westminster, at the rate of twenty-five shillings per week; that he lived in the house of the said Mr. Wilkes, was boarded and regularly lodged there; that he was employed by the said Mr. Wilkes in several things about his private press; that the said Mr. Wilkes employed this deponent to compose and print part of a poem, entitled, *An Essay on Woman*; that the said Mr. Wilkes gave this deponent the strictest charge to keep it secret, and to suffer no person whatever to see the said poem; that the said Mr. Wilkes ordered this deponent to work off only twelve copies, which were all to be delivered, and were actually given to the said Mr. Wilkes himself, but that, without the knowledge of the said Mr. Wilkes, this deponent worked off another copy for himself: that from the carelessness of this deponent, four pages only of the said poem came into the hands of one Jennings, who likewise worked at the said Mr. Wilkes's; that by means of this Jennings it was shewn to Mr. Farmer, Mr. Faden, and the Rev. Mr. Kidgell; that the first application made to this deponent was by Farmer, who came, as he pretended, on his own curiosity, to see

the rest of a poem called an *Essay on Woman*, having seen some part of it in the hands of Jennings, which Jennings, he said, told him he had it from the house of Mr. Wilkes; that this deponent would not then shew Farmer any thing; that a few nights after Farmer called again on this deponent; that they retired to Saint John's-Gate coffee-house; that Farmer repeated he had some parts in black; that this deponent then said to Farmer, that no poetry in black had been done at the said Mr. Wilkes's, and therefore Jennings must have come by those verses at some other house, the parts of the *Essay on Woman* being in red, which this deponent said to evade, although the proofs were in Black: that Farmer told this deponent he wanted it to oblige a Roman Catholic gentleman, and that he would give two guineas, or any thing, to get it; that he actually laid down two guineas, which the deponent refused, and told Farmer that he was not upon an honest design; that he could not conceive for what reason a Roman Catholic gentleman particularly should offer two guineas, or any sum, for what Farmer must know was not from the quantity worth six-pence; that this deponent then paid for the pint of beer before him, telling Farmer that if he would call the Sunday morning following, this deponent would speak to the purpose, and then quitted the house; that this deponent then discovered the affair to a friend, and when Farmer came to this deponent on the Sunday, this deponent told him that he had destroyed the copy, and that he hoped that would end any further visit on that head; that the next day this deponent waited on Mr. Churchill; that this deponent asked him if any harm could come to Mr. Wilkes, or this deponent, for the *Essay on Woman*; that Mr. Churchill said there could not, but for any thing the people in power could do they might be damned; that however he would write to Mr. Wilkes, who was then in France; that the next application was by Haddel, the overseer of Mr. Faden, who desired this deponent would go to the Globe Tavern, as Mr. Faden wanted to speak to this deponent on some business; that this deponent accordingly went; that when Faden and this deponent were alone, Faden informed him, that Farmer had given him a few pages of the *Essay on Woman*, which the said Faden had shewn to a clergyman, and that clergyman to a nobleman; and that if this deponent would oblige him with a copy of the whole for that nobleman, he would be this deponent's friend, and was positive, that the person, as he was in power, would make an ample provision for him, this deponent; that this deponent pretended ignorance of the whole at this meeting; that another meeting was soon after had with the said Faden at the said Globe Tavern; that the said Faden promised this

this deponent that he should be taken care of, and if he would give the said Faden a copy of The Essay on Woman, this deponent might have any sum he named, or any place he should name, which it was in their power to get; that several other meetings were had between the said Faden and this deponent; that the same offers were repeated, and ten, twenty, a hundred guineas, or any sum, would be given as a security that the copy should be returned; that Mr. Wilkes was all this time in France; that there was a strong report that Mr. Wilkes intended to prosecute this deponent for felony, in having stolen a copy of the Essay on Woman; that this deponent applied to see Mr. Wilkes on his return from France, and was refused by his servant; that soon after the applications to this deponent were renewed by the said Faden and the said Hassel; that he was desired to name any sum; that he might depend on being supported from any injury he might apprehend, and firmly rely on being protected by those in power; that otherwise he might be prosecuted for having printed the copy; that afterwards the reports of this deponent's being to be prosecuted by Mr. Wilkes for felony gaining ground, this deponent in a passion went to the said Globe Tavern, sent for the said Faden, and gave him the copy, saying, he hoped he should be taken care of, as he found he was not safe either in keeping or destroying the copy; that the said Faden then gave him five guineas, as a security to return him the copy, and promised him protection; that this deponent went with the said Faden on the said evening, to the house of Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; solicitor to the treasury, in Great Queen-Street, where was the Rev. Mr. Kidgell; that the said Webb bid this deponent be easy, for that he should be provided for; that this deponent afterwards for several weeks lodged and boarded in the said Webb's house; that this deponent was often told by the said Webb, that government would take care of him, if he would give evidence on the trials against Mr. Wilkes; that he must remain staunch, and that directions, as to what he should say on the trials, were given him by the said Webb: that a few days before the meeting of the parliament, the said Webb bid the said Faden take this deponent out of town; that accordingly the said Faden and this de-

ponent went first to Hounslow, then to Hampton Court, and afterwards to Knightsbridge, till the morning the house far, when they went to the Horn Tavern in Westminster, where were the said Webb and the said Kidgell, and from thence to give evidence before the house of lords; that the said Webb a few days afterwards carried this deponent to the earl of Sandwich, who was then secretary of state; that his lordship said to this deponent, you have saved the nation, and you may depend on any thing that is in my power; that this deponent said he was without money, to which his lordship replied, he must not hear that; that the said Webb added, you had no occasion to mention that; that at the bottom of his lordship's stairs the said Webb ordered this deponent to go to Mr. Carrington, one of the king's messengers; that this deponent accordingly went to the said Carrington, who gave him a guinea and an half, for which this deponent gave a receipt in these words, "for subsistence, for which I shall be accountable," or to that effect; that the same payment of a guinea and a half was continued for about twenty-five weeks by the said Carrington; that the said Carrington said the reason why he took receipts was, that he was answerable to the government for that money; that this deponent was assured by the said Webb, from time to time, that he should be amply provided for; that this deponent was afterwards employed by the said Webb to compromise the verdicts with the other printers, which this deponent did at the sum of 120l. each; that this deponent had received nothing from the said Carrington for some time before the verdicts were compromised; that he received for his own share two hundred thirty-three pounds six shillings and eight-pence, which the said Webb declared was for the trouble and satisfaction for what had been done: that then this deponent finding no more money coming from the said Carrington, and his life being made very uneasy to him at London, retired into the North.

MICHAEL CURRY.

Sworn at the Mansion-House
in London, the 3d of August, 1763, before

THOMAS HARLEY, Mayor.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

WEDNESDAY, Aug 24.

THE princess-dowager of Wales, with the two princes of Saxo-Gotha, visited Portsmouth, the dock, &c. &c.

THURSDAY, Sept. 1.

There fell one of the severest storms of rain, accompanied with wind, thun-

der, and lightning, that hath been remembered, which hath done considerable damage in several places. It poured down Highgate-hill, about eleven at night, in such a manner, that the road could not be crossed with safety; and yesterday morning all the flat parts of the road at Holloway and fields adjacent were overflowed. The road, where it

was

was not covered with the water, presented nothing but the larger gravel stones, all the and being washed away, and lying in rows as if sifted. And about one o'clock the next lay the water came down in such torrents from Hampstead, &c. that the road and flat fields about Bagnigge Wells were overflowed. Several people in Coldbath-fields, Mutton-lane, Peter street, and those parts, sustained great damage; some publicans had several butts of beer carried out of their cellars; three oxen, and several hogs, were carried away by the drain, and drowned; and in Mutton lane, and the lower part of Hockley in the Hole, the inhabitants were obliged to quit their ground floors, and go up stairs for fear of being drowned. Great damage was sustained in the said places, and almost all the environs of the city; above forty small-craft, in the river, were driven on shore, and several sunk; the late duke of Cumberland's fine water-works, in Windsor-fort, were entirely destroyed; several persons were drowned in different places, as well as horses, oxen, and hogs.

SUNDAY, 4.

One Stoddart, keeper of Clerkenwell-Bridewell, was desperately wounded by two persons in the Spaw-fields. He is since dead of his wounds, and the coroner's inquest have wrought it in wilful murder, by the two foot pads.

FRIDAY, 9.

An house in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, was consumed by fire.

SATURDAY, 10.

Twelve stacks of barley, &c. &c. value about 800l. were consumed by fire, at Stansted, near Southill, Bedfordshire.

TUESDAY, 13.

An house was consumed by fire in Tooley-street.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when Richard Holt, for forgery, Richard Slocombe, junior, for a fraudulent transfer at the Bank, George Besford, Robert Paterson, and James Mace, for several robberies, Hannah Smith, for robbing her master; James Wallis, Joseph Waldeck, and James Dollison for burglary, received sentence of death. One was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years, thirty-four for seven years, six to be branded, and seven whipped.

THURSDAY, 15.

Twenty houses, with barns, out-houses, &c. were consumed by fire, at Handley, in Dorsetshire.

FRIDAY, 16.

Several hundred quarters of malt, with the granaries at the Fox-brewhouse, Long-Lane, Smithfield, were consumed by fire.

Two houses were consumed by fire, in Catherine-street, Strand.

It was agreed, at a court of common-council, at Guildhall, that the Lord Mayor should

invite his Danish majesty to an entertainment at the Mansion-house. The next day he did so, in person, and his majesty accepted the invitation for the 23d.

MONDAY, 19.

The king of Denmark, &c. supped with their majesties at the Queen's house, and after supper partook of a grand ball.

[On Aug. 29, his majesty visited, *en passant*, the university of Cambridge, in his riding dress and boots, being received by the officers in their scarlet robes, after which the vice-chancellor supped with the king at his ion. From thence he went to Tadcaster, Wentworth-castle, York, Leeds, Grimsby, Burleigh, Newark, Derby, Chatsworth, Liverpool, Manchester, the duke of Bridgewater's canal, Leicester, Harborough, and on the 17th of Sept. arrived at Oxford about twelve o'clock; and was instantly waited upon by the Rev. Dr. Durell, the vice-chancellor, with the compliments of the university, and to know his majesty's pleasures. Soon after which the vice-chancellor returned to St. Mary's church, where the heads of colleges, doctors, professors, proctors, and other members of the university, in their proper habits, were assembled; upon which it was made known that the king had signified his intention of accepting a degree from the university. From St. Mary the vice-chancellor, heads of houses, &c. went in procession, attended by the beadles and other officers of the university, and conducted the king and his retinue to Queen's College, All Souls, Radcliffe library, public schools, picture gallery, and Bodleian library; afterwards to Wadham, St. John's, and Trinity college; from thence, through the printing-house, to the divinity school, when his majesty and his nobles were habited, and proceeded to the theatre, where, in full convocation, the king had the honorary degree of doctor in civil law conferred upon him, to which he was presented by Dr. Vanfittart, the regius professor of law: His Danish majesty being then placed in the chancellor's seat, his nobles were presented with the like degree by the same gentleman, who having been conducted to their seats, the physician of his majesty's household had the honorary degree of doctor in physic conferred upon him, to which he was presented by the regius professor in physic.

His majesty entered the theatre amidst the acclamations of a numerous and genteel company, and appeared highly pleased with the reception, very politely bowing as he advanced. After leaving the theatre, his majesty was conducted to Christ Church, and the rest of the colleges, on the south side of the city, and appeared to be greatly struck with the elegance of the buildings, statues, pictures, &c. &c. expressing the highest satisfaction.

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From Oxford he visited Ditchley-park, Blenheim, Woodstock, Buckingham, and Lord Temple's at Stow. He has since visited Hampton court palace, and Windsor castle; but his journeyings are so rapid, and his stay at places so short, that if he is not a youth of more than common talents, he must have a very confused idea of what he sees: His person and behaviour, however, have so many charms, that the people, every where, high and low, seem captivated with him to a very high degree. (See p. 411.)

FRIDAY 23.

Sir Robert Ladbroke, *kot. Locum Tenens* (the right hon. the lord-mayor being indisposed) together with the aldermen and sheriffs, attended by the city officers, set out from Guildhall for the Three Cranes, the *Locum Tenens* being in the state coach, accompanied by deputy John Paterfon, Esq; (who was desired to act as interpreter on this occasion) and the aldermen and sheriffs in their respective carriages: At eleven they embarked on board the city barge, the streamers flying, a select band of water music playing in the stern, the principal livery companies attending in their respective barges. At the stairs leading into New Palace-yard a detachment of grenadiers of the honourable artillery company attended to receive the *Locum Tenens*, aldermen and sheriffs, who, upon notice of his Danish majesty's approach, immediately landed to receive and conduct him on board. As soon as his majesty entered the barge he was saluted by several pieces of cannon, and the joyful acclamations of the several livery companies, and a vast surrounding multitude. The *Locum Tenens*, in order to give his majesty a more complete view of the cities of London and Westminster, and of the river, and of the several bridges thereon, which, as well as the river itself, and the shores on both sides, were crowded with innumerable spectators, ordered the state barge to take a circuit as far as Lambeth, from whence she was steered down as far as to the Steel-yard through the centre arch of Westminster-bridge, and thence up to the Temple Stairs, his majesty being saluted at the New Bridge, both at his going and returning through the great arch, by the firing of cannon at each shore, by fires and drums, the shouts of the several workmen above, and French-horns underneath. During the course of this grand procession on the water, his majesty frequently expressed himself highly pleased therewith, and his admiration of the several great and beautiful objects round him, and sometimes condescended to come forward in order to gratify the curiosity of the people, who eagerly sought to get a sight of his royal person, though at the hazard of their lives.

At the Temple his majesty (being landed on a platform erected and matted on purpose, and under an awning covered with blue

cloth) was received by some of the benches of both societies, and conducted to the Middle Temple Hall, where an elegant cold collation had been provided for him. His majesty, after taking some refreshment, and thanking the two societies for their polite reception and entertainment of him, was conducted to the city state coach, in which his majesty took his seat on the right hand of the *Locum Tenens*, being accompanied in the coach by his excellency Count Bernsdorff and Mr. Deputy Paterfon, attended by the sword and mace-bearers, followed by nine noblemen of his majesty's retinue, and by the aldermen and sheriffs in a long train of carriages. From the Temple his majesty (preceded by the artillery company, the worshipful company of Goldsmiths, the city marshals on horseback, and the rest of the city officers on foot) was conducted to the mansion-house. The several streets through which his majesty passed, viz. Fleet-street Ludgate-hill and Street, St. Paul's Church-yard, Cheap-side, and the Poultry, being crowded with an innumerable populace, while the windows and tops of houses were equally crowded with spectators of both sexes, whose acclamations, together with the ringing of bells, and the shouts of the multitude, loudly expressed their joy at his majesty's presence, his majesty expressing his surprise at the populousness of this city, and his satisfaction at the kindness of the citizens.

At the Mansion House his majesty was received by the committee (appointed to manage the entertainment) in their masquerade gowns, who, with white wands, ushered his majesty into the great parlour, where, after he had reposed himself a few minutes, Mr. Common-Serjeant (in the absence of Mr. Recorder) made him the city's compliments in the following words:

"Most illustrious prince,

THE lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London humbly beg leave to express their grateful sense of your very obliging condescension in honouring them with your presence at the mansion of their chief magistrate.

The many endearing ties which happily connect you, Sir, with our most gracious sovereign, justly entitle you to the respect and veneration of all his majesty's faithful subjects; but your affability and other princely virtues, to eminently displayed during the whole course of your residence amongst us, have in a particular manner charmed the citizens of London, who reflect with admiration on your early and uncommon thirst of knowledge, and your indefatigable pursuit of it by travel and observation, the happy fruits of which they doubt not will be long enjoyed and acknowledged within the whole extent of your influence and command.

Permit us, Sir, to express our earnest wishes, that your personal intercourse with

or most amiable monarch may tend to en-
ease and perpetuate a friendship so essential
to the protestant interest in general, and so
likely to promote the power, happiness and
prosperity of the British and Danish nations;
and that the citizens of London in particular
may ever be honoured with a share of your
membrance and regard."

To this compliment his majesty was pleased
to return a most polite answer in the Danish
language, which, by his majesty's permission,
was interpreted to the company by Mr. De-
puty Paterfon as follows:

"Gentlemen,
I am highly sensible of the kindness of your
expressions to me.—I desire you will accept
of my best thanks in return; and be fully per-
suaded, that I can never forget the affection
with which the British nation is pleased to shew me;
and that I shall always be disposed to prove
my grateful sense of it to them, and in particu-
lar to you, gentlemen, and this great, cele-
brated and flourishing city which you govern."
Upon notice that the dinner was served,
his majesty, with the Locum Tenens on his
left, was conducted by the committee into
the Egyptian Hall, where his majesty conde-
scended to proceed quite round, that the la-
dies (who made a most brilliant appearance
in the galleries) might have a full view of
a royal person, and all the gentlemen of the
honourable council below an opportunity of per-
sonally paying him their respects.

His majesty being seated in a chair of state
to the right-hand of the Locum Tenens, at
the upper end of the hall, with his noble atten-
dants on the right, and the aldermen above
the chair on the left, was saluted by a band
above forty of the best performers, in an
hefta fronting his majesty's table.

During the dinner the following toasts were
drunk, being proclaimed by sound of trumpet,

1. The king.
2. The queen, the prince of Wales, and
their family.
3. His majesty of Denmark and Norway.
4. The queen and royal family of Denmark.
5. Prosperity to the kingdoms of Denmark
and Norway.

After which his majesty was pleased to pre-
sent the following toasts which were proclaim-
ed in the same manner, viz.

1. Prosperity to the British nation.
2. Prosperity to the city of London.

Mr. Deputy Paterfon had the honour to at-
tend his majesty as interpreter. His majesty
though he had repeatedly expressing to the Lo-
cum Tenens how much he admired the gran-
deur of the Egyptian Hall, the brilliancy of
illumination round it, the magnificence of
dinner, the excellence of the music, and
good order and decorum of the whole en-
tertainment.

After dinner his majesty was re-conducted

into the great parlour, where he was present-
ed with tea and coffee, and entertained with
solos on different instruments by several capi-
tal performers.

At eight his majesty and his retinue, after
taking leave of the Locum Tenens and the
corporation, were ushered to their coaches,
the committee going before his majesty with
wax lights. His majesty then returned to
his apartments in St. James's Palace, amidst
the same crowd and acclamations as before,
with the addition of illuminations in almost
every window, that the people might have the
pleasure of seeing his majesty as long as pos-
sible.

The parliament is further prorogued to Nov.
8, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

The convocations of Canterbury and York,
are prorogued, also, to November 9.—And
the parliament of Ireland to October 31.

An order of council has appeared requiring
the several persons who were guilty, upon Sa-
turday and Sunday the twentieth and twenty-
first days of the month of August last, of wil-
fully and maliciously shooting at divers other
persons with fire arms, within the Marsh-
sea prison, in the borough of Southwark and
county of Surrey, and thereby wounding se-
veral of the said persons, to surrender them-
selves within the space of forty days, to one
of his majesty's justices of the Court of
King's Bench, or one of his majesty's jus-
tices of the peace, to the end that they, and
every of them, may be forthcoming, to an-
swer the offences wherewith they stand
charged by the said informations, according
to due course of law. (See p. 441.)

Several murders have been committed in
the course of this month: Particularly, a
miller of Kaynham, in Shropshire, murder-
ed his wife; a farmer near Hythe, in Kent,
was poisoned by his wife and her servant;
one Martha Tibbels was murdered in Hack-
ney Fields, by persons unknown, &c. &c.
Robberies, frauds, burglaries, have never been
more frequent, and fatal accidents have hap-
pened to many persons.

On Aug. 29. Lord Botetourt embarked
for his government of Virginia (See p. 483.)

Lately, a chain pump, on a new construc-
tion, was tried on board his majesty's ship
Seaford, in Block-house Hole, which gave
great satisfaction. There were present Ad-
miral Sir John Moore, a number of sea offi-
cers, and a great many other spectators.
The event of the trial stands as follows:

The NEW PUMP, Mr. Cole's,
(Worked with men.)

"Four men pumped out one ton of water
in 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

Two men pumped out one ton in 55 sec.

The OLD PUMP.

Seven men pumped out one ton in 76 se-
conds.—Four men pumped out one ton in 81
seconds.—Two men could not move it."

Shelborne, Sept. 5. On Wednesday last
R r r 2 there

there was observed in Honiton, in the county of Devon, an appearance in the air of a large ball of fire, which gradually passed with a train, and its explosion was like that of a sky rocket, with a sulphureous smell. On Thursday morning there was a violent rain, which lasted four or five hours, which raised the waters at the bridge at the lower part of the town, broke down walls and fences, and ran in at the windows of many houses, carrying away goods, &c. particularly Mess. Maynard, Barnes and Snook's woollen oils, and other goods, household furniture, &c. At a dwelling near by, where was a man, his wife, and several children up stairs, the water undermined the chimney, which fell and broke in the roof, and the woman was killed on the spot; providentially the others were preserved, by being dug out of the ruins. Had it happened by night, far greater damages would undoubtedly have been done, and many lives lost. The flood was the greatest here, and in the adjacent villages, that has been known in the memory of man. Many bridges have been carried away.

Newcastle, Aug. 27. A few days ago as two men were passing through Long-Benton church-yard, they observed some bees rising out of the ground, and having a spade with them, one of them, merely out of curiosity, struck the spade into the ground, and finding the bees come out thicker the deeper he dug, he continued digging until he unexpectedly came to a coffin (there being no similitude on the spot of any grave) which one of them struck with the spade, and it immediately mouldered into dust: they then observed a lump of honey comb, which one of them snatched up, and in breaking the same, found a human skull, in the cavity of which the bees had made the honey.

Edinburgh, Aug. 27. One William Harriet, at Ayr, is taken into custody, at the instance of the Thistle Banking Company, Glasgow, who, from very strong circumstances, appears to be principally concerned in a late forgery of their notes, and a great number of the forged notes are found in his possession. These forged notes made their first appearance at Haddington, where, on Monday last, a person, in the habit of a gentleman, passed off a very great number of them. He put up in the evening at an inn in that place, and acquainted the landlord of his having received considerable payments in Glasgow notes, which were of no use in England, whither he was going, and begged his assistance in getting gold or Edinburgh notes, which he pretended would do at Newcastle. The landlord obligingly did his utmost, and not only his own; but all he could raise among his friends was carried off by this impostor. He went towards England next day, and the same day the forgery was discovered; but too late to apprehend him, though, from a packet sent by him to the post-office at

Haddington, the above important discovery has been made.

Dublin, Aug. 30. The number of acres of land in England 34,082,500
In Wales — — — 5,393,500

Total 39,476,000

Ireland is computed at 11,042,600

Note, That all the bogs and mountains in Ireland were left out of the surveys of 1791 and that therefore, as 1000 acres of land plantation measure do make 1620 English acres, Ireland, taking in the said unenclosed bogs and mountains, must be as large as England, Wales excepted.

The duke of Bedford, has this month visited Ireland, and been installed chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin.

Charles-Town, July 8. Eight transports with about eighteen hundred Greeks and other christians from Smyrna and the southern parts of Europe, skilled in the culture of vines, olives, coffee, cotton, &c. are arrived at St. Augustine under the direction of Dr. Andrew Turnbull, in order to settle the land in East-Florida, granted to that gentleman and others concerned with him.

The royal hospital of Greenwich in Jamaica, suddenly took fire on the 11th of July, supposed by lightening, and in a few hours was reduced to a heap of ruins, baffling the utmost efforts of his majesty's servants, encouraged by the presence of the admiral's fleet. The navy and victualling stores were at the same time in great danger of being destroyed.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

July 28. SIR William Best, bart. married to Miss Jackson—Dr. Hinckley, to Miss Ann Barry—J. Thos. Dawson, Esq; to Mrs. Holmes, relict of a late admiral.

Aug. 1. Mr. John Davis, to Miss Sedgwick. (See p. 215.)—12. James Sel, Esq; to Miss Delamotte—Benjamin Kene, Esq; to Miss Pomeroy—15. John Gray, Esq; to lady Beaumont, relict of Sir George—22. Christopher Bethel, Esq; to Miss Sandys—Heneage Legge, Esq; for a late baron Legge, to Miss Mulgrave, daughter of Sir Philip—29. Thomas Somers, Esq; to Miss Anne Thistlethwaite.

September 11. Francis Canning, Esq; to Miss Giffard—Thos. Steade, Esq; to Peggy—19. William Grove, Esq; to Lucy Sneyd—Sir John Lyndsay, bart. to Milner—20. Robert Hydam, Esq; to Chipp—22. Thomas Delaval, Esq; to Watson, a 75,000l. fortune.

Lately, Sir Griffith Boynton, bart. to Mary Heblethwaite, daughter of James Thwaite, of Bridlington, Yorksh. Esq;—

Contd.

Coulthorpe Campion, Esq; to Miss Heathcote—John Lawson, Esq; only son of Sir Henry, of Brough-hall, in Yorkshire, bart. to Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick in Lancashire, Esq;—James Donn, Esq; to Miss Jeffery—Joshua Eamanfon, Esq; to Miss Potts.

Aug. 23. Viscountess Downe was delivered of a daughter—Lady of hon. Asheton Curzon, of a daughter—30. Lady Courtenay, of a son and heir—Lady of the archbishop of York of a daughter.

Sept. 2. Lady of Mr. Sergeant Glyn, of a son.

Lately. Mrs. Clavering, of Calley, in Northumberland, of a daughter—Mrs. Tilson, of a son—Viscountess Clan-William of a daughter—Lady Maxwell of a son—Lady Winifred Constable, of a daughter—Lady of James Stewart, Esq; of a daughter—Countess of Darlington, of a daughter—Mrs. Hotham, of Norfolk-street, of a son—Countess of Lanesborough, of a daughter—Lady Louisa Clayton, of a son, Viscountess Jocelyn, of a son—Lady Hegerton, of a son—Lady Broughton of a daughter—Lady Eliz. Wemyss of a son—Lady Susan Lambton, of a son.

DEATHS.

Aug. 1. **R**IGHT Hon. Lady Dowager Harvey, mother of the earl of Bristol—5. Most Rev. Dr. Thomas Secker, Lord archbishop of Canterbury, aged seventy-five, (see p. 439.)—Lady Swinburn of Capheaton, in Cumberland—9. Mrs. Whitfield, wife of Mr. Whitfield, the methodist preacher—15. Peter Collinson, Esq; F. R. S. aged seventy-five, well known in the learned world—The celebrated Dr. John Huxham, of Plymouth, whose writings are in great esteem—14. Right hon. the marchioness of Carnarvon—17. Rev. Nathaniel Lardner, D. D. well known by his many learned works in support of Christianity, of which he was a real ornament—Mrs. Battys, daughter of Sir Charles Palmer, bart.—20. Rev. Mr. Spence, prebendary of Durham, and professor of modern history, Oxon.—Mrs. Pritchard, the celebrated actress. (See p. 231.)—Mr. James Abree, printer at Canterbury—24. Gilbert Thornton, of Southwark, Esq;—Tho. Mills, Esq; a West-India merchant—Mr. Isaac Balfour, an eminent engraver—25. Henry Winter, Esq; an attorney in the Pipe-Office—26. Miss Molyneux, relict of James-More Molyneux, Esq;—29. Right hon. Lady Abercromby.

Sept. 5. Algernon Sidney, Esq; son of the late William Perry, Esq; by the hon. Eliz. Sidney, niece and coheir of Joceline Sidney, earl of Leicester—William Stewart, Esq; king's remembrancer in the court of Exchequer in Scotland—H Ezekiah Walker, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq;—7. Edward Stephenson, Esq; late governor of Bengal—8. John Berkeley, Esq; clerk of the census in the Ex-

chequer—10. George Bryant, of Deptford Esq;—John Ardel, of Brecknockshire, Esq;—11. Lady Frances Creech, sister of the earl of Mornington—Lady Ann Talbot, daughter of Thomas, earl of Fausconberg—14. William Cayley, Esq; formerly a commissioner of excise.

Lately. On Aug. 28. the right hon. Eric Sutherland, commonly called Lord Duffus—Right hon. the earl of Dumfries and Stair—Tho. Cholwick, of Oyston, Devon, Esq;—Matthew Heathshaw of Betchon, Hants, Esq;—Rev. Mr. Harris, prebendary of Chichester, &c.—Paul Foudrinier, Esq; late a silk weaver—Paul Sadler, Esq; a barrister at law—William Bouchier, of Queen's-square, Esq;—Robert Penybone, of Bloombury, Esq;—Rev. Dr. Hayward, warden of New-College, Oxon, by a fall from his horse—Lady Goring, mother of Sir Charles, aged 100—Philip Juxon, of Barnsley, Hants, Esq;—John Damer, Esq; uncle to Lord Milton, aged 95—Luke Singleton, of Gloucester, Esq;—Rev. Dr. Mather, rector of White-chappel—Hon. Benjamin Tasker, president of the council in Maryland—Pearce A Court, Esq; late member for Heytesbury—Sir Geo. Trevelyan, bart, succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir John Trevelyan, bart.—Thomas Shadwell, of Stockwell, Esq;—Joseph Peters of Leadenhall street, Esq;—Lieut. col. Carrington, of the city Trained Bands—Right hon. lord chief baron Willes, of Ireland—Rev. Mr. John Lindsay, a nonjuror—James Cunningham, Esq; governor of several hospitals—Mrs. Phipps, wife of Thomas Phipps, Esq; of Leigh, near Warrminster, Wilts.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Threlkell is presented to the rectory of Covenham, Lincolnshire—George Watson, M. A. to the vicarage of Haggerstone, Wilts—John Cooke, M. A. to the living of Switford, Suffolk—Mr. Pote, to the living of St. George, Southwark—Mr. Woodeson, to the vicarage of Wenhamston, Suffolk—Mr. Tong, to the rectory of Westerfield, Suffolk—Mr. Everard, to the vicarage of Darningham, Norfolk—Mr. Foley, to the rectory of St. Peter's, Herefordshire—Mr. Sawell, to the rectory of Waddon, Bucks—Mr. Page, to the chaplainry of the factory at Oporto—Mr. Herring, to the rectory of Hemingby, Lincolnshire—Mr. Hodgkin, to the living of Seiham, Sussex—Mr. Nicholson, to the living of Dudcott, Berks—Mr. Wade to the rectory of Cooling, Kent—Mr. Fletcher to the vicarage of Winterhey, Wilts—Mr. Clarke, to the rectory of Bierley in the Moors, Yorkshire—Mr. Ferris, to the vicarage of Roydon, Hertfordshire—Mr. Boyes, to the vicarage of Dunsfel, Norfolk—Mr. Harding, to a prebend of Worcester—Mr. Chamberlaine to the livings of Cressingham and Bodney, in Norfolk—Mr. Snow to the rectory of Broughton

Broughton-Regis, Wilts.—Dr. Berkeley, to a prebend of Canterbury.—Mr. Keylter, to the vicarage of Workfall, Yorkshire.—Mr. Dodsworth, to the vicarage of Calne, Wilts.—Mr. Smith, to the vicarage of Islington, Middlesex.—Mr. Wharton, to the vicarage of Shalford, Wilts.—Mr. Warburton, to the archdeaconry of Norfolk.—Mr. Hayhoe, to the rectory of Rockland, St. Peter, Norfolk.—Mr. Truffel, to a prebend of St. Paul's London.—Mr. Lonsdale, to the vicarage of Darfield, Yorkshire.—Mr. Morris, to the vicarage of Spurton, Leicestershire.—Mr. Collins, to the vicarage of Swiffeld, Wilts.—Mr. Simmonds, to the vicarage of St. Mary, Leicester.—Mr. Cole, to the rectory of Eynesbury, Hunt.—Mr. Hoffer, to the rectory of Easton, Suffolk.—Mr. Massey, to the rectory of Corsley, Wilts.—Mr. Birt, to the rectory of Lillingstone-Lovel, Dorsetshire.—Mr. Sturges, to a prebend of St. Paul's.—Mr. Gabriel, to the living of Barkham, Suffolk.—Mr. James, was elected, Sunday lecturer of St. Michael's Cornhill.—Mr. Moore, lecturer of St. Sepulchre, Snow-hill.

Rev. William Stanton, M. A. is presented to the living of Melton, Northamptonshire.—Mr. Walker, to the living of Sibbridgeworth, Hertfordshire.—Mr. Arnold to the rectory of Dowdeswell, Gloucestershire.—Mr. Chapman, to the rectory of Bath.—Mr. Bramber to the vicarage of Wellingford, Northamptonshire.—Mr. Evans, to the rectory of Sylvington, Salop.—Dr. Stebbing, to the rectory of Beaconsfield, Bucks.—Mr. Humie to the rectory of Bescombe, Wilts.—Dr. Cope to the sub-deanery of Westminster.—Mr. Talbot to the living of St. Giles, Reading.—Mr. Hicks Paul, to the rectory of Catewick, Yorkshire.—Dr. Harrison, to the rectory of Heyford, Oxfordshire.—Mr. Buckle to the rectory of All-Saints, Norwich.—Dr. Wake, to a prebend of Westminster.—Dr. Sharp, to a prebend of Durham.—Mr. Warkman, to the living of Earlsdon, Norfolk.—Mr. Romney, to the vicarage of Berwick.—Rev. Mr. Benson, to the archdeaconry of Down.—Mr. Smyth, to a prebend of Gloucester.—Dr. Glark to the vicarage of Woodniborough, near Sandwich.—Hon. and Rev. James York, to the living of Allhallows the Great, London.—Mr. Temple, to the vicarage of Addingham, in Cumberland.—Mr. Watts, to the vicarage of Dersingham, Norfolk.—Mr. Allford, to the rectory of Weston-Zoyland, in Somersetshire.—Mr. Freeman, to the vicarage Holt, Wilts.—Mr. Keate to the vicarage of Leverton, Somersetshire.—Mr. Newton, to the living of St. John's, Norwich.—Messrs. Marriotte and Swanne, are chosen joint lecturers of St. Luke's, Old-street.—Rev. Mr. Grant, lecturer of St. Leonard's, Choreditch.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable Rev. Henry Whitfield, M. A. to hold the rectory of St. Margaret, Ladbury, with the vicarage of Alveley, Essex.—To enable Mr.

Courtall, to hold the vicarage of Benfield, and rectory of Burwash, Sussex.—William Chafin, M. A. to hold the rectory of Linlitch, Dorsetshire, and vicarage of St. Mary, Taunton.—Mr. Pixwell, to hold the vicarage of Icombe and Grimley, Worcestershire.—Mr. Fisher, to hold the rectories of West-Putford, and Little Torrington, Devon.—Mr. Hollingbery, to hold the vicarage of Saleshunt, and rectory of Winchelsea, Sussex.—Dr. Newcome, to hold the rectories of Lamberhurst, Kent, and St. Mildred in the Poultry, London.—Mr. Saunders, to hold the vicarages of Farningham and Newington, Kent.—A dispensation passed the seal to enable the rev. William Raley, M. A. to hold the rectories of Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, and Ingram in Northumberland.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, June 21. Rev. Jos. Deane Bourke, M. A. is presented to the deanery of Killaloe; Mr. James Dinan, to the deanery of Down, and Mr. Robert Blish, to the deanery of Elphin, all in Ireland.

July 2 John Thomas LL.D. to the deanery of Westminster, in the room of the bishop of Rochester, who resigned.

St. James's, July 5. Mr. William Stockwood, to a prebend of Westminster.—Mr. William Arden to a prebend of Worcester.

Whitehall, Aug. 12. Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Frederick Cornwallis, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, is appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, in the room of the late Dr. Secker.

PROMOTIONS, Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, May 28. William Obrien Esq; is appointed secretary, and provost marshal of the Bermuda islands.—William Langham, of Ramburys Manor, in Wilts, Esq; and Elizabeth his wife; and their issue, are enabled to take the name and arms of Jones.

War-office, June 11. Col. Robert Watson, is appointed aide-de-camp to the king.—Sir Frederick Evelyn, barr. licut. and Lieut. col. in the 1st troop of horse grenadier-guards, and Capt. Adanc, major.

Whitehall, June 14. Rt. Hon. Richard Rigby, is appointed paymaster of the forces.—18. James G enville and Isaac Barre, Esqrs. and the Viscount Clare, joint vice-treasurers, &c. of Ireland.

St. James's, June 16. John Hatfield, Esq; underclerk of the House of Commons, in the room of Tho. Tyrwhitt, Esq;

Whitehall, June 21. James Nugent, of Donore, in Ireland, Esq; is created a baronet of that kingdom.—Edward Loftus, Esq; and John Freke, Esq; also barons thereof.

St. James's, June 29. Lord Cathcart, and Sir Joseph Yorke, were sworn of the privy-council.

Whitehall, July 2. Dudley Alexander-Sidney

Sydney Cosby, Esq; is created Lord Sidney of Leix, baron of Stradbally: Abraham Creighton, Esq; baron Eyre of Crum-castle, in the county of Fermanagh: And John Eyre, Esq; baron Eyre of Eyre court, in the county of Galway, in Ireland—12. The Lord Chancellor, first commissioner of the treasury, president of the council, first commissioner of the admiralty, the principal secretary of state, the chancellor of the Exchequer, the bishop of London, the surveyor and auditor general of America, Soame Jenyns, Edward Elior, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyson, William Fitzherbert, and Thomas Robinson, Esq; are appointed commissioners for trade and plantations—Richard Phelps, Esq; provost-marshal of the Leeward-Islands—Henry Eccles, Esq; attorney-general of Barbadoes—John Christopher Roberts, Esq; secretary of the province of Quebec—23. William Moore, Esq; Solicitor-general of Barbadoes.

Whitehall, Aug. 2. Edward Viscount Kingdon, of Ireland, is created earl of Kingston, in the county of Roscommon—John Lord Mount-Eagle, Viscount Westport, of the county of Mayo—Ralph Lord Gore, Viscount Belleisle, of Belleisle, in the county of Fermanagh—13. Norborne, Lord Botetourt, is appointed governor of Virginia in the room of General Amherst—Charles Price, Esq; is created a baronet of Great-Britain—30. Hon. Robert Walpole is appointed secretary of the extraordinary embassy to the most christian king—John Marsh, Esq; consul at Malaga.

Sept. 17. George Mercer, Esq; lieutenant-governor of North-Carolina—20. A licence is granted to Thomas Scott, of London, merchant, and his heirs, to take and use the name of Jackson, in addition to the name of Scott.

From the rest of the Papers.

Major Gen. Salter, is appointed first major of the 1st reg. of Foot-guards—Lt. Col. Gers, col. of the 61st reg. of foot—Major Gen. Urmstone, lieutenant. col. of the 1st reg. of Foot-Guards; hon. col. Philip Sherard second major, and hon. col. George Lane Parker, third major—Col. Hall, lieutenant. col. Col. Whiffled first major, and Col. Hudson, second major of the third regiment of ditto—Major Gen. Grey, col. of the thirty-seventh regiment of foot, late Stewart's—Lieut. Gen. Armiger, governor of Languard-fort—Col. Robert Boyd, lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar—Major Whitmore, lieutenant. col. of the sixth regiment of foot, and lord Robert Ker, major—Francis Lancelles, Esq; to be lieutenant. col. of the eighth, and William Moore, Esq; major—Capt. Mackenzie, major of the 31st regiment of foot, Major Gen. Craeme, col. of the 19th, Alexander Maitland, Esq; col. of the 49th, Major Gen. Geare, of the 2d, Major Thomas Bruce, major of the 60th, and Capt. Bromley, major of the 62d.—Col. Munster, go-

vernor of St. Philip's, Minorca—Robert Wilmot, Esq; secretary, &c. to the governor of Bengal—Dr. Leeds is chosen physician to the London Hospital—William Moore, Esq; is appointed solicitor general of Barbadoes—Thomas Gray, Esq; LL. B. professor of modern history in the university of Cambridge—Mr. Franklin, lieutenant-governor of St. John's, in the Bay of Fundy—Isaac Deschamps, Esq; chief justice of the said settlement.—Alexander Symson, Esq; judge of vice admiralty at Grenada, &c. &c.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 1. We have received advice, that the Russians have canonaded, and forced, sword in hand, the town of Balta, in the Lesser Tartary, in order to carry off some Polish confederates, who had taken refuge there. This news has caused a great fermentation, as several Turks and Tartars lost their lives on the occasion. Preparations are making to secure the frontiers, and put the empire in a state of defence. The porte has sent orders to Romelia, for the troops in that province to march towards the Nestor, who are to be joined by a large body of forces. Six commanders of irregular troops have had orders to raise 6000 volunteers. The Dgeheli Timariotes, who are not subject to personal service, are ordered to send their substitutes; and this corps, which is cavalry is reckoned at 6000 men.

On the 23d and 24th large bodies of Janissaries, and other forces, embarked, in the port and on the canal of the Black Sea, for Varna, from whence they are to be sent to the frontiers. A number of tents and a quantity of ammunition were put on board at the same time. The bashaw of Choczim set out on the 25th for his government, and carried with him a large quantity of money.

Warsaw, July 23. Though the revolt of the peasants of the Ukraine is annihilated yet another of the same kind is arisen at Mozyr in Lithuania, on the part of the peasants of the Greek religion there, who commit all sorts of excesses. They have already murdered several gentlemen together with their wives and children; and have vowed the death of the Starost of Mozyr, whom they are surrounding on every side in his own territories; and it is feared he will perish by their hands.

Warsaw, August 10. The insurrections and disorders which desolate the kingdom are still increasing; the people become more and more exasperated; and the greatest part of the provinces feel all the most terrible effects of a civil war. Crimes are so much the more frequent, as they are committed with impunity; the tribunals have no longer any

any authority; and we discover every where the traces of a real anarchy. (See p. 442.)

Warsaw, August 13. The confederates of Siradia have been defeated by the Russians between Petricow and Prsedobors; 120 men were slain in the action, 80 made prisoners, and the rest dispersed.

Warsaw, Aug. 24. Prince Prozorowski, major-general of the troops of the empire of Russia, is arrived here with the news, that the city of Cracow was taken by assault on the 17th inst. The attack began at two in the morning, and lasted four hours. The soldiers were not allowed to plunder. [The confederates made prisoners were 3000, and 500 Russians were slain.] (See p. 443, 444.)

Piotsko, August 24. The peasants of the Ukraine, who were accomplices in the first revolt, have been put in irons, and are sentenced to work on the fortifications for life. Three hundred are to be sent to Warsaw, one hundred to Lemberg, and the same number to Kaminiack, the last of which places is putting into a state of defence. (See p. 443.)

Warsaw, Aug. 30. The king has issued universals for the convocation of the dyet, the opening of which he has fixed for the 7th of November next; the dyetines which are to precede it are to be held the 27th of September, and the general dyetines of Prussia on the 10th of October.

Vienna, Sept. 3. Our last advices from Constantinople assure us, that the grand seignor hath declared war against Russia with all the formalities usual on such an occasion. They add, that the grand vizir hath declared to the minister of their imperial and royal majesties, that this war will be carried on against Russia only.

Dresden, Sept. 17. A new order of knighthood has been erected by the prince administrator; and twenty-six knights thereof have been created.

Frankfort on the Mayn, Aug. 24. We have just received advice of the death of the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, prince bishop of Angsborg. By this event prince Clement of Saxony, archbishop of Treves, who was coadjutor to the deceased, obtains a third bishoprick.

Rome, Aug. 24. The heat of the weather, of which there is not yet the least diminution, has been greater this summer than it was in the year 1738. A drop of rain has not fallen for near nine months.

Madrid, July 10. On the 21st instant the Augustines of Spilimberry, the Benedictines of Nonantola, and the Minors of Final, had notice to quit their houses within three days; and we are assured that thirteen other small convents in this duchy have been suppressed. Each of the monks is to have six sequins to defray his travelling expenses.

Madrid, August 9. The king hath issued

an ordinance, prohibiting the importation of all sorts of linen and cotton cloths, either painted or printed, into any of the ports of this monarchy. As there are great quantities in divers magazines, the king has granted to the proprietors of them the term of two years to sell them in. In order that the king's subjects may not be deprived of this sort of merchandise, several manufactories for printing cotton are established in the provinces of Catalonia and Arragon.

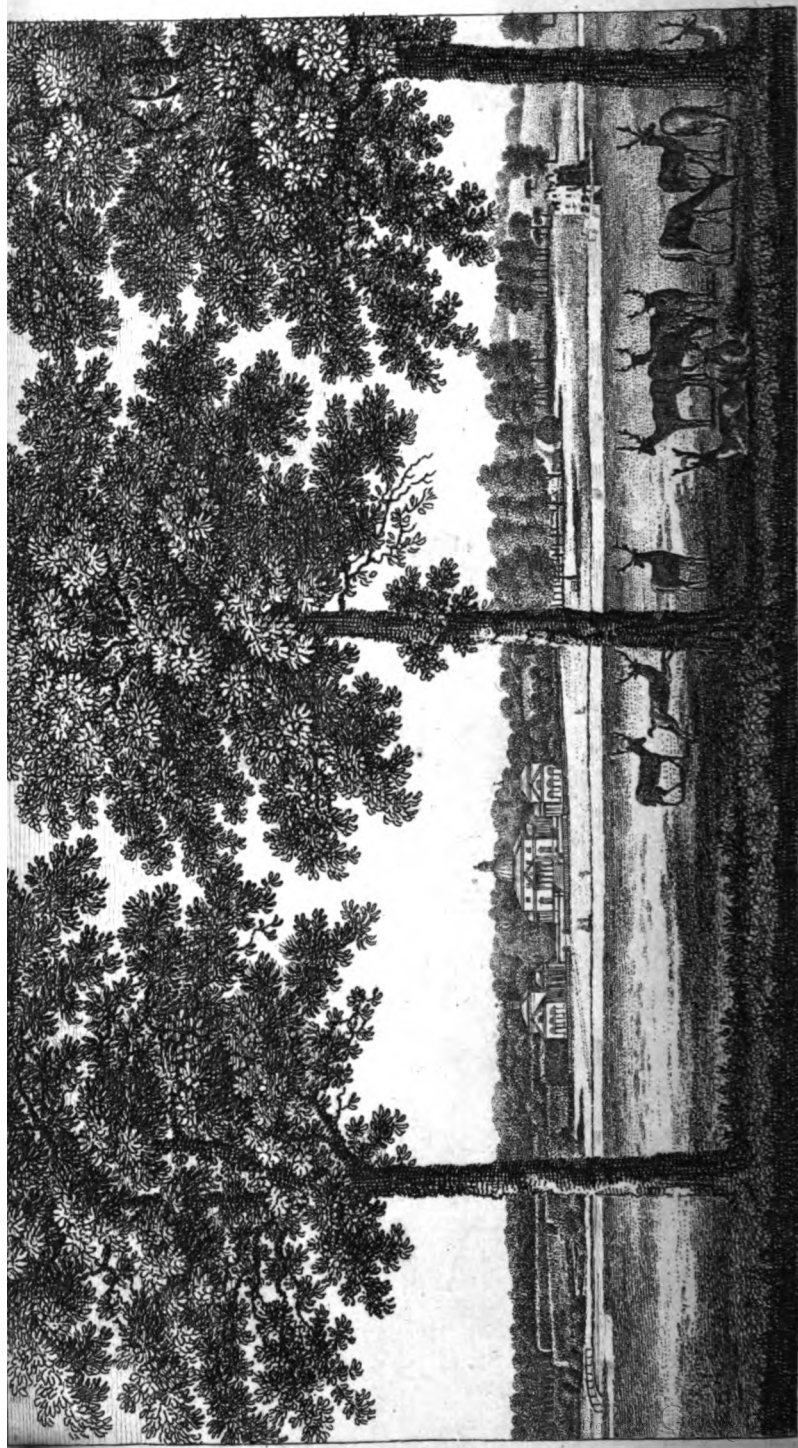
Extract of a Letter from Neuchatel.

"Some of the assassins of Mr. Gaudot, late advocate general of the king of Prussia at Neuchatel, have been broke upon the wheel, hanged in effigy, and the rest of them banished the country. (See p. 331.)

The five following articles, by way of punishment to the satisfaction of his Prussian majesty, have been imposed upon the city of Neuenbourg. 1. That the citizens who were on the 23d of May last disarmed by the garrison, shall remain so for a twelvemonth longer. 2. That the genadier company, with their commissioned and non-commissioned officers, shall be dismissed and abolished for ever. 3. That the four ministers, and the magistrates of the city of Neuenbourg, shall come to the castle together, and there, in the presence of the delegated minister and plenipotentiary, baron de Darshaw, the vice-governor, and with the rest of his Prussian majesty's counsellors of state assembled on purpose on this occasion, beg pardon. 4. That the city not only shall pay all the expences, as well what is required to maintain the auxiliary troops, but also make good to the widow of the late massacred M. Gaudot, the damage she sustained by the populace, as well in the house, as furniture. 5. The four laudable cantons of Bern, Lucern, Fribourg, and Solothurn, guaranty and promise that this satisfaction shall be executed. In this manner the affair of Neuchatel has been settled and finished; it is also agreed to make it known to the public, in order that it may serve for an answer to the various scurrilous papers and libels, published by the news-writers of Hambourg from time to time, with a view of imposing on the public, and artfully endeavouring to conceal the truth."

Paris, August 19. We are informed from divers interior parts of this kingdom, that the price of grain and other provisions is considerably diminished; and it is certain that the king's edict, which grants an unbounded liberty to export and import corn in all our ports, hath been productive of salutary effects. This edict is the sole and best encouragement for agriculture; and it is an incontestable truth, that plenty and cheap markets are the fruits of the freedom of commerce; while scarcity and dearth are the consequences of restraint and prohibition.

[For Corsican news see p. 494.]



A Front View of the Earl of Walmerlands Seat, with part of the Park.

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer;

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With a Continuation of the Road from LONDON to BRISTOL,

And a FRONT VIEW of the Earl of WESTMORELAND's House in KENT;
both finely engraved.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster Row;
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets. from the Year 1732, to this time, neatly bound or
fitted, or any single Month to complete Sets.

D	Bank Stock	India Stock	Son. Sea. Stock	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. confol.	3 1/2 per C. 1756.	3 1/2 per C. 1758.	4 per C. confol.	4 per C. Navy.	In. Bond. Prem.	Long. Ann.	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Deal	Weather London
28	163	273 1/2	1-4	86 3/4		Shut	87		91 3/4			18 0	26	13 16 6	S. S.	fine
29	163	273					87					18 0	26	13 16 6	E. S.	fine
30	163	274					88		91 3/4			18 0	26	13 16 6	S. E.	fine
31	163	275		86 3/4			88					18 0	26	13 16 6	S.	fair
32	Sunday															fine
33	164	274		87			88	94 3/4	92 3/4			20 0	26	13 17 6	E. N. E.	fine
34	163	274					88					25 0	26	13 16 6	E.	rain
35	163	273		86 3/4			88	94	92 3/4			27 0	26	13 15 0	S. W.	rain
36	163	273					88	94 1/2	92 3/4			26 0	26	13 15 0	S. W.	rain
37	Shut			86 3/4			88	94	92 3/4			23 0	26	13 15 0	S. W.	rain
38	Sunday															fair rain
39		271 1/2		86 3/4			88		92 3/4			22 0		13 14 6	S. W.	rain
40		271	1-4				88	94	92 3/4			23 0	26	13 15 0	W.	fine
41							88					23 0	26	13 15 0	S.	fine
42		271		86 3/4			88	94 1/2	92 3/4			27 0	26	13 16 6	N. N. W.	fine
43		271					88		92 3/4			29 0	26	13 16 6	N. E.	rain
44		271		86 3/4			88		92 3/4			27 0	26	13 16 6	E. N. E.	clear
45	Sunday														N. E.	rain
46				86 3/4			88		92 3/4			27 0	26	13 17 6	S. E.	rain
47							88					25 0	26	13 18 0	N. E.	fair
48				86 3/4			88		92 3/4			28 0	26	14 1 6	S. E.	cold
49				87 3/4			88	95 1/2	92 3/4	100 1/2		29 0		14 4 6	S. S. E.	fair
50		271 1/2		87			88		92 3/4			29 0		14 4 6	N. N. W.	fair
51				87			88		92 3/4			29 0	27	14 2 0	N. E. h. E.	rain
52				87			88			100 1/2		29 0		14 2 0	N. E.	rain
53	Sunday															rain
54							89		93 1/4	100 1/2		30 0	27	14 3 6	S. E.	rain
55							89			100 1/2		30 0	27	14 5 0	E.	rain
56							89			101		28 0	27	14 5 0	S. S. W.	fine
57	163 1/2			87 3/4			89	96 3/4		101		25 0	27	14 3 6	W.	fine

CHARLES CORBETT, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, Stock-Broker, who buys and sells in the Stocks by Commission, and transacts the Lottery Business as usual.

Mark-Lane Exchange	Reading	Basingstoke.	Farnham.	Henley	Cambridge.	York.	Gloucester,	Hereford.	Monmouth.	London.
Wheat 32s. od. to 42s.	9l. od. to 11l.	9l. od. to 11l.	9l. od. to 11l.	12l. od. load	32s to 36 qr.	32s to 44 qr.	5s 06d bushel	5s 6d bushel	5s 6d bushel	Hay per load 27s to 52s.
Barley 15s. od. to 21s.	19s. to 24s. od.	19s. to 24s. od.	19s. to 24s. od.	17s to 25 qr.	16s to 17	19s to 22	3s 0d to 3s 3d	3s 0d to 3s 3d	3s 0d to 3s 3d	Straw from 14s. to 19s.
Oats 23s. od. to 16s.	17s. to 20s.	17s. to 20s.	17s. to 20s.	14s od to 18	10s to 12	12s to 16	3s 4d to 3s 6d	3s 4d to 3s 6d	3s 4d to 3s 6d	Coals 44s. per wh.
							1s 0d to 1s 2d	1s 0d to 1s 2d	1s 0d to 1s 2d	Stops 21. to 21. 6d.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1768.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.



THOUGH we are pretty well informed that the managers of both theatres have several new pieces in readiness for the service of the present season, yet the only one which has hitherto made its appearance is the *PADLOCK*, a petit musical piece of two acts by *Mr. Bickerstaff*.

The fable of this little opera, as the author acquaints us in an advertisement prefixed to the publication, is taken from the *Jealous Husband* of *Don Quixote*, and tho' some variation was necessary to render it dramatic, *Mr. Bickerstaff* says, the characters remain untouched from the inimitable pencil of the original designer—the chief addition which he has made to the story is the circumstance of the *Padlock*, and the four last lines of the piece, which are borrowed from *Prior*, sufficiently point out the place from whence this circumstance is taken.

The CHARACTERS are,

Don Diego	<i>Mr. Bannister</i>
Leander	<i>Mr. Vernon</i>
Leonora	<i>Mrs. Arne.</i>
Mungo	<i>Mr. Dibdin</i>
Ursula	<i>Mrs. Dorman</i>

The FABLE is this :

Don Diego, a rich old gentleman of Salamanca, falling in love with Leonora, a beautiful young creature of very poor parentage, enters into an agreement with her father and mother to take her home with him for the space of three months, engaging, either to return her to them spotless with a present of two thousand pistoles, at the expiration of the limited period, or to make her, as he himself expresses it, *his true and lawful wife*.—The reason of this engagement, Don Diego informs the audience was to give him an op-

portunity of being acquainted with the temper and conduct of Leonora, which turning out to his wishes, he determines to marry her, and is preparing to set out for her father's when the scene opens, as the action commences on the last day of the three months.

During Leonora's continuance at Don Diego's, though she was richly dressed and splendidly entertained, she was totally deprived of liberty, except the use of the garden, and the indulgence of going to mass very early in the morning—this circumstance renders Leonora extremely dissatisfied with her situation, and though she strives to entertain a tender regard for Don Diego, yet the disparity of their years, and the loss of her freedom, will suffer nothing beyond the sensations of a cold gratitude to approach her heart—such being the case, Don Diego, who is naturally jealous, at his going out of town to Leonora's father, to complete his engagement, leaves the keys of his house with Ursula, an old woman who is his principal servant, and gives her most positive orders to let no creature within his doors till he comes back.—Ursula promises to execute his commands with the strictest attention, and he sets off in perfect security:—But recollecting, that notwithstanding his great opinion of Ursula's prudence and attachment, it is still possible she may be either indiscreet, or corrupt, he determines to act upon certainty, and therefore claps a padlock on the outer gate, the key of which, together with a master-key of all the other doors, he carries along with him, and bids an absolute defiance to accident.

He has, however, scarcely set off, before Leander, a student of the university at Salamanca, who had seen

§ 8 8 2

Leonora

Leonora frequently at church, and in the habit of a pilgrim had told her by his eyes that she had made a perfect conquest of his heart, appears, dressed like a beggar, with a wooden leg and a guitar.—In this character he has for some time cultivated an acquaintance with Mungo, a negro servant of Don Diego's, from whom he receives an account of all the old gentleman's motions.---Leander strikes up a tune on his guitar, which immediately brings his friend Mungo to the windows, and soon after Ursula and Leonora, attracted by the sound of the music, come to the windows likewise.—In a little time Leander grows such a favourite with Ursula, that she listens to the negro's desire of admitting him, and the moment she finds her master had so far doubted her conduct as to clap a padlock on the gate, she bids Leander go round by the garden wall, and conveys him by that way into the house—having thus obtained admittance he soon throws off his disguise, and prevails with the powerful rhetoric of his purse upon Ursula to suffer his addressee to Leonora: During this, Mungo, who has tasted of Leander's bounty as well as Ursula, prepares supper, but makes himself drunk in the cellar, and while all are in the most unsuspecting state of security, Don Diego enters in the dark, groping his way and delivers the cause of his return in the following soliloquy.

Dieg. All dark, all quiet, gone to bed and fast asleep I warrant them; however I am not sorry that I altered my first intention of staying out the whole night; and meeting Leonora's father on the road, was at any rate a lucky incident. I will not disturb them; but, since I have let myself in with my master key, go softly to bed; I shall be able to strike a light, and then I think I may say, my cares are over.

Good heavens! what a wonderful deal of uneasiness may mortals avoid by a little prudence! I doubt not now, there are some men who would have gone out in my situation; and, trusting to the goodness of fortune, left their house and their honour in the care of an unexperienced girl, or the discretion of a mercenary servant. While he is abroad, he is tormented with fears and jealousies; and when he

returns home, he probably finds disorder, and perhaps shame. But what do I do---I put a padlock on my door, and all is safe.

Don Diego's agreeable reflections are however soon disturbed by the appearance of Mungo from the cellar; but as the reader will possibly wish to have an extract from the piece itself, we shall give the catastrophe as it stands printed in the opera, and we are persuaded the sample which we produce, will rather quicken than abate the public curiosity for the antecedent parts of the performance.

SCENE VI.

Don Diego, Mungo from the Cellar, with a Flask in one Hand, and a Candle in the other.

Mun. Tol, lol, lol, lol.

Dieg. Hold, didn't I hear a noise!

Mun. Hola,

Dieg. Heavens and earth what do I see!

Mung. Where are you young masia, and misy? Here wine for supper.

Dieg. I'm thunder-struck!

Mung. My old masia, little tink we be so merry---hic---hic---What's the matter with me, the room turn round.

Dieg. Wretch do you know me?

Mung. Know you---damn you.

Dieg. Horrid creature! what makes you here at this time of night; is it with a design to surprize the innocents in their beds, and murder them sleeping?

Mung. Hush, hush---make no noise---hic---hic.

Dieg. The slave is intoxicated.

Mung. Make no noise, I say; dere's young gentleman wid young lady; he play on guitar, and she like him better dan she like you. Fal, la, la.

Dieg. Monster, I'll make an example of you!

Mung. What you call me names for, you old dog?

Dieg. Does the villain dare to lift his hand against me!

Mung. Will you fight?

Dieg. He's mad.

Mung. Deres one in de house you little think. Gad, he do you business.

Dieg. Go lie down in your Rye and sleep.

Mung. Sleep you self, you drunk---ha! ha! ha! look a padlock, you put a pad-

a padlock on a door again, will you?

---Ha! ha! ha!

Dieg. Did't I hear music?

Mung. Hic—hic—

Dieg. Was it not the sound of a guitar?

Mung. Yes, he play on de guitarr rarely—Give me hand; you're old rascal—an't you?

Dieg. What dreadful shock effects me, I'm in a cold sweat, a mist comes over my eyes, and my knees knock together, as if I had got a fit of the shaking palsy.

Mung. I'll tell you a word in your ear.

Dieg. Has any stranger broke into my house?

Mung. Yes, by—hic—a fine young gentleman, he now in a next room with missy.

Dieg. Holy Saint Francis! is it possible?

Mung. Go you round softly—you catch them togeder.

Dieg. Confusion! distraction! I shall run mad.

O wherefore this terrible flurry!

My spirits are all in a hurry!

And above and below,

From my top to my toe,

Are running about hurry scurry.

My heart in my bosom a bumping.

Goes thumping,

And jumping,

And thumping:

Is't a spectre I see!

Hence, vanish, ah me!

My senses deceive me,

Soon reason will leave me:

What a wretch am I destin'd to be!

SCENE VII.

Mungo, Ursula, Leander, Leonora.

Urf. O shame, monstrous, you drunken swab, you have been in the cellar, with a plague to you.

Mung. Let me put my hands about your neck—

Urf. Oh, I shall be ruin'd! Help, help, ruin! ruin!

Leo. Goodness me, what's the matter?

Urf. Oh dear child, this black villain has frighten'd me out of my wits; he has wanted—

Mung. Me, curse a heart, I want nothing wid her—

Leo. Ursula, the gentleman says he has some friends waiting for him at the other side of the garden wall, that will throw him over a ladder made of ropes which he got up by.

Leand. Then must I go?

Leon. Yes, good sir, yes.

Leand. A parting kiss!

Leon. No, good sir, no,

Leand. It must be so.

By this, and this,

Here I could for ever grow;

'Tis more than mortal bliss.

Leon. Well now, good night;

Pray ease our fright.

You're very bold, sir;

Let loose your hold, sir;

I think you want to scare me quite.

Leand. O fortune's spight.

Leon. Good night, good night.

A. 2. Hark! the neighb'ring convent's bell,

Tolls the vesper hour to tell;

The clock now chimes;

A thousand times,

A thousand times farewell.

SCENE THE LAST.

Don Diego, Leonora, Leander, Ursula, Mungo.

Dieg. Stay, sir, let nobody go out of the room.

Urf. (falling down) Ah! ah! a ghost! a ghost!

Dieg. Woman stand up.

Urf. I won't, I won't: murder! don't touch me.

Dieg. Leonora, what am to think of this?

Leon. Oh, dear, sir, don't kill me.

Dieg. Young man, who are you, who have thus clandestinely, at an unreasonable hour broke into my house? Am I to consider you as a robber, or how?

Leand. As of one whom love has made indiscreet; of one whom love taught industry and art to accomplish his designs. I love the beautiful Leonora, and she me; but, farther than what you hear and see, neither one nor nor the other have been culpable.

Mung. Hear him, hear him.

Leand. Don Diego, you know my father well, Don Alphonso de Luna; I am willing to submit to whatever punishment

punishment he, through your means, shall inflict; but wreak not your vengeance here.

Dieg. Thus then my hopes and cares are at once frustrated; possessed of what I thought a jewel, I was desirous to keep it for myself; I raised up the walls of this house to a great height, I barr'd up my windows towards the street, I put double bolts on my doors; I banish'd all that had the shadow of man, or male kind; and I stood continually sentinel over it myself, to guard my suspicion from surprise; thus secur'd, I left my watch for one little moment, and in that moment—

Leon. Pray, pray, guardian, let me tell you the story, and you'll find I am not to blame.

Dieg. No, child, I only am to blame, who should have considered that sixteen and sixty agree ill together. But, though I was too old to be wise, I am not too old to learn; and so, I say, send for a smith directly, beat all the grates from my windows, take the locks from my doors, let egress and regrefs be given freely.

Leon. And will you be my husband, sir?

Dieg. No, child, I will give you to one that will make you a better husband; here young man, take her; if your parents consent, to-morrow shall see you join'd in the face of the church; and the dowry which I promised her in case of failure on my side of the contract, shall now go with her as a marriage portion.

Leand. Signior, this is so generous—

Dieg. No thanks, perhaps I owe acknowledgements to you; but you, Ursula, have no excuse, no passion to plead, and your age should have taught you better. I'll give you five hundred crowns, but never let me see you more.

Mung. And won't give me noting.

Dieg. Yes, bastinadoes for your drunkenness and infidelity. Call in my neighbours and friends. Oh, man! man! how short is your foresight, how ineffectual your prudence, while the very means you use are destructive of your ends.

After this each of the characters addresses the audience in a short song— and Leander's, which we have subjoined, contains the moral of the performance.

Le. To sum up all you now have heard,
Young men and old, peruse the bard;
A female trusted to your care,
His rule is pithy, short, and clear.
Be to her faults a little blind,
Be to her virtues very kind;
Let her ways be unconfined,
And clap your padlock on her mind.

This little piece has given much satisfaction on the stage, notwithstanding the author's *instruments* are of more consequence than his *agents*, if we may so express ourselves, or in still plainer terms, notwithstanding Mungo and Ursula, who are nothing but vehicles to carry on the business of the other characters, are made considerably superior in dramatic importance to Don Diego, Leander, and Leonora. Mungo's instant return to sobriety is also a fault; but it is a fault which may be easily avoided; by omitting his part of the last song.—However the opera is a species of composition which we must not examine with too critical an exactness; and indeed it would be a kind of ingratitude not to make some small allowances, where, like the *Padlock*, it affords a very agreeable entertainment. As to the merit of the performers, Mr. Bannister, in Don Diego, was deservedly approved; and it is but truth to acknowledge, that the universal applause which marked the performance of Mr. Vernon and Mrs. Arne was as justly merited.

In the course of the late month, a young actress appeared at Drury-lane house, in the character of Imogen in the tragedy of Cymbeline; and, if we can form any judgment from a first essay, we may venture to assure the world, that she will prove, especially under the instruction of so capital a master as Mr. Garrick, a most valuable acquisition to the theatre.—Her person is elegant—her face has an uncommon share of sweet sensibility—and there is a strength together with a harmony in her voice, that is capable of prodigious execution.—Requisites like these, when they are added to such a judgment as this lady seems to possess, afford a reasonable ground for expectation, and give us room to hope that another Mrs. CIBBER will be one day admired in Miss YOUNG.

To the Freeholders of the County of Middlesex.

Gentlemen,

AS the election for the county must indispenſibly approach, do not be too haſty in your promiſes, but look before you leap, for as Horace ſays : *Es ſemel emiſſum, volat irrevocabile verbum*. Therefore, the greateſt caution and care depends upon your choice, whether you chooſe a courtier, or a man ſo publickly known, for his abilities in proteſting and defending the cauſe of our moſt noble and illuſtrious patriot. If you chooſe the one, undoubtedly you lie under imminent danger continually, becauſe he being a courtier, will undoubtedly cling together with the reſt of thoſe nobles who compoſe the preſent adminiſtration. I have heard indeed that Sir William would not ſpend a farthing for his election : for Heavens ſake ! where muſt the money come from then. Such things are generally attended with expence : muſt not the money come from the treaſury, or where elſe can it come from. The court ſay they will ſpend forty thouſand pounds but they will carry the day ; but God knows they can but poorly afford it at preſent : Will you be bought ? God forbid you ſhould ; you have already made choice of one able member, and I hope will make choice of another. And I make no doubt but you will.

I know there are ſeveral noblemen canvaffing for Sir William : they will uſe their utmoſt endeavours to obtain their ends, I hope the freeholders will not be biaſſed nor corrupted, but chooſe to their own wiſhes and country's good. Sir William ſays he has repreſented them for ſeveral years, I ſhould be glad to know any one ſignal ſervice he did, when he repreſented them. On the other hand if you chuſe Mr. Serjeant Glynn, I am truly ſenſible of his abilities, and know him to be much more capable of that important truſt than Sir William. Some of Sir William's hirelings exclaim againſt Mr. Glynn as being a lawyer. I ſhould be glad to know who is more capable of that office than a lawyer. Have not an experienced his abilities, is he not ſerious and grounded thoroughly in the law of his country ? he knows the ſtate and foundation thereof, and

certainly is moſt capable of defending it. You have once exerted yourſelf in the cauſe of Liberty, and I make no doubt, but on every emergent occaſion you will do the like. I hope to mine and my country's ſatisfaction, to live to ſee the time when Wilkes and Glynn will ſit as brother members.

Yours.

J. C.

Particulars of the Entertainment given to his Majeſty the King of Denmark, on Friday, September 30, by their Graces the Duke and Duchefs of Northumberland, at Sion Houſe.

ON his arrival, the king was received at the coach door by the duke and duchefs, and conducted by them through the grand ſuite of new apartments into the gallery, where he amused himſelf till dinner time. At dinner, the company conſiſted of the king of Denmark, ſeveral of the foreign miniſters and their ladies, the Daniſh noblemen, and ſome of the firſt nobility of both ſexes of this kingdom. Three courſes of whatever was moſt rare and excellent in this country were ſerved up in gilt plate, followed by a moſt ſuperb and highly ornamented deſert, and a band of muſic from the veſtibule accompanied the whole. After dinner, coffee, tea, and other reſreſhments, were ſerved to the company, which towards the evening was increaſed to above two hundred, and conſiſted of their royal highneſſes the princeſs Amelia, the dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland, and many other perſons of the firſt quality and diſtinction. About nine o'clock his majeſty of Denmark, attended by this noble aſſembly, being in the gallery, the folding doors were ſuddenly thrown open, and diſplayed to him a moſt ſuperb and magnificent round temple, communicating with four open pavilions of Grecian architecture, erected in the great inner court of Sion houſe, and ornamented with transparent paintings of the arms of Great Britain and Denmark, and the badges of the ſeveral orders of knighthood of both kingdoms, with ſeſtoons and pyramids of lights; and a variety of emblematical devices, the whole being illuminated with upwards of fifteen thouſand lamps. A band of muſic was placed in the pavilions, which on his majeſty's appearance

appearance, saluted him with a grand concert of martial instruments. The king having remained here some time, returned by the great hall through the vestibule into the ball room, where he opened the ball with dancing two minuets, one with the duchess of Ancaster, the other with lady Frances Manners; he then began the country dances with lady Gower, which continued till near twelve o'clock; at which time his majesty again passed through the illuminated temple and principal apartments to supper, which was served in a room over the gallery, being accompanied there by the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, the foreign ministers and their ladies, and some of the principal English nobility. The rest of the company supped at a range of tables above 140 feet in length, in the arcade next the garden, which had been inclosed and fitted up in an elegant manner for this purpose. After supper the company assembled again in the ball room, and renewed dancing, from which the king and his train retired between one and two o'clock, and some time after the ball ended. In honour of their royal guest, their graces had a new road made on purpose, leading from the turnpike road, in a winding direction, towards Sion House, and a new bridge laid over the great canal that surrounds it. This road was lined with lamps quite up to Sion House, which had a most beautiful effect, and prevented any accident happening amongst the numerous train of carriages that crowded it on this occasion. In short, this most amiable monarch was entertained by their graces with that elegance, taste, magnificence, and hospitality, for which they have always been so much distinguished.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,
T H E R E are several well meaning readers of the London Magazine, who are much concerned for some of your correspondents, who have lately, in a very warm manner, disputed about the doctrine of the Trinity. Now, for my part, I think it highly

incumbent on all their friends and well-wishers, as well as those of our established religion, to desire them for religion's sake, and their own, to put an end to a controversy on a subject of such a mysterious nature. I must confess, that my own concern is chiefly for the gentlemen themselves, though intirely unknown to me, and otherwise I should not have thought it worth while to have troubled you with reading, nor myself with writing, this letter.

Dr. Swift, who has taken as safe and as proper a method of expounding these arcana as any man, perhaps, would, in all probability, have lost the use of his intellects long before that calamity befel him, and been the first most proper inhabitant of his own hospital, had he studied and wrote more on that subject than he did. Be so good, sir, *ergo*, for the sake of these gentlemen, and for the sake of common sense, to desire them to lay aside pen, ink, and paper, for a season, and apply to the doctor in time, in order *venienti occurrere morbo*. In a prescription that eminent man wrote for Trinity Sunday, there are these words—"It is highly probable, that if God should please to reveal unto us this great mystery of the Trinity, or some other mysteries in our holy religion, we should not be able to understand them, unless he would at the same time think fit to bestow on us some new powers, or faculties of the mind, which we want at present, and are reserved to the day of resurrection to life eternal."

Your's,

SINE QUA ———.

W E have obliged our readers, this month, with a PLAN of the continuation of the ROAD (see p. 333.) from London to Bristol, commencing at Marlborough, and ending at High-Cross, Bristol, with the road from thence to Huntspill, in Somersetshire:

Also with a beautiful FRONT VIEW of the earl of Westmoreland's elegant seat in Kent, with part of the park. (See p. 456.)

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 24, 1767, being the seventh Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 462.

ON the 26th of Nov. Mr. Onslow, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole house, to whom it was referred to consider of the several acts passed in the last session of parliament, relative to corn and provisions, the resolutions which that committee had directed him to report to the house: which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table, where they were read and agreed to by the house, and are as follow. 1. That an act made last session of parliament to prohibit for a limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch, and also the extraction of low wines and spirits from wheat and wheat flour, be continued, with amendments. 2. That the several provisions contained in the several acts made in the last session for allowing the importation of wheat and wheat flour, from his majesty's colonies in America into this kingdom, for a limited time free of duty; for allowing the importation of wheat, wheat flour, barley, barley meal, and pulse, free of duty, into this kingdom, from any part of Europe; and for allowing the importation of oats and oatmeal, rye and rye-meal into this kingdom for a limited time, free of duty; and also so much of an act made in the same session, as allows a free importation of rice, into this kingdom, from his majesty's colonies in North America, be continued. 3. That upon the exportation of such rice as shall be imported duty free, the like duty be laid as was imposed upon the exportation of rice imported duty free, by virtue of such part of the said act. It was then ordered, that a bill, or bills, be brought in upon these resolutions, and that Mr. Onslow, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Secretary Conway, Mr. Tho. Townshend, junior, Mr. Pryse Campbell, and the Lord Clare do prepare and bring in the same.

The next day it was ordered, that it be an instruction to the above committee, to consider of the importation
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of wheat and wheat flour from Africa. After which Mr. Cooper presented to the house, a bill to continue and amend an act passed in the last session of parliament to prohibit, for a limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit and starch, and also the extraction of low wines and spirits from wheat and wheat flour; and the same was received and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time. Which was no sooner done than Mr. Cooper, according to order, presented to the house a bill to continue the several provisions contained in all the acts made in the last session of parliament, for allowing the free importation of wheat and wheat flour, barley, barley meal, pulse, oats, and oatmeal, rye and rye meal, and rice from the parts therein mentioned, and the same was also received and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

On the 1st of December 1768, the order of the day being read for the house to resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to continue and amend an act made in the last session of parliament, to prohibit, for a limited time, the exportation of corn, &c. there was presented to the house an account of all the corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch, exported from England to any place whatsoever, by virtue, or in pursuance of any of the liberties or powers granted for that purpose by an act past the last session to prohibit the exportation thereof; some of which accounts were ordered to lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the house, and the rest were referred to the committee of the whole house, to whom the bill to prohibit the exportation of corn, &c. was committed. It is proper here to observe, that the corn, &c. exported in pursuance of the liberties granted in the act to prohibit its exportation, was that allowed to be sent to the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and our garrisons at
T t t

at Gibraltar, Minorca, &c. The next day Mr. Cooper reported from the committee of the whole house, to whom the bill to continue and amend the act to prohibit the exportation of corn was committed, the amendments which the committee had made to the bill, and afterwards delivered the bill, with the amendments, in at the table, where the amendments were read, and agreed to by the house, and the bill, with the amendments, ordered to be ingrossed. After which, Mr. Cooper reported from the committee of the whole house, to whom the bill for continuing the several provisions contained in the last session of parliament for allowing the free importation of corn, &c. was committed, the amendments which the committee had made to the bill; which were likewise read, and agreed to by the house, and it was ordered, that this bill also with the amendments should be ingrossed. On the 3d these bills were read a third time, and Mr. Cooper was ordered to carry them up to the lords and desire their concurrence. On the 7th the house received a message from the lords, that they had agreed to both the bills, without any amendment; and the same day they received the royal assent.

Thus these acts so necessary at this time to afford relief to the people, on account of the high price of bread, were not only the first entered upon in this session of parliament, but passed through both houses with unusual rapidity, they being brought in and completed within twelve days, and his majesty, who, from his usual goodness, had warmly recommended the relief of the poor, with respect to the high price of corn and other provisions, was so desirous of fulfilling this gracious purpose, that he went the same day to the house of peers, in which these bills were agreed to by the lords, and gave them the royal assent, though no other bills were ready to receive the royal sanction.

Left these acts should prove ineffectual, a standing committee of the whole house continued to sit, to consider further of the several acts passed in the last session of parliament relative to corn and provisions, who considered many petitions sent from different parts of the kingdom; and on the 7th of Decem-

ber a bill was ordered to be brought in, for the importation of maize, or Indian corn, from any of his majesty's colonies in North America, free of duty, and the next day it was brought in accordingly, and read the first time, after which it passed through the house in the usual manner, and on the 14th was carried up to the lords, who, on the 18th, sent to inform the house that they had agreed to the bill without any amendment, and on the 21st of the same month it received the royal assent. But though these acts, particularly the two former to prevent the exportation of corn, and to allow the importation of all kinds of grain, duty free, undoubtedly prevented a much greater scarcity of corn than had been hitherto felt, yet as the price of corn was still kept up, probably by the arts of those wretches, who deaf to humanity and every consideration of public good, seek to enrich themselves by hoarding up the necessities of life, in hopes they would be still dearer, and might sell to a greater advantage, the people were still discouraged, and neither his majesty's benevolence, nor the assiduity and care of parliament inspired that gratitude which might have been expected. No act had been passed to put a stop to that pernicious and growing custom of monopolizing of farms, nor to force those possessed of a great quantity of corn to bring it to market, and to these causes they attributed its still bearing so high a price.

As not only corn, but cattle were kept up at an extravagant rate, on the 3d of December the lord Clare, according to order, presented to the house a bill to permit the importation of salted provisions into this kingdom, for a time to be limited, duty free, which was then received and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

This bill passed through the house of commons; but stopped with the lords; on which the house was moved, on the 17th of December, that an act made in the 5th year of his present majesty, intitled, *An Act for the importation of salted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from Ireland, for a limited time* might be read, and the same being read accordingly, it was ordered that leave be given to bring in a bill

to continue and amend the said act; and that Mr. Bradshaw, the Lord Clare, and Sir Joseph Mawbey do prepare and bring in the same. The next day Mr. Bradshaw presented the bill, which was received and read the first time, and on the 21st it was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole house. It was then resolved that the importation of salted beef, pork, bacon and butter, from the British dominions in America should also be admitted for a limited time, free of duty, and it was ordered, that it be an intimation to the committee of the whole house to whom the bill to continue and amend the above act is committed, that they have power to make provision in that bill, pursuant to the said resolution. On the 15th of January Mr. Paterson, according to order, reported from the committee of the whole house to whom this bill was committed, the amendments which the committee had made to the bill, and which they had directed him to report to the house; and he read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered the bill with the amendments in at the table, where the amendments were read, and agreed to by the house, and it was ordered that the bill with the amendments be ingrossed. On the 20th this bill, which was now intitled *A Bill to continue and amend an act made in the fifth year of the reign of his present majesty, intitled, An Act for the importation of salted beef, pork, bacon and butter, from Ireland, for a limited time; and for allowing the importation of salted beef, pork, bacon and butter, from the British dominions in America, for a limited time,* was read the third time, and

sent up to the lords. On the 26th of January, the house received a message from the Lords, that they had agreed to the bill without any amendment, and on the 29th it received the royal assent.

By this act the importation of salted beef, pork, bacon and butter, from Ireland, is to be allowed free of duty from the 1st of February 1768, to the 1st day of February 1769; and from America from the 1st of February 1768, to the 1st of May 1769. But one clause in this act unhappily destroyed its effect, with respect to the relief that might have been expected from America; for it expressly declared that this act, or any part of it, might be altered and varied by any other act or acts made in this present session of parliament; whence the Americans were in a great measure deterred from sending provisions, by the consideration that by the time they arrived in England, another act might prohibit their being landed.

Having thus given a concise account of the passing of these important acts, with which this session began, I shall give the history of the two committees of supply and of ways and means. Upon a motion being made, as usual, for granting, a supply, it was agreed to *nem. con.* by the house on the 28th of November, when it was resolved that the house would on the 2d of December resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the supply to be granted to his majesty, and from that day the house continued to sit from time to time till the 8th of Feb. 1768, during which period they came to the following resolutions which were agreed to by the house.

DECEMBER 3.

1. That 16000 men be employed for the sea service for 1768, including 4287 marines.

2. That a sum not exceeding 4l. per man per month, be allowed for maintaining them, including ordnance for sea service

l. s. d.

832000 0 7

DECEMBER 8.

1. For the ordinary of the navy including half pay to sea and marine officers, for 1768

416403 0 11

2. That a number of land forces, including 2460 invalids, amounting to 17253 effective men, commission and non commission officers included, be employed for 1768.

3. For defraying the charge of the said number of land forces for 1768

606221 72 10½

4. For maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations and Africa, including those in garrison at Mi-

T t t 2

porca

norca and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, the ceded islands and Africa for 1768	396950	4	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
5. For defraying the charge of the difference of pay between the British and Irish establishment of six regiments of foot, serving in the Isle of Man, at Gibraltar, Minorca, and the ceded Islands for 1768	7226	17	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
6. For the pay of the general and staff officers in Great Britain for 1768	12237	7	3	
7. For defraying the charge of full pay for 366 days for 1768, to officers reduced, with the tenth company of several battalions reduced from ten to nine companies, and who remained on half pay at the 24th of December 1765	5227	14	0	
8. For the charge of the office of ordnance for land service for 1768	159328	11	6	
9. For defraying the expence of services performed by the office of ordnance for land service, and not provided for by parliament in 1767	68944	12	11	
	1672540	1	6	$\frac{1}{2}$

DECEMBER 15.

1. That one third part of the capital stock of annuities after the rate of 4l. per cent. established by an act made in the third year of his majesty's reign, which shall remain after the 5th day of January next, be redeemed and paid off on the 5th of July next after discharging the interest then payable in respect of the same

2. To enable his majesty to redeem and pay off the said one third part

875000 0 0

DECEMBER 21.

1. Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of ships of war in his majesty's yards, and other extra-works, over and above what are proposed to be done upon the heads of wear and tear and ordinary, for 1768.

277954 0 0

2. To enable the trustees of the British Museum to carry on the execution of the trust reposed in them by parliament

2000 0 0

279954 0 0

JANUARY 26, 1768.

1. For paying the pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of his majesty's land forces and marines, as died upon the establishment of half pay in Great Britain, and who were married to them before the 25th of December, 1716, for 1768

1536 0 0

2. Upon account of the reduced officers and marines, for 1768.

132431 0 0

3. For defraying the charge for allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of Horse guards and regiment of horse reduced; and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse guards for 1768

1715 13 0

4. Towards defraying the charge of out pensioners of Chelsea hospital, for 1768

108949 17 6

5. Towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces and other services, incurred to the 25th of December 1767, and not provided for by parliament

199988 4 2

444620 14 8

JANUARY 28.

1. Upon account for maintaining and supporting the civil establishment of Nova Scotia, for 1768

3895 1 11

2. Upon

2. Upon account for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of Georgia, and the incidental expences attending the same from the 24th of June 1767 to the 24th of June 1768	l.	s.	d.
	3986	0	0
3. Upon account for defraying the charge of the civil establishment of East Florida, and the incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June 1767, to the 24th of June 1768	4750	0	0
4. Upon account for defraying the expence of the civil establishment of West Florida, and other incidental expences attending the same from the 24th of June 1767, to the 24th of June 1768	4400	0	0
5. Upon account for defraying the expences of general surveys of his majesty's dominions in North America, for 1768	2036	14	0
6. Upon account for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of Senegambia, for 1768	5550	0	0
	<hr/>		
	24657	15	11

FEBRUARY 1.

For paying off and discharging the Exchequer bills made out by virtue of an act passed in the last session of parliament for raising a certain sum of money by loans or Exchequer bills, and charged upon the first aids to be granted this session

1800000 0 0

FEBRUARY 4.

1. To replace to the Sinking Fund the like sum issued thereout, to make good the deficiency on Oct. 10, 1767, of the fund established for paying annuities in respect of 3,500,000 l. borrowed by virtue of an act of the third of his present majesty, towards the supply granted for the service of 1763

59322 16 10

2. To replace to ditto, the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency, on July 5, 1767, of the fund established for paying annuities in respect of five millions, borrowed by virtue of an act made in the 31st of his late majesty, towards the supply granted for the service of 1758

53480 17 8 1/2

3. To be employed in maintaining and supporting the British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa, under the direction of the committee of merchants trading to Africa

13000 0 0

4. That provision be made for the pay and cloathing of the militia, and for their subsistence during the time they shall be absent from home on account of the annual exercise, for 1768.

5. Upon account to enable the Foundling Hospital to maintain and educate such children as were received into the same on or before the 25th of March 1760, from the 31st of December 1767 exclusive, to the 31st of December 1768 inclusive, and the said sum to be issued without any deduction

29000 0 0

6. Upon account, for enabling the said hospital to put out apprentice the said children, so as that the said hospital do not give with one child more than 7 l.

2000 0 0

156803 14 6 1/2

FEBRUARY 8.

1. To make good to his majesty, the like sum issued by his majesty's orders, in pursuance of the addresses of this house

10500 0 0

2. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of 1767

392484 4 5 1/2

3. To replace to the Sinking Fund the like sum paid out of the same to discharge for one year and a quarter, ended the 25th of December 1767, the annuities after the rate of

4l. per

4. <i>per cent.</i> attending the remainder of the joint stock, established by an act of the third of his present majesty, in respect of certain navy, victualing, and transport bills, and debentures, that have been redeemed, in pursuance of an act made in the last session, and the charges of management during the said term of the annuities	l.	s.	d.
	88435	19	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
4. To replace to ditto, the like sum issued thereout, to discharge from the 10th of October 1767, to the 5th of January following, the annuities attending such part of the joint stock established by an act made in the third of his present majesty for granting several additional duties on wines imported, and certain duties on cyder and perry, and for raising the sum of 3,500,000 <i>l.</i> by way of annuities and lotteries, to be charged on the said duties as hath been redeemed in pursuance of an act made in the last session	8750	0	0
5. To redeem and pay off the remaining parts of the said capital stock of annuities	1750000	0	0
	2250170	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sum total of the supplies granted in this session	8335746	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

These were all the grants made by the committee of supply, and they were passed with an unusual unanimity. As there is no difficulty attending these resolutions that requires a particular explanation, except in two or three articles, we shall make a few observations on them, and then proceed to give the resolutions of the committee of ways and means. The several resolutions of the 3d and 8th of December were formed upon estimates laid before the house; as were also those of the 26th and 28th of January. And as those estimates are never made public, it is impossible for those without doors to form a judgment whether these supplies are reasonable or exorbitant; but if we compare them with those of the last session, we shall find that several of them are much reduced, and a considerable saving made upon the whole. The second resolution of the 21st of December arose from a petition of the trustees of the British Museum, backed by his majesty's recommendation, and appeared absolutely necessary to enable them to continue to execute the trust reposed in them by parliament. The third resolution of the 4th of February, was also in consequence of a petition from the African company, who also laid before the house a particular account of the state and condition of each of the British forts on the coasts of Guinea. The fourth resolution of the same day, was formed after Lord

North's acquainting the house, by his majesty's command, that his majesty recommended it to the house to make provision for defraying the charges of the pay and cloathing for the militia for the year 1768; but a committee had been before appointed to make an estimate of the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, and their report was now ordered to be laid before the house; however no particular supply was granted for this purpose, for in the act passed on this occasion the militia were ordered to be paid in every county by the receiver-general of the land tax.

The most remarkable resolutions of this session are those of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and the 8th of February: here it is proper to observe, that in the 3d of George III. the sum of 3,500,000*l.* had been raised by annuities and lotteries, and was constituted one capital and joint stock of annuities, charged upon certain duties, as hath been already observed, and bearing interest at 4*l. per cent.* In order to lessen this article of the national debt, for which such high interest was paid, one fourth part of the capital was redeemed on the 5th of Jan. 1768, in pursuance of an act passed for that purpose in the preceding session, whereby the capital was reduced to 2,625,000*l.* which it was now resolved to redeem, and a bill was brought into the house for that purpose, which passed through both houses in the usual course, and on

on the 8th of March it received the royal assent. Accordingly, one third part of the last mentioned capital, amounting to the sum of 875,000l. was paid off on the 5th of July 1768, another third on the 10th of October following, and the remaining third part is to be paid on the 5th of January, 1769.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHQR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE Croup is an uncommon species of Catarrh, attended with an inflammatory fever, chiefly effecting the mucous membrane, and the numerous glands of the trachea, or wind-pipe.

I take it to be a little analogous to the pip in fowls, and like that membrane too, if not separated from the parts it adheres to, will alone occasion the death of the patient.

In such a case, the whole superior, and internal surface of the trachea is covered or lined rather, with a white, soft, thick, preternatural coat, or membrane, easily separated therefrom, and generally lying loose upon it, purulent matter often lodging under the same.

The pathognomonic symptoms, or signs, attending this singular disorder, that distinguishes it from all others is a peculiar, sharp, shrill tone, not easily described, and resembling nothing more nearly than the crowing of a cock, which with a remarkable freedom from all complaints when in most danger, a quick laborious frequent pulse, strong at first, but soft and weak towards the end; little difficulty in swallowing, or inflammation in the fauces; often a dull pain, and sometimes an external swelling in the upper part of the windpipe; the senses quite distinct to the last; and all the symptoms most rapid in their progress, sufficiently characterise this odd disease, of which see a more full account in Dr. Francis Home of Edinburgh, his inquiry into the nature, cause, and cure of the Croup.

But what I mention this sad disease for, is to propose a new, and speedy method of relief, when this inward great core is about strangling the forely distressed patient, and what excites me

the more thereto, is, that singular and happy operation of the eminent Heifter, to be met with in his 557th observation among his medical cases, and which may be of great service in the Croup also.

There he tells us of a young man, who, on eating some ragout, had something of it pass down into the trachea, which, after all the fruitless trials of others, was relieved by himself by cutting open the wind-pipe.

This he did safely by making a longitudinal incision, the length of three fingers breadth, through the skin on the middle of the neck, directly upon the *trachea arteria*, and when he felt the trachea with his fingers, he cut through the fat and muscles which covered it to the wind-pipe, and then cut through four or five of the rings thereof longitudinally, and immediately perceived a long black body, or substance, which he extracted, but could not distinguish what it was; he took it for a murel.

The patient immediately breathed with freedom; was quite cheerful; there was nothing more in the trachea, and it bled but a little. He cleaned the wound with a sponge wrung out of warm wine, brought the lips in opposition by sticking plaisters; laid a compress upon it, and a roller. His respiration was easy; he was able to speak, and walk about the room; eat and drank; went home to his house the same day, and rested well all night; the wound was dressed every day with balsam capivi, and sticking plaisters, and was healed in about twelve days, without any bad consequences attending it, and notwithstanding he was guilty of many irregularities in his diet. Dr. Rau informed him, that he had performed much such an operation upon a boy, who had got a bean in his wind-pipe.

Bronchotomy made a cross the wind-pipe I have heard and read of, but never of a longitudinal one thus before. But for the best and speediest method of penetrating the trachea, for a quinsy, drowning, and any sudden strangulation, you may see my method recommended to the publick, (and which the learned and laborious Dr. Warner, to render it more general, has kindly quoted in his excellent treatise on the gout, just published)

ed) in the London Magazine for November last.

Had the innkeeper at Bradnell in Essex (whom I have seen) who not long since swallowed a quarter of a moi-dore, through a man's unexpectedly chucking him under the chin, which instead of passing down the gullet into his stomach, slipped edge-ways thro' the glottis, or chink, of the wind-pipe, and thence passed down the trachea into the lungs, which he often felt move about while alive, and was taken thence about twelve years after, in the presence of three surgeons, when dead. I say, had such an operation of bronchotomy been performed on his wind-pipe, he had stood a good chance to have got rid of that extraneous body through the slit thereof, which proved very troublesome as long as he lived, which was some years, if I remember right, after the accident.

In like manner by opening the trachea, or wind-pipe, this loose tenacious membrane, that core-like lines the internal surface thereof, by a skilful and dextrous surgeon, one would naturally think might, by means of hooks and other proper instruments, be extracted, and the patient's life be thereby happily preserved. Wherefore it is I mention these cases to contrive a way of relief, which, though it may seem a little terrible, is much better than leaving a person, struggling for breath only, to a certain death: as a desperate disease requires a desperate

cure, and which here is not that case neither, for this method of relief is not so desperate as to some it may appear: and if really it was so, we should consider the advice of that excellent Roman physician Celsus (tho' a great enemy to christianity, and I wish there were none of the profession like him, but, alas! it is the too general reproach of physicians) who has wisely intimated to his successors in dangerous cases, to try a doubtful remedy where the least hopes of success remained, than none at all: wherefore I recommend this easy and safe operation, after detergents, mercurials, and other proper remedies, have been all tried in vain. Your's,

J. Cook.

NEW QUESTIONS by Mr. Thomas Barker, of Wislet in Suffolk.

QUESTION I.

GIVEN the elevation of a piece $= 37^{\circ} 40'$; height of the object above the horizon $= 90$ yards, and the distance $= 1 \frac{1}{2}$ mile. Required the impetus to hit the object?

QUESTION II.

GIVEN the hourly motion of the sun from the moon $= 18' 46''$ and the rectangle of the longitude of the true conjunction and interval of time $= 8\text{h. } 17\text{m.}$ Required the interval of time, and longitude of the true conjunction?

Solution to the mathematical Question proposed in the London Magazine for June, 1768, p. 304.) By Thomas Wilkin, Teacher of Mathematics at Hexham in Northumberland.

LET $\begin{cases} a = AC = 30 \\ b = AD = 40 \end{cases}$ Chains

And put $x =$ natural sine of the $\angle CAE$

Then will $\sqrt{1-x^2} =$ sine of the angle EAD

Per trig. $\begin{cases} 1 : a :: x : ax = CE \\ 1 : b :: \sqrt{1-x^2} : b\sqrt{1-x^2} = DE \end{cases}$

Now as the area of the trapezia is a maximum the sum of the perpendiculars CE and DE must also be such; viz. $ax + b\sqrt{1-x^2}$ is a maximum, whose fluxion is

$$a\dot{x} - b\frac{b^2x\dot{x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 0$$

Hence $x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} =$, 6 the natural sine of the **A**

angle CAE then will $\sqrt{1-x^2}$ be the natural sine of the angle EAD; and the perpendiculars CE and DE, 18, and 32, respectively and therefore become one right line CD. Hence any thing else that is required may be readily found.

Hexham, August 10, 1768.

Tabl

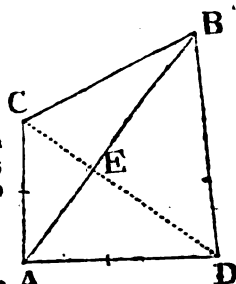


Table of Saxon Coins, their Names, Weights, and Values: From Mr. Clarke's Connection of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins.

SAXON GOLD COINS.

NAMES.	Weight in Troy Grains.	Value in their Money	In our Money.
			£. s. d.
The Mancus, - -	about 54	6 shillings	0 9 0
The Half-mancus, - -	27	3 shillings	0 4 6
The later Mancus, Ora, and Anglo-Norman Shilling, }	22½	12 pence.	0 3 9

DANISH ESTIMATES.

The first Danish mark, five ounces, or a hundred Saxon pennies.

The Ora, twelve pence.

SILVER COINS.

NAMES.	Weight in Troy Grains.	Value in their Money	In our Money
			£. s. d.
The Shilling at Five Pence,	about 112	5 pence.	0 1 2½
The Shilling at Four Pence,	90	4 pence.	0 0 11½
The Thrimia, - -	67	3 pence.	0 0 8½
The Penny, or Sceatta, -	22½	above 0	0 2½
The Hælfing, - -	11½		
The Farthing, - -	5½		

BRASS COINS.

Styca, 2 to a farthing.

This table is not intended to be so exact as to regard the fractions of a farthing.

An useful Extract from Berdmore's Treatise on the Teeth.

“THE methods of whitening the teeth, and of preserving them from tartarous concretions, or discolouring slough, are very different in this town, and seem to concur only in this one point—that they all are extremely pernicious, as they are now used, excepting only where the tartarous matter is removed by the instrument; for all act directly for the destruction of the enamel, either by *mechanical grinding* or *chemical dissolution*.

Those of the former sort, whether sold under the name of a powder or an electuary, whether whitened or darkened, or otherwise coloured by certain additions, are always composed of pumice-stone, emery, or some other cutting powder:—Those of the latter sort however tinged with sanguis draconis, cochineal, alkanet-root, or other drugs; and however changed in taste by spirituous, camphorated, and various mixtures are always composed of *mineral acids*, particularly of the vitriolic; and although, in *modesty*, they are called tinctures, &c. they are really

Oct. 1768.

very powerful menstrua to soften and destroy the enamel.

That the powders which are usually sold for cleaning the teeth do in some measure hurt the enamel, is too obvious to need any argument; but it is not generally believed that they are so pernicious, as to deserve particular notice or censure.—I thought therefore, it would not be improper to put this matter to the test, and to ascertain, as nearly as possible, in what time, or how far they are or are not destructive.

I fastened in a vise a sound and well enamelled human tooth, placing the convex side uppermost: I then took a brush, wetted and charged with a certain tooth-powder, which I had bought for the purpose, and in less than an hour, by rubbing quickly with this brush and powder, I wore away entirely the enamel of the part which was exposed to their action.

The like experiment I repeated with all the different tooth-powders which are sold in this town, and found the same effects varied only a little in time, according to the coarseness or fineness of the powder, and the different hardness of the enamel.

U u u

Now

Now it is well known, that a number of people brush their teeth with powders of this kind two or three times a week; and if we allow that the brush and powders generally act on the front teeth briskly for one-fourth of a minute each time, in the space of a month they act three minutes, or in two years seventy-two minutes; that is to say, in the space of two years, the teeth have undergone a great deal more brushing than was found sufficient to destroy the finest and best enamel.

Hence those that brush with powders only once a week do not destroy the enamel in less than five or six years; and those who use powders but rarely can never be brought to believe, that their teeth are injured by them, because the destruction creeps on too slowly to be observed.

To all this, I presume, it will be objected, that the enamel is known to increase in thickness from childhood to puberty, although some part of the original growth is certainly worn away in the mean time; and since it evidently appears from thence to admit of growth and repair, it may do so likewise at a more advanced age, and supply whatever is lost by the use of tooth-powders. It may be added too, that although it seldom or never is restored in a part where it has once been totally separated from the bone, yet it may, like the *bark of trees*, receive new layers, and be repaired, so long as any part of its internal substance remains unhurt beneath.---But all this reasoning is founded upon suppositions which are not yet countenanced by any certain evidence, and therefore cannot be opposed to daily observations and matters of fact, which teach us that the enamel wears away quickly, even in mastication, after the twentieth or thirtieth year, and that it is totally lost at a very early time of life in those who use tooth-powders imprudently.

Some people, who have been convinced of this truth by striking examples, imagine that the danger may be avoided by using a cloth instead of a brush. To try whether this notion is well founded or not, I took a well enamelled human tooth, and fixing it in a vise in the manner mentioned above, I rubbed it smartly with a cloth, dipped in tooth-powder, for half an hour, by which time I found

the enamel quite worn away. Having repeated the same experiment several times, I found that the cloth destroys the enamel in half the time which was found requisite for this purpose with the brush; for which reason, and because it does not enter the interstices of the teeth, it is evidently more destructive, and much less effectual in removing the tartar.

Having thus endeavoured to explain the action of tooth-powders, and pointed out the evils occasioned by the indiscriminate use of them, it is necessary, for the instruction of my readers, and in justice to the people who are interested in the sale of such things, to shew where they may be applied without any danger, and how under due restrictions they sometimes conduce to the duration as well as to the ornament of the teeth and gums.

1. Where the teeth are discoloured with a very thin scale of tartarous matter, or by a superficial tarnishing of the enamel, the common tooth-powders may be used, until that substance is worn away, but no longer, on any account whatever.

2. After a thick tartarous crust has been removed by instruments, any tooth-powder may be applied to remove whatever slight discolouring matter still adheres to the enamel; but when that is gone, they should be no longer continued.

3. Lastly, those who cannot brush their teeth often, or take proper care of them, for want of leisure and conveniences, may use rough tooth-powders once a month, to clear away the tartar expeditiously and completely; because the evils arising from total neglect, with those especially who are by constitution disposed to generate tartar very quickly, are greater in general than any that can be produced by this sparing use of tooth-powders."

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

S I R,

IT is a common remark among people, who are but little acquainted with the works of nature, that the sensitive plants approach very near to the animal kingdom, at least to those plant-like sea productions which have lately been proved to be real animals; because these plants, when irritated ever so little, shew a kind of sensation

or

or motion, by contracting their leaves together, particularly in that genus called *Mimosa* by Linnæus, and remarkably in that species of it called *Mimosa Pudica*, or what we call the *Humble Plant*, where not only the leaves contract on the touch, but the young joints bend down: Besides this genus, there is also an *Oxalis*, or *Wood Sorrel* of the East Indies, that has a sensitive quality of contracting its pinnated leaves on the least touch.

This extraordinary operation of nature, that surprises us so much, has often been attempted to be explained by many ingenious men; and accounts have been published, but without that satisfactory clearness to the public, which is always expected from the sensible investigators of nature. It seems to be a secret that still lies hid, and possibly will lie hid from the strictest investigation of human philosophy.

Indeed the leaves of the sensitive plants, that we have been hitherto acquainted with, are so minute and tender, that they cannot be so well dissected. But for the satisfaction of the curious in this way, we have fortunately received from Pennsylvania, very lately, a new genus of plants, quite different from any thing heretofore described, whose leaves are succulent, and large enough for dissection, and formed in a manner not only new and surprising, but likewise very entertaining; having at the end of each leaf two lobes, or lips, in the shape of the eye-lids, an inch broad, furnished with a row of stiff hairs on the margin of each, so that upon the introducing of a straw or pin between them, they contract themselves, and grasp it quite close. This plant being an inhabitant of a warmer country than this, the gardeners observe that it is most active in a hot-bed, though it seems to thrive very well in this country in the open air. The following account is what we have been able to collect of the history of this curious plant:

About three years ago that diligent and indefatigable botanist, Mr. John Bartram, an honest sober quaker of Philadelphia, sent a dried specimen of this extraordinary plant in flower to the worthy Peter Collinson, Esq; of Mill-hill, F. R. S. the lately deceased, much-lamented friend of all botanists,

by the Indian name, either Cherokee or Catabaw, but which I cannot now recollect, of Tippettywichit, which he said he had collected in the swamps beyond the Blue-Mountains. At the request of Mr. Collinson, the ingenious Dr. Solander, now on his voyage to the South Seas, in search of the rarer productions of nature, dissected this plant before some of his friends; and from the beautiful appearance of its milk-white flowers, and the elegance of its leaves, thought it well deserved one of the names of the goddesses of Beauty, and therefore called it *Dionea*.

As this name was generally approved of, and so well adapted by that eminent botanist, I shall only add a specific name to distinguish it from others of this genus, that may possibly be discovered hereafter. From the structure then and particular moving quality of its leaves when irritated, I shall call it *Dionea Muscipula*, which may be construed into English, with humble submission both to critics and foreign commentators, either *Venus's Flytrap* or *Venus's Mousetrap*.

I have looked into the Index of the intelligent Mr. Miller's Gardener's Dictionary for a precedent, and find that there are plants which have formerly been called after that goddess, as *Venus's Looking-Glass*, and *Venus's Navel-Wort*, and both adopted by him.

I presume then that the name of *Venus's Flytrap*, as it seems most adapted to its powers, may be admitted to be the most eligible trivial name, especially as I think myself warranted to do it from ocular demonstration of this surprising faculty of its entrapping little animals, such as ear-wigs, spiders, and flies, where they are either squeezed to death, or remain imprisoned till they die.

But it is to the indefatigable industry of Mr. Young of Philadelphia, who styles himself botanist to the king, that we have the pleasure of viewing the sensitive qualities of this rare plant in perfection.

He has lately brought several plants from America of this new genus in a vigorous state, which he disposed of, before his return, to the curious collectors of rare plants about London, who have had the good fortune to

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have one of them produce a spike of flowers. It has much the appearance of our English *Lady Smock*. It is from this specimen that an elegant drawing is now made both of the leaves and flowers, an exact copper-plate of which, it is hoped, will soon be engraved, for the entertainment of the curious, and the amusement of the public.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Sept. 1, 1768.

J. E.

The Particulars of the barbarous Murder of the celebrated Abbe Winkelman.
(See p. 386.)

FRANCIS ARCANGELI was born of mean parents near the city of Pistoia, and bred a cook, in which capacity he served in a respectable family at Vienna, where having been guilty of a considerable robbery, he was condemned to work in fetters for four years, and then to be banished from all the Austrian dominions after having sworn never to return. When three years of his slavery were expired, he found friends to intercede in his favour, and he was released from serving the fourth, but strictly enjoined to observe the order of banishment; in consequence of which he left Vienna, and retired to Venice with his pretended wife Eva Rachel. In August 1767, notwithstanding his oath, he came to Trieste with a view to settle; but afterwards changed his mind, and returned to Venice; where, being disappointed of the encouragement he probably expected, he came again to Trieste in May 1768. Being almost destitute of money, and but shabbily dressed, he took up his lodging at a noted inn [probably with a view of robbing some traveller.] In a few days the Abbe Winkelman arrived at the same inn in his way from Vienna to Rome, and was lodged in the next apartment to Arcangeli. This circumstance, and their dining together at the ordinary, first brought them acquainted. The Abbe expressed a desire of prosecuting his journey with all possible expedition, and Arcangeli was seemingly very assiduous in procuring him a passage, which the Abbe took very kindly, and very liberally rewarded him for his services. His departure however being delayed by the master of the vessel which was to

carry him, Arcangeli was more than ordinarily diligent in improving every opportunity of making himself acceptable to the Abbe, and their frequent walks, long and familiar conversations, and the excessive civility and attention of Arcangeli upon all occasions that offered, so improved the regard which the Abbe had begun to conceive for him, that he not only acquainted him in the general run of their discourse with the motives and the event of his journey to Vienna, the graces he had there received, and the offers of that ministry; but informed him also of the letters of credit he had with him, the medals of gold and silver which he had received from their imperial majesties, and, in short, with all the things of value of which he was possessor.

Arcangeli expressed an earnest desire to see the medals, and the Abbe an equal eagerness to gratify his curiosity; but the villain no sooner beheld the fatal coins, than yielding to the motions of his depraved heart, he determined treacherously to murder and rob the possessor. Several days however elapsed before he put his cruel design into execution, in which time he so officiously and courteously conformed himself to the temper and situation of his new friend, that he totally disarmed the Abbe of all mistrust, and had actually inspired him with a sincere friendship.

In the morning of the 7th of June being determined no longer to delay his bloody purpose, he bought a sharp pointed knife, the instrument he intended to use in the execution, and then going to the coffee-house, he there found the Abbe, who paid for him as usual, and continued with him in conversation till they both went home to dinner. After dinner they went again abroad together: but the villain having meditated a new scheme he parted from the Abbe, and went and purchased some yards of cord, with which he returned home, and retired to his chamber. 'Till the Abbe came home he employed himself in twisting the cord and forming a noose; and having prepared it to his mind, he placed that and the knife in a chair ready. Soon after this the Abbe came in, and, as his custom was, invited Arcangeli to supper. The cheerfulness of the Abbe, and the frankness and cordiality with which he received and

and treated him staggered him at first, and the sentiments of humanity so far took place, that his blood ran cold with the thoughts of his cruel intention, nor had he at this time courage to execute it. But the next morning, June the 8th, both going out of the inn together, and drinking coffee at the usual house, after Arcangeli had pretended in vain to hire a vessel to carry the Abbe to Bagni, they returned to the inn, and each going into his own room, Arcangeli pulled off his coat (probably to prevent its being stained with blood) and putting the knife unheathed, and the cord into his waistcoat pocket, about nine he went into Winkelman's chamber, who received him with his accustomed frankness, and entered into chat about his journey and about his medals; and as he was upon the point of his departure, he invited the man, who was that instant to be his murderer, in the most affectionate manner, to Rome, where he promised him his best assistance. Full of those friendly sentiments, the Abbe sat himself down in his chair, when instantly the assassin, who stood behind him, threw the cord over his head, and drew it close. The Abbe with both his hands endeavoured to loosen the cord, but the murderer with his knife already unheathed stabbed him in several places. This increased the struggle, and the last efforts of the unhappy victim brought both of them to the ground; the murderer however was uppermost, and having his knife still reeking with blood in his hand, plunged it five times into the bowels of his wounded friend. The noise of the fall, and the groans of the Abbe, alarmed the chamberlain of the house, who hastily opening the door, was witness to the bloody conflict. The assassin, surprized in the fact, dropped the bloody knife, and in his waistcoat only, without a hat, his breast open, and his shirt covered with blood, he escaped out of the inn*.

With the cord about his neck, and his wounds streaming, the Abbe had still strength to rise, and descending

from the second floor to the first, he placed himself against the balustrade, and called for assistance. Moved with compassion, those who heard his cries hastened to his relief, and helping him to his room laid him upon his bed; where, having no hope of recovery he received the sacraments, and made his will. After suffering a great deal with heroic constancy, and truly christian piety, not complaining of his murderer, but most sincerely pardoning him, he calmly breathed his last about four in the afternoon.

In the mean time the assassin had escaped into the Venetian territories, where, not thinking himself safe, he pursued his way to Pirano, with a design to embark in whatever ship was ready to sail, to whatever place; but expresses being every where dispatched with an account of the murder, he found himself surrounded with dangers on all sides. Having found means, however, to change his cloaths, he quitted the high road, and passing through forests and over mountains unknown to him, he at length came to a road that led to Labiana, and had already reached Planina, when a drummer mistaking him for a deserter, caused him to be apprehended. Upon his examination, not being able to give a satisfactory account of himself, and being threatened by the magistrates of Aldešperg, he voluntarily confessed the murder, and eight days after committing the fact, was brought back to Trieste, heavily ironed, and under a strong guard. Here he was tried, and being found guilty, as well on his own confession as on the clearest evidence, he was sentenced by the emperor's judges to be broken on the wheel opposite to the inn where he had perpetrated the murder, and his body to be exposed in the usual place of executions. On the 18th of June he was informed of his sentence, and on the 20th of the same month it was executed in all its points, in the presence of an innumerable multitude, who flocked from all parts to see the execution, (See p. 445.)

* To those who have never been in Italy this escape may seem incredible; but travellers tell us, that there the common people take no more notice of the escape of a murderer, than here they do of a debtor from an arrest.

Extract from Herport's Essay, on Truths of Importance, &c. &c. Wherein the Doctrine of Oaths, as relative to civil and religious Government, is impartially considered, lately translated from the German.

“IF any people were so inconsiderate as to make a tender of unlimited power to a ruler, if he were in his right senses, he would not accept it, because to reign over fools and madmen is no great honour. The court sycophants, with Hobbs and Machiavel, who insinuate other maxims of government, are guilty of high treason against the sacred rights of mankind. They fatally deceive even princes themselves, and at the same time betray their ignorance of truths grounded in the very nature of man and not to be eradicated by force or artifice. I am mightily pleased with the generous answer of an English gentleman to King James II. who was extolling an arbitrary government; “I cannot believe, said he, that the Creator of all things made mankind with saddles on their backs and bridles in their mouths, and a dozen or two of fellows to ride them at their pleasure.” In all free states it is a received maxim that the sovereignty rests in the laws, and in the support and execution of them rests the safety of the whole state; and while this maxim is adhered to every thing goes well. But governors who had authority committed to them for these good purposes soon came to abuse it; and these guardian angels, so beloved and honoured, were, by an insatiable ambition, turned into demons. To check this evil the *oath* was contrived, though the world had subsisted above two thousand years without any such thing. This tie was to suppress all attempts to arbitrary power: accordingly rulers swore they would not make an ill use of their authority, and subjects that they would be obedient to their rulers and the laws. This was practised amongst the antient Greeks and Romans; but they never strained the oath so far as Christians do. We not only call on God as a witness, which was the utmost of their oath, but we invoke God as an avenger. When we insult the divine majesty by a false oath, we devote ourselves to his everlasting curse; we exclude ourselves

from the salvation obtained for us by his redeeming Son; we, poor reptiles, formally, and before many witnesses, call down his vindictive justice; we totally renounce his mercy now, and in the hour of death we deprive ourselves of every good both in time and eternity; we render ourselves subject to his wrath, which is a consuming and unquenchable fire, burning down to the lowest hell; for all this is included in these words, *So help me God.*”

Speaking of religious oaths, this honest writer says; (after telling us, that in the year 489, Euphemius, patriarch of Constantinople, refused to crown the emperor Anastasius, till he had engaged in writing, and upon oath, to maintain the purity of the faith, by which was then meant the decrees of the council of Chalcedon. Anastasius, though he had the best rights to the crown, could not promise himself a quiet possession of it but by complying with the patriarch, and therefore he swore what he desired. But when he found himself settled on the throne, he sent Euphemius into exile, and, notwithstanding his oath, openly sided with the sect of the Acephali.) “From this fountain flow all the oaths which, to this day, are taken by Christian princes at their coronation, to defend religion and the church. By religion, in those times, was meant no more than to defend the canons, which yet were much fuller of curses than blessings: for the clergy were afraid that princes might institute other forms less adapted to the dignity, doctrine, and lives of the ecclesiastics. The people were, for a long time, excused from any oath; but the princes were strictly bound to it, because their power was quite necessary to the churchmen for enforcing the decrees of councils, and punishing the contumacious; and therefore well has Thomas Aquinas said, *principes nil nisi brachia cleri fuisse*. In the 8th century prelates were likewise obliged to take this oath; and pope Gregory II. who, in opposition to the emperor, ordered images, relics, &c. to be worshipped, thought fit to add to the oaths of the clergy this short, but very significant clause, *likewise fidelity and obedience to the Roman pontiff*. The popes at first met with a general opposition to this oath, except among their most implicit votaries. A

Polish

Polish archbishop, even in the twelfth century, spoke vehemently against it as an unjustifiable innovation, and contrary to the canons; nay wrote to the see of Rome that this oath could neither be imposed, nor taken, with a safe conscience. But the curious manufacture of making the costly pallium having been set up at Rome, and to be had in no other part of the universe, all opposition to this oath was obliged to submit, especially as that usurping see had afterwards, by means of the *concordata*, extorted the power of collating to bishoprics in Germany, France and Spain. The protection and favour of the Roman see being now the surest way to preferment, the clergy dropped their opposition to *the oath of obedience*. And this oath Gregory VII. drew up with such circumspection, that in it little mention is made even of the catholic faith; but the sum of all duty is a quiet obedience to the Roman see, without troubling one's self with any thing farther. At length this servile oath came to be imposed on the laity, but it was at a time of such deplorable ignorance, that among the young people very few could say the Lord's prayer, and as few among the elder sort knew any thing more of the creed. The council of Thoulouse, in the year 1129, enacted that all males from twelve years and upwards should abjure whatever was contrary to the holy Roman church and the orthodox faith; likewise should believe, and adhere to the catholic faith, as believed and taught by the Romish church, and, to the utmost of their power, should discourage and persecute all heretics whatever. By this senseless oath did the poor laity bind themselves to believe what they did not understand, nor were they to examine, in order to understand. So closely was the light of the gospel hidden under the bushel of superstition, that scarcely could one single ray of it break forth amongst men.---But even our reformation has greatly contributed to the propagation of religious oaths; for the council of Trent having made a decree that all catholics should swear to the canons, and continue in faithful obedience to the see of Rome, the supporters of the Augsburgh confession unanimously agreed that all princes, counts, barons, towns and subjects should swear, that, to the utmost of

their power, they would promote the truth which they professed, and steadfastly continue in it. And thus their forms, confessions, and catechisms were introduced in the place of the popish canons, acts and decrees of councils; and established by the very same iniquitous means that the others had been. This they called, as the papists did before them, *building up the whole body in the unity of the spirit*. But the real unity of the spirit was better established by persecution and dissensions, than by any ecclesiastical constitutions, decrees, canons, &c. to which so many oaths have been added for the better consolidation of the church's political constitution. But to the true members of the church they are of no more use than a bandage for binding a sound limb to the body; and with regard to false members, they may be compared to the fastening a putrified limb to a sound body. The more the church departed from its primitive simplicity, and assumed worldly grandeur, the more its constitution deviated into a political system: The priests began to hold diets or meetings dignified with the appellation of councils; they enjoined confessions of faith as nerves for connecting the church's lifeless body, and they made canons as laws; and the holy fathers accounting their stalls so many tribunals, soon got the ascendant over princes, so that they established the ecclesiastical acts as divine precepts and immutable laws, strengthening them with severe penalties, and ordering that an oath should be taken to observe them: and not only the ignorant people, but the very princes bowed their necks to receive this vile yoke. In these diets they were not unmindful of promoting their own welfare, as if in that consisted the church's prosperity. This is the very foundation of the Vatican. Under an increase of power, and the imposition of oaths, is Antichrist grown up to his present enormous bulk. But let us not deceive ourselves. The man of perdition, Antichrist, is to be found in all places. Whoever makes himself judge over his brother's conscience, forcibly obtrudes on him his own imaginations, burthens consciences with terrible oaths, for the sake of human edicts, and persecutes the true disciples, the living members of the church;

such

such an one, whether pope or king, clergy or layman, is Antichrist. Many popes were men of parts, consideration and piety, and there have been many worthless country parsons great Antichrists in their little spheres."

Encomium on Patriotism, from Rousseau's Miscellaneous Works.

"IT is certain that the most miraculous efforts of virtue have taken rise from patriotism. This agreeable and lively sentiment, which gives to the force of self-love all the beauty of virtue, gives it also an energy, which, without making it unnatural, renders it the most heroic of all passions. It is this which hath produced so many immortal actions, the glory of which dazzles our weak eyes: It is this which hath produced so many great men, whose antiquated virtues have passed for mere fables, ever since patriotism hath been turned into derision. Not that this is a matter of surprise: the transports of susceptible hearts appear, in like manner, altogether chimerical to those who have not, or cannot, experience them; and the love of one's country, an hundred times more lively and delightful than a passion for a mistress, cannot be conceived by those who have never felt it. But it is easy to remark in every heart that is warmed by it, in all the actions it inspires, a more glowing, more sublime ardour, than attends the purest virtue when separated from this passion. Let us oppose Socrates even to Cato; the one was the greater philosopher, the other more of the citizen. Athens was already ruined in the time of Socrates, and he had no other country than the universe. Cato had the cause of his country ever at heart; he lived only for its welfare, and could not survive its destruction. The virtue of Socrates was that of the wisest of men; but Cato, compared with Cæsar and Pompey, seems to be a God contending with meer mortals. Socrates instructed a few individuals, opposed the sophists, and died a martyr to truth: but Cato defended his country, its liberties and laws, against the conquerors of the world, and at length resigned his breath, when he no longer had a country to serve. A worthy pupil of Socrates would be the most virtuous of his cotemporaries;

but a worthy follower of Cato would be one of the greatest. The virtue of the former would constitute his happiness; the latter would seek his happiness in that of the whole society. We should be instructed by one, and directed by the other; and this alone is sufficient to determine the preference between them: for there never were a people made philosophers, but it is not impossible to make a people happy."

In his letter, addressed to Voltaire, in defence of Divine Providence, speaking of toleration, he says, "I am incensed as well as you, that every man's faith should not be left at perfect liberty; and that man should dare to lay a restraint on conscience, which it is impossible for him to penetrate; as if it depended on ourselves to believe, or not to believe, respecting things incapable of demonstration, or as if reason could ever be subjected to authority. Have the kings of this world any inspection into the next? And have they a right to torture their subjects here below, in order to force them into paradise? No. Every human government is limited by its nature to civil obligations; and, whatever that sophist Hobbes may say about the matter, if a man discharges his duty toward the state, he owes no account to any one, in what manner he serves God. I know not if that just Being will not one day punish every instance of tyranny exercised in his name; at least, I am sure he will never justify them, nor refuse eternal happiness to any sincere and virtuous believer. Can I doubt, without offending his goodness, and even his justice, that an upright heart will be excused an involuntary error, or that irreproachable morals are not more estimable than a thousand whimsical modes of worship prescribed by authority, and rejected by reason? I will go farther; if it were in my power to chuse, to purchase good works at the expence of faith, and to make up for my supposed infidelity, I should not hesitate a moment; but had rather have to say to the Deity; "I have done, without thinking of you, the good which is agreeable to you; my heart hath been inclined to your will without knowing it;" than to have to say to him, as I must one day do, "Alas, I love and yet have never ceased

ceased to offend you; I have known your will, and yet have done nothing conformable to it."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Leigh, June 18, 1768.

SO very strong is sometimes the cold fit preceding the fever, that it is more dreaded by the patient than the hot one itself.

Wherefore to lessen this symptom, and thereby render it more tolerable, give, before the setting on of the coldness, light ale with a little ginger, which will dilute the blood, and occasion the cold fit to be less.

The following prescription is very efficacious to this purpose, as it well dilutes and separates, and is good against tremors in the extreme parts.

R Of barley water, 3 pints;
Common oxymel, 3 ounces;
Sal polychrestum, 2 drams;
Rhenish wine, 4 ounces.

Mix them. The dose is one or two ounces or more.

Every quarter of an hour after the seizure of the cold fit, or rather as soon as they feel it approaching, the patient may drink even twice the quantity warm, and so go on for two hours after the fever, even though he throws it up again.

This regimen observed, he will be free; it always succeeds, and is the best medicine to abate the coldness, and spasms, attending the cold fit, and every way conducive thereto: it is good for the subsequent fever, likewise.

Oxymel is made by boiling only two parts of clarified honey, with one part of vinegar, in a glazed vessel, over a gentle fire, to the thickness of syrup.

Sal Polychrestum is made thus: throw in by degrees into a red hot crucible a mixture of salt petre and flower of Brimstone equal parts. Let them stand in fusion two or three hours. Pour it into a clean, dry, copper vessel; when cold powder and dissolve it in water; filter it through paper, then evaporate it, which will render the crystalized salt very white. Heister, in his 600 and odd cases, used it much.

This compound salt, formerly cried up so much for the many virtues its
Oct. 1768.

name imports, is now thought such a trifle, as to be excluded the last reformation of the Dispensatory, and really sal prunel is preferable, which is made almost the same way, but with less sulphur and trouble, and that thrown in too by little and little after the nitre is melted; but removed from the funnel soon after the conflagration is over.

But after all, either is an idle process, and pure nitre, *alias*, salt-petre, is better than both. For the volatile and watery parts likewise of the nitre is carried off by the sulphur, and no ways to the advantage of the medicine. So instead of sal polychrestum, so tedious to prepare, and now become much out of use, plain salt-petre, or sal prunel, with those who are still wedded to it will do better by far; as we shall fully shew hereafter in our intended reformation of physic, and the apothecary's shop.

Curious Leeuwenhoeck tells us, that those two salts, by this process combined into one may be seen with a microscope floating about singly and separately when mixed with warm blood.

Your's, J. Cook.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Leigh, July 10, 1768.

A Phrenzy has been happily cured by a large and sudden bleeding at the nose. Severinus therefore, in imitation of nature, cured many of this most melancholy calamity by cutting the temporal artery, as I myself have done on other occasions with success.

The reason is good, because bleeding takes away only the force of the blood returning towards the heart, but the section of an artery takes off the force of the blood flowing directly from the heart.

A decoction of Tamarinds with the juice of Lemons, and nitre, is an excellent medicine in a phrenzy, of which the patient may with safety, take such large draughts, or often, till he labours under a Diarrhoea, by which the distemper has been happily removed, and from thence no manner of danger is to be apprehended.

Yours, J. Cook.

An excellent restraining Balsam.

TAKE, of oil of vitriol five drams;
Oil of turpentine two drams;
X x x Gradually

Gradually mix them in an open vessel, not of metal, then add, a little at a time, two ounces of spirits of wine; by shaking them in a phyal, the mixture becomes a balsam, to be kept for use.

The dose to adults is thirty or forty drops in any convenient vehicle for any kind of hæmorrhage, or bleeding, and for an overflow of the menies also.

For the females sake I acquaint them here, that the flow of the menstua, unless in a malignant small pox, although not at a stated period is not a symptom always so terrifying, as it frequently happens to women during the time of their pregnancy, and in a few days, without the help of any medicine, ceases of itself.

J. Cook.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IT is asserted in the fourth of the thirty nine articles of our church, that Christ ascended into heaven with flesh, bones, and all things appertaining to the perfection of man's nature---now as, at present, I cannot by any means reconcile this assertion to the sacred scriptures, and yet must subscribe it again, if I would ever enjoy any preferment in the church; I would beg therefore the favour of your inserting this in your next Magazine, as I should be obliged to any of my brethren of the clergy, who would be so kind as to give me their brotherly assistance in order to the satisfying my scruples on this head.

I am, Sir,

Your constant reader,

A Country Curate.

N. B. The texts, which this article seems most expressly to contradict, are 1 Cor. xv. 50. and Phil. iii. 21.

The following Extract may be acceptable to many of our Country Readers.

THERE is not any domestic animal perhaps more profitable to the Farmer than a sow. It comes the soonest to perfection of any creature of the size, is very prolific, and affords great variety of nourishment. Its food is in a great measure the offals of the farm-house; and if care

was taken to provide greater plenty of food agreeable to them, their number might be greatly increased. If pigs have rings put in their noses early, they may be put to feed on lucern, or clover, which they are very fond of. In Germany the method is to cut off with a pair of scissars the gristly snout or nose, by which alone they are enabled to grub up the ground; no harm whatever will follow to the pig, for it will feed again in half an hour after the operation. I cannot here avoid censuring a strange inattention in our country inhabitants, who have long been told of the excellency of parsneps for swine, yet have scarcely ever raised a parsnep for that purpose. In Britany, where they have been long in use, as well as in Guernsey and Jersey, they reckon a good crop of parsneps equal in value to two crops of wheat, chiefly for the nourishing of swine and of cattle. There is not any food that fattens the first sooner, or gives a better relish to their flesh. For this purpose they are sliced or boiled a little. The waste liquors of the kitchen are very proper for this purpose. When cows are fed with them, they give plenty of excellently well relished milk, which, in the dead of winter, yields well flavoured butter; and yet this most useful plant has been hitherto entirely neglected as a food for cattle. The reason seems to be, that many people have conceived an opinion that parsneps are not wholesome food for men; but I can, from my own experience, as well as that of others, affirm that they are very wholesome, and more wholesome than perhaps any other root. It is to be hoped that the premium offered by the society of arts, for the best manner of feeding hogs, may bring to light some useful hints on this subject." [*See Repository for select Pieces in Agriculture, No. I.*]

AN ingenious paper on the culture and management of hemp and flax, lately published*, contains the following observations on the horse-chestnut, which may be acceptable and useful, we think, to our readers, who are conversant in agriculture.

The horse-chestnut has hitherto been cultivated only for its shade, beauty in spring, and speedy growth. In Turkey, the nuts are given to horses afflicted

* In the Repository for select Pieces in Agriculture, &c.

Mixed with shortness of breath; and hence the tree has its name. Late experience has taught us, that the nuts are very efficacious in whitening hemp, flax or cloth, and the tree is on its account more worthy of cultivation. A soil that is rather moist than dry, agrees best with it, and it is easily propagated by the nuts. Cattle and sheep are fond of the leaves of the horse-chestnut, and they are found to be good nourishment for them. If boiling water be poured upon the nuts, to take off their bitterness, they become excellent food for fattening pigs and fowls. They may also be made into starch.

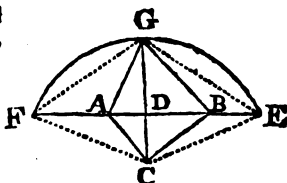
When the nuts are used for whitening hemp or flax before they are cutched, or thread before it is wove, they should be rasped into water, in which the raspings are to remain for twelve hours, stirring the liquor frequently. It is then to settle for a

quarter of an hour, when the white liquor resembling a solution of soap, and frothing like it, is poured off. If the nuts are to be made use of in a large quantity, they must be broken into a paste, or dried, or ground in a mill. Either way they readily dissolve in water, and communicate to it their saponaceous quality. Twenty middling chestnuts are sufficient for six quarts of water, which, when used, must be made so warm that the hand can scarcely bear it. What settles at the bottom is very good for fowls, being mixed with bran.

This liquor is also of singular advantage in the first scouring of silk, for it will not only brighten its colour, but it will fit it the better to receive any other colour. If the cocoons were put into this liquor, when the silk is reeled off, we should have much less of it yellow."

Mr. Reed's Question in p. 304. answered by William Crakelt.

CONSTRUCTION. Describe a rightangled triangle ACB , whose legs AC , BC may be 30 and 40 chains respectively: and from C , as centre, with a radius equal to 60 chains, describe a circular arc intersecting AB , produced both ways, in E and F : then bisect this arc in G , and draw the lines AG , BG , and CAG will be the trapezium required: since the triangle ACB



being of a given magnitude, the trapezium will be the greatest possible, when the diagonal CG terminates in the highest point of the circular arc, or is perpendicular to the other diagonal AB —the calculation will from hence be very easy, and come out for AB 50 chains; for AD 18; for BD 32; for CD 24; or GD 36; for AG 40.2492, and for BG 43.1663, &c. chains.

The Life of Pope Sixtus V. Continued from p. 469.

THE nobility of Rome, and the country round about it, were arrived to that height of vice and in-balance, in the reign of Gregory XIII. that they had entirely given up all pretensions to common justice and honesty. Many of them, who had contracted large debts with the merchants and tradesmen, without any design of ever paying them, used to send them away with threats and hard words, when they asked for their money; and if they came a second time to treat them with a good bastonading, and tell them, "They would knock them on

the head, if they gave them any further trouble;" which frightened them so, that they durst not go to law with them, for fear of losing their lives as well as their money.

Sixtus, who had taken notice of these things before he came to the papacy, and was resolved to put an end to such arbitrary and unjust proceedings, sent for a gentleman that had owed a large sum of money, for a considerable time, to a draper, and always used to shuffle him off, when he came to demand payment, with saying, "That gentlemen never paid their debts, but when they pleased." When he came before the Pope, together with the draper, who was likewise sent for,

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for

for, he not only made him pay the money down immediately, but sent him to prison, and ordered a process against him, for having unjustly detained it so long: He, at the same time, commanded all the merchants and tradesmen to bring him in a list of their debts, with the names of the people that owed them, which he paid off, and took upon himself. This gave such an alarm, that many, who were indebted to the merchants, went to pay them that very night, begging of them, for God's sake, to cross their names out of their books, and give them such receipts, as might shew as if they had been paid long ago, lest the pope should come to know it. This fear was not without reason; for one of the spies having informed Sixtus, that a certain merchant had concealed, or not delivered in a debt due to him, from a gentleman of considerable fortune, he sent for his books, and finding it true, he, in vain, endeavoured to clear himself, by saying, "He was paid, and had forgot to take it out of his book; for the Pope, declaring he had been guilty of disobeying his orders, delivered him into the hands of justice, to be punished for his crime."

Sixtus took away the privileges of the cardinals menial servants and domesticks, compelling them to pay their creditors who they used scandalously to trifle with. In the mean time he generously paid the debts of people who had met with misfortunes, and were not able to do it themselves: By which means he soon restored the public credit, and saved many families from destruction. As to those cardinals whose revenues were not sufficient to support their dignity, without borrowing money, he immediately, upon enquiry into their debts, sent them money to discharge them. He forbid every one to draw a sword, on pain of death, or to carry arms that had been prohibited. This kept men of hasty and quarrelsome tempers in so much awe, that they durst not even go to fifty-cuffs; but were forced to content themselves with saying, "Well! Sixtus cannot live for ever." Most of the gentlemen left their swords at home; and they that could not be prevailed upon to do so, took great care not to make any use of them. About this time there came out a Pasquinade, in

which Pasquin was represented on horseback, galloping off as fast as he could, and Marforio asking, "Why so fast?" He answered, "It's time to get away, faith, the Pope is in such a humour, that I believe he would shew no favour to Jesus Christ himself." By an edict, in his first consistory Sixtus enjoined all prelates to repair to their dioceses, and not to leave them, upon any account, for the space of six months. He prudently and resolutely cleared the ecclesiastical state of the banditti who had long infested it, and committed a prodigious number of robberies and murders. In short, those who had seen the great licence and debauchery of Gregory's days, were astonished to find so great a reformation, wrought by these severities, in the space of a few months, throughout the whole city and country. Greater regularity and decorum could not be observed in a convent, than there was, now, in every private family nor were the religious houses ever better governed.

Sixtus behaved with equal rigour towards the greatest princes, for before he had been five months Pope he quarrelled with Philip II of Spain, Henry III of France, and Henry king of Navarre, on various causes in support of his pontifical and temporal authority, and excommunicated the latter, with the prince of Conde: Yet, when his anger was a little subsided against the king of Navarre, he did justice to his great qualities, and would not contribute one shilling to the league. He often said, "Three such princes as Henry of Navarre, Elizabeth of England, and Sixtus of Rome, were sufficient to govern the world." That queen had no less an esteem for him; and when any body spoke to her of matrimony, used to say, in a jocular manner, "I will have nobody but Pope Sixtus." Which being told to him, he laughed and said, "If we were to lie together one night, we should get another Alexander." His management with the several great powers of Europe was refined, and shewed him to be a great master in politicks; but we shall not be particular in those matters as history has done justice to his character. He, after some time, shewed great favour and gratitude to all those from whom he had received any good offices, of all which

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he had kept an account when he was a monk, in his diaries, with the names of his benefactors, which he called his *memento vivorum*. Three of these diaries he had made when a monk, and another when he came to be cardinal. We shall give an instance or two of the use he made of them.

"Whilst he was bachelor in divinity, and resided at Macerata, he went, one day, to a shoemaker's shop, to buy a pair of shoes; after they had disputed a good while about the price, the shoemaker told him, "He would take no less than seven julios." Montalto could not afford then to give more than six; and said, "Perhaps, I shall be able to give you the seventh some time or other." Some time or other, replied the shoemaker, but when will that be? When you come to be pope?" "Yes, said Montalto, that I will, with all my heart, and pay you interest for your money too." "Well then, answered the shoemaker, since I see you are not without hopes of being Pope, you shall e'en have them upon those terms." Montalto asked him his name, and said, "He would be sure to remember the bargain," which set the shoemaker a laughing. This he put down in his diary, amongst other occurrences of the day, at his return to the convent.

When he met with it, in turning over his journal, after he was pope, he sent to Macerata, to know if the shoemaker was yet alive; and being informed that he was, he ordered the governor of that place to send him up directly to Rome, guarded by one of his officers, without letting him know the reason of it.

As it was above forty years since this affair happened, the shoemaker had entirely forgot it, and could not conceive the meaning of being sent for by his holiness. As soon as he arrived at Rome, he was introduced into the pope's presence, who asked him, "If he had ever seen him at Macerata." The poor shoemaker, almost frightened out of his wits, said, "Never, that he recollected." "No, says Sixtus, don't you remember that I once bought a pair of shoes of you there?" The shoemaker, more confounded than ever, said, "He knew nothing at all of the matter." "Well, then, says the Pope, I must remember for you;

I am in your debt, and sent for you hither to be paid." The shoemaker, who could not comprehend the meaning of this, stood speechless, till the pope explained the mystery, by saying, "You formerly sold me a pair of shoes, in the price of which you gave me credit for a Julio; that I promised to pay you with interest when I was pope; now that is come to pass, I have a mind to shew myself an honest man, by being as good as my word;" and immediately ordered his majordomo to see how much the interest of a julio, at 5 per cent, came to in 40 years, and then to pay him both principal and interest, dismissing him with, *audate in pace*, go in peace. The shoemaker went away very well pleased, and had already swallowed a large sum; but when the majordomo came to him again, with three julios in his hand, and said, "There's your money, write a receipt for it," he began to mutter; and meeting some of his countrymen, who waited, with impatience, at the gates, to know what he was sent for, he told them, "His holiness had made him come to Rome only to pay him three julios; complaining, that his journey had already cost him above twenty crowns, without reckoning the expence of his return."

Sixtus could not help laughing very heartily, when his spies gave him an account of the shoemaker's behaviour; and that he was setting out again directly for Macerata, in a very peevish humour. But he had scarcely got out of Rome, before he was overtaken by a messenger, with orders to return; "for his holiness had forgot something that he designed to say to him." When he came before the pope a second time, he was asked by him, "Whether he had any son;" and answering, "That he had one, who was in orders and a servite," the pope bid him send for him to Rome, and stay himself till he came. In the mean time, he made a strict enquiry into his life and conversation; and finding him a man of good character, he gave him a bishoprick in the kingdom of Naples. The shoemaker coming soon after to return thanks, Sixtus said to him, "We hope you are now satisfied for the use of your julio."

Not less grateful and humorous was his behaviour to Father Salviati, of the Augustine

Augustine order. We have already taken notice of the manner in which he left Florence, in the year 1564, upon the account of some disputes with his general, who sent to all the convents of the Franciscans, betwixt there and Rome, to apprehend and confine him as a deserter; that Montalto suspecting it, took another rout, and avoided all the houses of that order. In this expedition he arrived, one evening, at a convent of Augustines, of which Father Salviati, a young man, very civil and obliging in his behaviour, was the prior. Though Montalto thought fit to conceal the rank he held in his order from him, he, nevertheless, received him very hospitably; and, as the chamber where strangers usually lodged at that time, happened to be out of repair, he gave him part of his own bed. When Montalto took his leave, in the morning, either because he really wanted money, or to make a trial of his friendship, he asked him to lend him four crowns, which he promised to pay again in a short time. Salviati readily complied with the request, and took his note, which he had wrote in a different hand from what he commonly used, and signed with a sham name. The Augustine having waited a long time without hearing any thing from his debtor, asked some of the Franciscans if they knew such a one of their order, calling him by the name which he had subscribed to the note, but could not get any intelligence of him, there being no religious of that name, that he could find, amongst the Franciscans. Sixtus, meeting with an account of this adventure in his journal, ordered the general of the Augustines to send for father Salviati, if he was yet alive, for he wanted to see and speak to him. This religious being engaged, at that time, in a quarrel with his bishop, about some trifling matter (as is often the case betwixt bishops and regulars) the bishop complained of him to the congregation of cardinals; that is appointed to adjust such disputes; and the general imagined his holiness had sent for Salviati, to reprimand, or, perhaps, to punish him for his contumacy: He was confirmed in his opinion, by the grave, or rather angry manner, in which he had given him that order; and, thinking it would please the pope, delivered

him into the hands of four monks, to be guarded by them all the way, who were as lordly, and kept as strict a watch over him, as if they had been so many archers.

The bishop, hearing of the manner in which Salviati was conducted to Rome, began to triumph exceedingly, as he thought it was in consequence of the complaint he had made against him by the cardinals to the pope, who, he did not question, would handle him with his usual severity; and could not help saying to his chapter, in the gaiety of his heart, "I am mighty glad I have found a way to curb the insolence of this Augustine; we must do these things sometimes, to humble such people, and teach them to behave with proper respect to their bishop."

Salviati thought himself ruined; all his friends advised him to wait upon the bishop, and make a submission to him, to see if it was possible to soften him that way; but the monks that were sent to attend him, were so officious, they would not give him time to do this. When he arrived at Rome, he was carried directly to the pope, by his general, who, being ordered to withdraw, left him alone with his holiness: Poor Salviati trembled so, that he could hardly speak; and began to make apologies and excuses for his behaviour to the bishop, as he could not possibly think of any other reason why he was sent for: Sixtus, who knew nothing at all of this difference, pretended to be acquainted with it, and said, "You are highly to be blamed for behaving in that disrespectful manner to your bishop, who is a prelate of great worth: But that is not the occasion of our sending for you at present: You are accused of embezzling the goods and revenue of your convent, which we shall call you to an account for; but first we are willing to hear what you have to say for yourself." Salviati took a little courage, when he found he was sent for upon an affair that would prove much to his honour, if it came to be examined into, as he had considerably augmented the estate of the convent, by his good management and oeconomy; and said, in a very humble manner, "He should willingly submit to any punishment his holiness thought proper to inflict upon him, if he was found guilty of what he charged

charged him with." Sixtus replied, in a stern manner, "Take care what you say, we have proof sufficient to convict you. Is it not true, that when you was prior of an Augustine convent, in the year 1564, a religious of the Franciscan order lodged with you one night, and borrowed four crowns when he went away the next morning, which he never payed you again? Now, we desire to know, what right you had to dispose of your convent's money, in that manner." Salvati recollected the thing, but did not in the least dream, that Sixtus was the person he had formerly lent the money to; and ventured to say, "It is very true, most holy father; and I should have lent him more if he had asked me, for he seemed to be an honest man, but he proved a knave, and a rascal, and gave me a note with a sham name to it; and, notwithstanding I have made all possible enquiries, I have never been able to hear any thing of him." The pope could not forbear smiling, and said, "You need not be at any farther trouble in your enquiries; for, take my word for it, you will never find him: But he has ordered us to pay that debt, and return you his thanks. Are you content to take us for your debtor?" Salvati, upon this, began to think he remembered something of his face, and to suspect he was the very man; so that the pleasure he received from what the pope said last, was much abated by the fear he was in, of having provoked him by the harsh names of knave and rascal. Sixtus, who easily perceived, from outward appearances, how violently he was agitated within, and was impatient to acknowledge the favours he had received from him, put an end to his pain, by saying, "It is high time to shew our gratitude; we are the person you was so kind to; and as you received us hospitably in your convent, it is but just we should entertain you in the same manner: And calling for Cardinal Montalto, he ordered him to appoint Salvati an apartment in his palace, and to entertain him at his table, till he found some way of providing for him.

The general of the Augustines, who waited to see the issue of this interview, was very well pleased to find it so different from what he expected: and

went with Salvati to wait upon Cardinal Montalto, who treated them with much courtesy and complaisance: But it is scarce possible to express the astonishment of the bishop, when he was informed by a friend (whom he had desired to send him an exact account of the proceedings against Salvati), "That instead of being sent to be punished for his insolence, as he expected, he had an apartment assigned him in the Vatican, and was entertained by his holiness, like one of his relations."

During the space of a month or more that he stayed at Rome, the pope sent for him several times, to examine his capacity, and find out what sort of preferment would please him best: He at first designed to have made him general of his order, and the general a bishop; but, as he perceived he was desirous of leaving the regulars, he gave him a considerable bishoprick, that happened to be vacant at that time. This promotion, which was a sufficient recompence, and much greater than he could expect, was highly agreeable to Salvati, an honour to his order, a heart-breaking to his adversary, to see him upon an equal footing with himself, a surprize to all the world; and gave Pasquin occasion to say, *that bishopricks were now sold for four crowns a piece.*

Several other things of this kind he did, to the great astonishment of every body, as it was inconceivable how he could recollect the most trifling and minute circumstances of transactions that happened so long ago. If we consider the great care and exactness with which he registred every accident that had befallen him thro' the whole course of his life, one would think he must have had some *presentiment*, or fore-knowledge, of what he was to be: But nothing gave him so much pleasure, as looking over the occurrences that happened whilst he lived in a cloyster.

When he heard of any one's death, that had ever done him a service, he seemed much concerned that he had lost an opportunity of making them a recompence, which he used to do commonly to the nearest relations: As for those that had at any time done him a prejudice, if he did them no good, he at least did them no harm, but
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seemed to despise the injuries his enemies had endeavoured to do him. Whenever he exhorted any body to forgive affronts, or ill usage, he used to propose himself, as an example to them, and said, "If we were to revenge all the persecutions that have been raised against us, we must destroy no inconsiderable part of the Franciscan order."

Sixtus's government in civil concerns was wise and politic: He was also an encourager of learning and arts, and of arms and the military science; he established funds for the purpose of building galleys and erecting fortifications, the famous jesuit, Clavius, being his engineer.

His publick works were noble and magnificent, so that it was said, what he did in the few years he was pope, towards beautifying and adorning the city of Rome, exceeded all that had been done by the Roman emperors: nor was his care confined to that city: he fortified the frontiers of the Ecclesiastical State, particularly towards Naples, of which he intended to dispossess the Spaniards; made Loretto a city; and furnished Civita-Vecchia with fresh water. He established many noble charities, particularly one of 3000 crowns *per annum*, for the redemption of christian captives out of the hands of infidels. He built the famous Vatican library, and caused a large brass chest to be made and deposited in the tower of St. Angelo, which he called the treasury of the Roman church, proposing to lay up a million of crowns in it every year. When the rights and immunities of the church were in dispute, he treated princes, emperors, and their ambassadors with little respect, nay with rudeness and haughtiness, and though at the beginning of his pontificate he encouraged the *League* in France, yet latterly he would not contribute one single shilling for its support; so that in fact Henry IV. in great measure, owed his establishment on the French throne to Sixtus. As he had a longing-eye upon Naples, he understood Queen Elizabeth of England to fall upon Spain, and though he blessed, &c. the Invincible Armada fitted out against her, is thought to have given her the first advice of its destination.

In the midst of all his cares and

fatigues, in the conduct of domestic and foreign affairs, he did not forget his own family: "But he behaved in this, as in every thing else, with great prudence and circumspection; for except in the instance of bringing them to Rome, and creating his nephew a cardinal in the first month of his pontificate, he proceeded but slowly in conferring favours upon them. His first endeavour was to acquire the reputation of *just* and *zealous*; when he saw this pretty well established, and that he was revered and looked upon with a sort of admiration by all the world, and that it was matter of astonishment to every body, how he raised money to accomplish his vast designs, and perform such things as surpassed the grandeur and magnificence of the ancient Romans; he then began to think of his family, and settled an income of 100,000 crowns *per annum*, in estate and ecclesiastical benefices, besides 250,000 crowns in houses, rich furniture, plate, and jewels, upon his nephew the cardinal; heaping upon him the most honourable and lucrative employments in his disposal, as chancellor of the church, arch-priest of St. Maria Maggiore, protector of the kingdom of Poland, &c. In short, he was not only the richest and most powerful cardinal of his time, but the most caressed and beloved; to which his princely manner of behaviour did not a little contribute.

After he had sufficiently taken care of him, he made such a provision for his nieces, that they were envied by ladies of the greatest families in Rome. They were both of a disposition that would have done honour to the most exalted birth. As one of them was only twelve, and other but ten years old when they came to Rome, his holiness committed them to the care of two noble matrons, as governesses, by whose example and instructions, they learned to behave in a manner that would have shamed many who were born princesses.

They were asked in marriage by several of the first quality, and the eldest, Donna Orsina, was given to Mark Anthony Colonna, prince of Sonnino and Manupelli, duke of Tagglicozzo and Paliano, marquis of Altezza, count of Albi, high constable of the kingdom of Naples, knight of the Golden

len Fleece, and grandee of Spain. The estates of this prince being much impaired by living in a manner suitable to his quality, and the great sums which his father and grandfather had spent in the service of Charles V. and Philip II. he thought so accomplished a woman, with the immense fortune she was certain to have, would restore his family, which was one of the best in Italy, to its ancient splendor and magnificence.

There were many other advantages likely to accrue from this match, which made him desire it the more eagerly. It was no less agreeable to Sixtus, upon account of the great honour it reflected upon his family, the support and protection they might expect from an alliance with a house of so great credit and authority, not only in Italy but in Spain, and indeed all over Europe, as it likewise furnished him with an opportunity of shewing his gratitude to a family, which, as he acknowledged, had conferred many great obligations upon him. The pope gave her for her dower 100,000 crowns, besides two thousand pistoles to defray the expence of the wedding. The cardinal and her mother each 10,000, her brother 6000. When he gave them his benediction, he could scarce refrain from shedding tears of joy. The nuptials were celebrated with a royal pomp and magnificence, in the presence of sixteen cardinals, six ambassadors, an infinite number of nobility, and persons of the highest distinction. Besides balls, masquerades, bonfires, illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy through the whole city, upon this occasion, the conduits were made to run with wine for the space of eight days.

The king of Spain, either out of compliment to Colonna, as his high constable of Naples, or to ingratiate himself with Sixtus, sent the bride a jewel worth 8000 crowns.

Besides the large dower which the Pope had already given her, he made her husband a present of the *ius patronatus* of several abbeys, and abolished, by a special bull, the custom of solemnly excommunicating that family every Holy Thursday, which had prevailed ever since the time of Boniface VIII. a circumstance of great honour, which they were never able to obtain before (though they had often earnestly soli-

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cited it) notwithstanding the many signal services they had done to the crown of Spain, the empire, the church, the Holy See, and all Christendom.

That he might likewise be in a capacity to pay his debts, which were large and numerous, and buy such estates and lordships as lay convenient for him, he lent him 400,000 crowns out of the Apostolic Chamber, for ten years, without interest. Certain it is, that this match preserved the family of Colonna from absolute ruin and destruction.

As he had succeeded so well in marrying one of his nieces, he thought he had much reason to hope he might dispose of the other, whose name was Flavia, in a manner equally advantageous; especially as it was an honour aspired to by many of the principal nobility. The only difficulty resulted from the number of suitors. Gregory Buon Compagnon, duke of Sora, nephew to Gregory XIII. demanded her for his eldest son: but Sixtus would not listen to his proposals, as he had no respect for that family, since the ill usage he met with, both from Gregory himself and cardinal St. Sixtus, whilst he was at the head of affairs in his uncle's pontificate.

The next that offered himself was Frederick Savelli, to whose personal merit and family there could be no objection; but when his estate came to be examined, it was found to be much incumbered, and his debts so large that her dower was not sufficient to pay them off.

At last Virginus Orsino was fixed upon, who had a yearly estate of 100,000 crowns, free from all manner of debt, and of a family that none could stand in competition with, except that of Colonna: as it was thought such an alliance betwixt those two great houses would strengthen and aggrandize them both, to him she was given, with a dower equal to that of her sister, and the marriage celebrated with no less splendor, to the infinite satisfaction of the Pope, and Donna Camilla.

[The rest in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THOUGH after all our enquiries
into the phenomena of nature,
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and our attempts to resolve them into their proper causes, it still remains out of human power to impede their operation, yet this can be no rational motive for desisting from their investigation; and there is no moral impropriety at all in indulging a curiosity to search after the remote fountain, tho' we are not able either to purify or divert the muddy channel.

Agreeably to this, what shall we think of the late extraordinary summer? Among other enquiries into and solutions of it, please to take the following. It was observable in this country and probably in most other places, that almost constantly after a fall of rain the clear sky succeeding became by degrees, often in one day, sometimes in two, often only in half a day, replete with a thick bed of vapours, commonly called, a watry sky, which by their early appearance after the preceding rain had just then been condensing in the upper regions of the air; and since this was the case, those regions must have been considerably colder than the lower, and hastened that concretion of vapours which so soon condensed and gravitated in large drops. Add to this, that the rain has been attended by the wind from all the quarters, which favours the supposition of these rains proceeding not generally from the wind, as they often do, but from some other cause.

It is observable again, that the lower regions of the air near the earth have all this while been seasonably warm, sometimes indeed sultry: Now this promoting the exhalation of essences from the bosom of the earth then heartily moistened with rains, and these arising in great plenty, checked in their ascent by the chill of the superior and fermented by the warmth of the inferior air, may they not thus have produced the late uncommon quantity of lightening and thunder. And this especially, as there have very rarely been wanting clouds in the lower regions to confine the expansion of these vapours. On Saturday September 24, the barometer rose from a degree below changeable to near two degrees above it; but when this change happened, it was attended, for almost two days after, with a warm south wind, and in little longer than this small space of time those beds of condensed

vapours in the upper air ceased to shew themselves, except three or four times faintly, and soon disappeared. May not this southern blast then have probably been a warm one and reduced or softened the chill of the upper air whereby these vapours have been all along condensed?

Farther, the variableness of the winds which is assigned by Dr. Halley (Phil. Tr. N. 181.) to be here in England the principal cause of the rise and fall of the mercury in the barometer, may have contributed by their different directions from us, as from a center, to have kept the mercury low, and thus have oftentimes concurred with the general cause abovementioned; we have also frequently had contrary winds blowing over the same place, when the two winds in the upper and lower regions have had a considerable difference in their velocities. These phenomena therefore concurring with the very frequent condensation and precipitation of vapours in the upper regions may have cooperated in the cause of the many very sudden and heavy showers. But let me add, that the descent of rain proceeding from a great variety of causes, mediately and immediately, viz. the coldness of the air, and thence the condensation and precipitation of vapours therein, the direction of the winds, and their inconstancy, the obstruction of mountainous parts, the rarefactions of the air by heat, &c. contribute all to produce different weather in different places, and cannot, both on account of their variety and inconstancy, be always ascertained circumstantially in local cases; much less in general ones, such as have happened last summer—What was almost as uncommon as the summer itself, we have had two water spouts, I think three, one near Edinburgh, another in Cornwall, and another, if I recollect aright, somewhere off this coast.

In regard to the dews in general, being more or less; and the late mists or fogs sometimes going off in vapour, sometimes condensing into drops, &c. ordinary phenomena, these are well known, and are the effect of changes in the air and weather, and at most only indications but not efficient causes of them.

There has been likewise another uncommon phenomenon, viz. the fiery meteor

meteor on Wednesday evening, August 31, and on the day following the prodigious fall of rain in most parts of England, which I conceive to have been in a great measure the effect of that phenomenon. That this accension has been occasioned by a fermentation of an inflammable track of air is not to be doubted, as also that it appeared in a moist air not unlike the ignes fatui in low and marshy places; it ended likewise with an explosion unheard. Should I attempt to resolve this gloomy phenomenon, I humbly conceive my ideas of it would be too dark to be worth the attention of the publick—I wish I could see them cleared up.

Upon the whole, if any of these opinions are *ill grounded*, I shall not scruple to own I have been *in the clouds*—Tis an airy subject, and I venture to offer no more than an airy solution, which however is so much demeaned and submitted to better judgments, that I shall be truly glad to see it solidly confuted, if false; and much more so, to see a more rational solution proposed in it's stead, for the sake of the world and your humble servant,
Dorset, Oct. 5, 1768. CLERICUS.

P. S. Query, may not the excessive cold of the air last winter have contributed to this quantity of rain by chilling the upper regions of the air, which are not capable of receiving so great a degree of warmth from the action of the returning sun as the lower; and, possibly, from some causes out of the reach of our knowledge, may not have been warmed so soon.

Letter to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies. By Mr. Dickenson.

Beloved countrymen,

PERHAPS the objection to the late act, imposing duties upon paper, &c. might have been safely rested on the arguments drawn from the universal conduct of parliaments and ministers, from the first existence of these colonies, to the administration of Mr. Grenville.

What but the indisputable, the acknowledged exclusive right of the colonies to tax themselves, could be the reason, that in this long period of more than one hundred and fifty years, no statute was ever passed for the sole purpose of raising a revenue on the co-

lonies? And how clear, how cogent must that reason be, to which every parliament and every minister, for so long a time submitted, without a single attempt to innovate?

England in part of that course of years, and Great-Britain, in other parts, was engaged in fierce and expensive wars, troubled with some tumultuous and bold parliaments; governed by many daring and wicked ministers; yet none of them ever ventured to touch the palladium of American Liberty; ambition, avarice, faction, tyranny, all revered it. Whenever it was necessary to raise money on the colonies, the requisitions of the crown were made, and dutifully complied with. The parliament from time to time regulated their trade, and that of the rest of the empire, to preserve their dependencies, and the connection of the whole in good order.

The people of Great-Britain in support of their privileges, boast much of their antiquity. Yet it may well be questioned, if there is a single privilege of a British subject, supported by longer, more solemn, or more uninterrupted testimony, than the exclusive right of taxation in these colonies. The people of Great-Britain consider that kingdom as the sovereign of these colonies, and would now annex to that sovereignty a prerogative never heard of before. How would they bear this, was the case their own? What would they think of a new prerogative claimed by the crown? We may guess what their conduct would be from the transports of passion into which they fell about the late embargo, laid to relieve the most emergent necessities of state, admitting of no delay; and for which there were numerous precedents. Let our liberties be treated with the same tenderness, and it is all we desire.

Explicit as the conduct of parliaments, for so many ages, is, to prove that no money can be levied on these colonies, by parliament, for the purpose of raising a revenue; yet it is not the only evidence in our favour.

Every one of the most material arguments against the legality of the stamp act operates with equal force against the act now objected to; but as they are well known, it seems unnecessary to repeat them here.

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This

This general one only shall be considered at present. That though these colonies are dependant on Great-Britain; and though she has a legal power to make laws for preserving that dependance; yet it is not necessary for this purpose, nor essential to the relation between a mother country and her colonies, as was eagerly contended by the advocates for the stamp act, that she should raise money upon them without their consent.

Colonies were formerly planted by warlike nations, to keep their enemies in awe; to relieve their country overburthened with inhabitants; or to discharge a number of discontented and troublesome citizens. But in more modern ages, the spirit of violence being in some measure, if the expression may be allowed, sheathed in commerce, colonies have been settled by the nations of Europe for the purposes of trade. These purposes were to be attained by the colonies raising for their mother country those things which she did not produce herself; and by supplying themselves from her with things they wanted. These were the national objects in the commencement of our colonies, and have been uniformly so in their promotion.

To answer these great purposes, perfect liberty was known to be necessary; all history proving, that trade and freedom are nearly related to each other. By a due regard to this wise and just plan, the infant colonies exposed in the unknown climates, and unexplored wildernesses of this new world, lived, grew, and flourished.

The parent country with undeviating prudence and virtue, attentive to the first principles of colonization, drew to herself the benefits she might reasonably expect, and preserved to her children the blessings, on which those benefits were founded. She made laws, obliging her colonies to carry to her all those products which she wanted for her own use; and all those raw materials which she chose herself to work up. Besides this restriction she forbade them to procure manufactures from any other part of the globe; or even the products of European countries, which alone could rival her, without being first brought to her. In short, by a va-

riety of laws, she regulated their trade in such a manner, as she thought most conducive to their mutual advantage, and her own welfare. A power was reserved to the crown of repealing any laws that should be enacted. The executive authority of government was all lodged in the crown and its representatives; and an appeal was secured to the crown from all judgments in the administration of justice.

For all these powers established by the mother country over the colonies; for all these immense emoluments derived by her from them; for all their difficulties and distresses in fixing themselves, what was the recompense made them? A communication of her rights in general, and particularly of that great one, the foundation of all the rest—that their property, acquired with so much pain and hazard, should not be disposed of by any one but themselves—or, to use the beautiful and emphatic language of the sacred scriptures, “that they should sit every man under his vine, and under his fig tree, and none should make them afraid.”

Can any man of candour and knowledge deny, that these institutions, form an affinity between Great Britain and her colonies, that sufficiently secures their dependance upon her; or that for her to levy taxes upon them, is to reverse the nature of things? or that she can pursue such a measure, without reducing them to a state of vassalage?

If any person cannot conceive the supremacy of Great-Britain to exist, without the power of laying taxes to levy money upon us, the history of the colonies and of Great-Britain since their settlement will prove the contrary. He will there find the amazing advantages arising to her from them—the constant exercise of her supremacy—and their filial submission to it, without a single rebellion, or even the thought of one, from the first emigration to this moment—and all these things have happened, without an instance of Great-Britain laying taxes to levy money upon them.

How many British authors have remonstrated that the present wealth, power and glory of their country are founded

founded on these colonies! As constantly as streams tend to the ocean, have they been pouring the fruits of all their labours into their mother's lap. Good heaven! And shall a total oblivion of former tenderneſſes and bleſſings be ſpread over the minds of a wiſe people, by the ſordid acts of intriguing men, who covering their ſelfiſh projects under pretences of public good, firſt enrage their countrymen into a phrenzy of paſſion, and then advance their own influence and intereſt, by gratifying that paſſion, which they themſelves have baſely excited?

Hitherto Great-Britain has been contented with her proſperity. Moderation has been the rule of her conduct. But now a generous and humane people that ſo often has protected the liberty of ſtrangers, is inflamed into an attempt to tear a privilege from her own children, which, if executed, muſt in their opinion, ſink them into ſlaves: And for what? For a pernicious power, not neceſſary to her, as her own experience may convince her; but horribly dreadful and deteſtable to them.

It ſeems extremely probable, that when cool diſpaſſionate poſterity ſhall conſider the affectionate intercourſe, the reciprocal benefits, and the unſuſpecting confidence, that have ſubſiſted between theſe colonies and their parent country, for ſuch a length of time, they will execrate with the bittereſt curſes the infamous memory of thoſe men, whoſe peſtilential ambition, unneceſſarily and wantonly, firſt opened the ſources of civil diſcord between them; firſt turned their love into jealouſy; and firſt taught theſe provinces, filled with grief and anxiety, to enquire,

Meus ubi materna eſt?

Where is maternal affection.

Copy of the Agreement entered into by the Inhabitants of Boſton, the Capital of the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay.

THE merchants and traders in the town of Boſton having taken into conſideration the deplorable ſituation of the trade, and the many difficulties it at preſent labours under, on account of the ſcarcity of money, which is daily increaſing, for want of the other remittances to diſcharge our

debts in Great-Britain, and the large ſums collected by the officers of the cuſtoms for duties on goods imported; the heavy taxes levied to diſcharge the debts contracted by the government in the late war; the embarrasſments and reſtrictions laid on the trade by ſeveral late acts of parliament; together with the bad ſucceſs of our cod-fiſhery this ſeaſon, and the diſcouraging proſpect of the whale-fiſhery, by which our principal ſources of remittance are like to be greatly diminiſhed, and we thereby rendered unable to pay the debts we owe the merchants in Great-Britain, and to continue the importation of goods from thence:

We the ſubſcribers, in order to relieve the trade under thoſe diſcouragements, to promote induſtry, frugality, and oeconomy, and to diſcourage luxury and every kind of extravagance, do promiſe and engage to and with each other as follows:

First, That we will not ſend for or import from Great-Britain, either upon our own account, or upon commiſſion, this fall, any other goods than what are already ordered for the fall ſupply.

Secondly, That we will not ſend for or import any kind of goods or merchandize from Great-Britain, either on our own account or on commiſſion, or any otherwiſe, from the 1ſt of Jan. 1769, to the 1ſt of Jan. 1770, except ſalt, coals, fiſh hooks, and lines, hemp and duck, bar-lead and ſhot, wool-cards and card-wire.

Thirdly, That we will not purchaſe of any factor, or others, any kind of goods imported from Great-Britain, from Jan. 1769 to Jan. 1770.

Fourthly, That we will not import, on our own account, or on commiſſions, or purchaſe of any who ſhall import from any other colony in America, from Jan. 1769 to Jan. 1770, any tea, glaſs, paper, or other goods, commonly imported from Great-Britain.

Fifthly, That we will not, from and after the 1ſt of Jan. 1769, import into this province any tea, paper, glaſs, or painters colours, until the act impoſing duties on thoſe articles ſhall be repealed.

In witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſet our hands this 1ſt day of Aug. 1768.

From

From the Boston (New-England) Gazette.

Boston, Aug. 4.

YESTERDAY his excellency governor Bernard issued the following proclamation:

"WHEREAS the peace and good order of the province hath been of late greatly interrupted by the riots and tumults which have taken place in divers towns within the same:

I do by and with the advice of his majesty's council, issue this proclamation, hereby strictly enjoining all magistrates, sheriffs, and their deputies, and all civil officers whatever, in their several districts and departments, within the said province respectively, to do their utmost for preserving the public peace, and for the protection of all his majesty's subjects whatever. And that to this end and purpose, they take effectual care, so far as to them respectively appertains, to put in execution the laws for preventing, suppressing, and punishing all riots, tumults, and unlawful assemblies.

And I do hereby likewise call upon all his majesty's good subjects, within the province, to exert themselves in promoting peace and good order, in restoring vigour and firmness to the government, and in supporting the civil officers in the due execution of the laws.

Given at the council chamber in Boston, &c.

FRA. BERNARD."

Taken from the Boston (in New England) Evening-Post of August 22, 1768.

ON Monday the 15th instant, the anniversary of the ever memorable 14th of August, was celebrated by the sons of liberty in this town, with extraordinary festivity. At the dawn, the British flag was displayed on the Tree of Liberty, and a discharge of fourteen cannon, ranged under the venerable elm, saluted the joyous day. At eleven o'clock a very large company of the principal gentlemen and respectable inhabitants of the town, met at the hall under the tree, while the streets were crowded with a concourse of people of all ranks, public notice having been given of the intended celebration. The music began at high noon, performed on various instruments, joined with voices; and con-

cluding with the universal admired American song of liberty. The grandeur of its sentiment, and the easy flow of its numbers, together with an exquisite harmony of sound, afforded sublime entertainment to a numerous audience, fraught with a noble ardour in the cause of freedom: the song was closed with a discharge of cannon and a shout of joy; at the same time the windows of the neighbouring houses, were adorned with a brilliant appearance of the fair daughters of Liberty, who testified their approbation. The following toasts succeeded, viz.

1. Our rightful sovereign George the Third. 2. The queen, prince of Wales, and the rest of the royal family. 3. The sons of liberty throughout the world. 4. The glorious administration of 1766. 5. A perpetual union of Great Britain and her colonies, upon the immutable principles of justice and equity. 6. May the sinister designs of oppressors, both in Great Britain and America, be for ever defeated. 7. May the common rights of mankind be established on the ruin of all their enemies. 8. Paschal Paoli and his brave Corsicans. May they never want the support of the friends of liberty. 9. The memorable 14th of August, 1765. 10. Magna Charta, and the Bill of rights. 11. A speedy repeal of unconstitutional acts of parliament, and a final removal of illegal oppressive officers. 12. The Farmer. 13. John Wilkes, Esq; and all independent members of the British parliament. 14. The glorious ninety-two, who defended the rights of America, uninfluenced by the mandates of a minister, and undaunted by the threats of a governor.

Which being finished, the French horns sounded; and after another discharge of the cannon, completing the number ninety-two, the gentlemen in their carriages repaired to the Greyhound tavern in Roxbury, where a *frugal* and *elegant* entertainment was provided. The music played during the repast: after which several pertinent toasts were given out, and the repeated discharge of cannon spoke the general assent.

Upon this happy occasion, the whole company with the approbation of their brethren in Roxbury, consecrated a tree

tree in the vicinity; under the shade of which, on some future anniversary, they may commemorate the day, which shall liberate America from her present oppression! Then making an agreeable excursion round Jamaica pond, in which excursion they received the kind salutation of a friend to the cause by the discharge of cannon, at six o'clock they returned to town; and passing in slow and orderly procession through the principal streets, and round the State-house, they retired to their respective dwellings. It is allowed that this cavalcade surpassed all that has ever been seen in America. The joy of the day was manly, and an uninterrupted regularity presided thro' the whole.

To the Printer of the St. James's Chron.

S I R,

I Consider you, and your devils about you, as a kind of court of grievances, and am come to lodge a complaint with you. I do not much hope for redress indeed, but it will be some ease to my heart to pour out its grievances.—I am of late from a sprightly fellow become a peevish mal-content; and am as unhappy among the people of England, as if some misadventure had *Robinson-crusoe* me, by throwing me into a *desert-isle* (worse than Murphy's, if possible) where I could have nothing but seals and wild goats for my companions. Indeed my present real situation is worse than the imaginary one. I should, in the supposed case, have had intercourse with creatures which act according to their nature, and from which my expectations could not be disappointed; whereas now I not only *see men as trees walking*, but *as trees living, mere vegetables*, where I looked for *rationals*. Their news-papers, those pretty little modern histories, hold up to us the truest portrait of their minds. Every column of these journals abounds in advertisements, which point out the chief object of their attachment.

Silver spoons, lap-dogs, horses, negroes, bank notes, old blankets, diamond rings, pointers, pocket-books, canes, muffs, and such trash, meet the eye in every page, in the several predicaments of stolen, strayed, eloped, lost, run-away, missing, &c. &c. The munificence of the rewards offered on

such occasions, too plainly shew, that the strefs of life is laid on these baubles: But what touches me home is, that while *these signs (not sons) of men*, are so anxious about trifles, they are perfectly easy under such losses, as make it criminal to be patient under them. We have daily before our eyes poor unfortunate noblemen, who have lost every estimable quality, every grain of common honesty, every scruple of public spirit, all their understanding, every tittle of religion, the blush of modesty, the nerve of fortitude, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are of good report—are gone, all gone—stolen, strayed, eloped, run-away, or otherwise vanished; and yet there is no advertising about it; and what makes this matter still worse is, that they have not only lost whatever they had of good, but they have supplied the place of it with the dregs of hell. If the world laid a proper stress on what is truly valuable, I should expect frequently to see the Daily Advertiser crowded with such advertisements as the following:—

Advertisement I.

Stolen or strayed from the heart of Lord —, the few sparks of *candour* and *justice*, which were at first given him for the purposes of life. The thief, the better to disguise the theft, slipped a quantity of barren sophistry, equivocation, and injustice, under his *Pia Mater*, which has had a strange effect upon this unfortunate nobleman. He *winks well* ever since, but cannot get a *wink of sleep*. Whoever will bring back his *candour* and *justice* again, shall be handsomely rewarded, and no questions asked.

II. Lost, between the *beef-steak club*, and the *Purlieus of Covent Garden*, the little stock of *honesty* and *good sense*, which nature had given Lord —. Whoever stole it, left in its stead a large parcel of impudence, senseless wit, buffoonery, and profaneness. A large premium will be given to any person who will bring it to the owner.

If any one concerned in the above theft will *peach his accomplices*, he shall have his majesty's pardon, and be admitted as evidence.

III. Stolen, from Sir B—D—, a few grains of *modesty*, and fewer of *honesty*. A great bundle of *brags* were left in their stead with this inscription

tion——“*To plate your front and conscience.*”

N. B. Whoever will bring the above to the owner shall receive a *double-fee*.

IV. Eloped from Lord H—— (supposed to be embarked for Virginia) all the *fair dealing* he was possessed of. All that is left to supply its place is im——ce and m——l lying. Whoever will leave the above at the bar of the Virginia coffee-house, directed for *Cleophas*. shall be paid for his trouble by Sir J—— A——t.

V. Missing, at Lord B——'s, all sense of *humanity, propriety, and business*. Supposed to have strayed towards St. George's Fields, the 10th of May last. ---N. B. A strumpet ——, and a dish of panada, is all that is left him to console himself withal. Whoever will bring the above articles to the W. O. shall have his *public thanks in the paper*. If it should be necessary to *kill four or five and twenty* to recover them, it will not be deemed murder.

VI. Eloped from the —— of G——, *conjugal love, and plighted truth*. Lust and adultery took their place. *A grant of crown lands* will be taken away from *somebody*, to be given to the person who will bring back the articles above.

VII. Run away from Lord D——, *morality, religion, and common sense*; all the consolation left him is a bumper of Burgundy in a *Communion Chalice*, and of milk punch in his *baptismal fount*. Whoever will bring the *run-aways* back again, shall be honoured with a cowl, and *tofs off* a bumper *Matri Sanctorum*.

VIII. Lost from Lady ——, chastity, modesty, and common decency. Whoever will bring them back, shall have the pleasure of *replacing each* in its *proper seat*.

IX. Stolen away from Great-Britain, greatly in debt to that nation, Lord Thistle; he owes the people---his head. Whoever will bring the same to *Temple-Bar*, shall receive *Liberty* for his pains.

X. Confined, a *certain patriot*, for daring to step forth as the champion of public liberty, and an intrepid supporter of the laws and constitution of his country. Whoever will set him free, and fix him in the midst of St. St. St——'s chapel, shall receive the united thanks of all the honest, independent men in the kingdom.

I will not take up your time with multiplying of instances, but only add, that I with from my soul, the taste of the *world* took this moral turn; for while it continues such a *toyshop*, as I find it at present, the time will pass but heavily with

Sept. 26.

APEMANTUS.

The following is a Copy of a Petition reported to the House of Representatives at Boston in New England, by a Committee, and under their Consideration when the Assembly was dissolved.

“WE, your majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects, the representatives of your ancient and loyal province of the Massachusetts Bay, impressed with the deepest sense of gratitude to heaven, for calling to the British succession your majesty's illustrious family, and so firmly establishing your majesty on the throne of your royal progenitors: and being abundantly convinced of your majesty's grace and clemency, most humbly implore the royal favour, while we briefly represent the grievances we labour under, and which, under God, your majesty alone can redress.

It is with inexpressible concern that we are constrained thus publicly to complain of the administration of his excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; your majesty's governor of this province, who has betrayed an arbitrary disposition.

He early attached himself to a party, whose principles and views, we apprehend, have ever been repugnant to your majesty's real service.

He has, both in his speeches, and other public acts, treated the representative body with contempt.

He has, in an unwarrantable manner, taken upon himself the exercise of your majesty's royal prerogative, in granting a charter for a college, without even the advice of your majesty's council.

He has openly attempted to make himself sole and absolute judge of the qualification of members, returned to serve in the house of representatives.

We have also reason to apprehend, that he has endeavoured to persuade your majesty's ministers to believe, that an intention was formed, and a plan settled, in this, and the rest of your colonies, treasonably to withdraw themselves

themselves from all connection with, and dependance upon, Great Britain, and from their natural allegiance to your majesty's sacred person and government.

He has, in his public speeches, charged both houses of assembly with oppugnation against the royal authority, and with leaving gentlemen out of the council only for their fidelity to the crown.

He has indiscreetly, not to say wantonly exercised the prerogative of the crown, in the repeated negative of counsellors of an unblemished reputation, and duly elected by a great majority of both houses of assembly.

He has declared, that certain seats at the council board shall be kept vacant, till certain gentlemen, his favourites, shall be re-elected.

He has, unconstitutionally, interfered with, and unduly influenced elections; particularly in the choice of an agent for the province.

He has, very abruptly, displaced divers gentlemen of worth, for no apparent reason but their voting against his measures.

He has practised the sending over depositions to the ministry, against gentlemen of character here, without giving the accused the least notice of his purposes and proceedings.

He has created divers new and unconstitutional offices.

He has drawn divers warrants on the treasury, for the payment of monies, against the express appropriations of the assembly.

He has, at this session, presumed to threaten the general assembly, upon the non-compliance of the House of Representatives with a certain requisition, not only to dissolve them, but to delay to call a new assembly, which is beyond your majesty's orders.

By the means aforesaid, and many others, that might be enumerated, he has not only rendered his administration disagreeable to the whole body of the people, but entirely alienated their affections from him; and thereby wholly destroyed that confidence in a governor, which your majesty's service indispensably requires.

Wherefore we most humbly intreat your majesty, that his excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; may be removed from the government of this province:

O^R. 1768.

and that your majesty would be graciously pleased to place one in his stead, worthy to represent the greatest and best monarch on earth.

And, as in duty bound, we, &c.

shall ever pray."

Observations on the total Loss of Memory without any visible Cause.

IN the month of November, in the year 1767, one of the magistrates of Newbourg, turned of sixty, of a sanguine complexion, being seated at table, and free from any complaint or indisposition, began of a sudden, without any preceding symptom, to talk in the most incoherent manner. His wife observing this alarming circumstance, ordered him immediately to be put to bed; but finding that he continued articulating with the same incoherency, she began to fear he might be attacked with a fit of the palsy or apoplexy, and sent immediately her son-in-law to call in the assistance of Dr. George Segerus, a physician in the neighbourhood. The physician immediately appeared, and having examined the patient, justly judged that the complaint was an intire loss of memory; for scarce had he begun a sentence, but he was obliged to stop to recollect himself: then would he try a second, which he could no more finish than the first. At last he complained that he was not able to answer the questions that were put to him. The physician having asked him, whether he had not any pain his head, or any other part of his body, he answered in the negative, and remained in the same state in all respects during some days. The disease was not in the least altered for a fortnight, when he had a fit of the gout, to which distemper he had long been subject: his urine was of a natural colour, his pulse was weak, but in other respects his health was good. After having ordered him a guster, the physician had recourse to cordials, to cephalics used both externally and internally, and to all those remedies that are supposed to have the power of fortifying and strengthening the memory. By means of these remedies, at the end of a fortnight he recovered the use of memory, insomuch that he was able to converse on all kinds of subjects, in the same manner as formerly; but he

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found himself totally unacquainted with every letter or character made use of to convey our ideas. His wife, who imagined that his inability to read proceeded from weakness of sight, although before his last illness he could read the smallest character without the assistance of spectacles, laid open before him a book printed in a very large letter. He immediately observed he could see very well, but knew not the names of the letters, nor could possibly join them together, or make syllables of them; which gave him so much the more uneasiness, as he had been accustomed to pass great part of his time in the study of the scriptures. M. Segerus encouraged him in the best manner he could, and advised him to learn to re-acquire what he had lost, by receiving the lessons of his wife. At the same time, he recommended the use of the medicines that had at first recovered him: and, at the end of six weeks, he found himself perfectly restored to health, the full use and power of memory, and the art that he had so unaccountably lost.

To the PRINTER, &c.

S I R,

THERE certainly never yet was a time when it was so much the custom to adopt foreign fashions. In former days our forefathers disdained to receive any improvement from a stranger. They were contented to sit at home quietly, to entertain their friends, and to take care of their family. All their diversions were domestic, and most of them passed their whole lives within twenty miles of their own estates, which had perhaps remained in their family for hundreds of years. The ladies thought themselves best employed in managing their family affairs, in superintending the education of their children, and in taking care of their poor neighbours when the cold and snow of winter oppressed them. The farms passed from father to son, and plenty and happiness appeared throughout the land. Thus was it in former days. But how much are the times changed now! the young lord, after he has finished a superficial education at home, is sent abroad before he is able to distinguish right from wrong; he there keeps low company of his own country, plunges into all

sorts of debauchery, and at length returns, loaded with scraps of French and Italian, a sufficient assortment of maimed statues, Cremona fiddles, &c. and attended with a parcel of effeminate fingers and French valet de chambres. He then commences virtuoso. Here he is imposed upon by his pretended admirers; is cheated in the grossest manner, and, before he finds his error, is irreparably ruined.

But these evils might be greatly amended by a proper education of the youth of these kingdoms. If they were brought up in a uniform path of virtue, if they were never allowed to exceed the bounds of regularity, nor to enter into every new fashion, this would undoubtedly happen. I very much commend the saying of Dr. Smith, head-master of Westminster-school, when he desires his pupils to attend rather to the adorning of the inside of their heads than the outside. I think it reflects much honour on that worthy gentleman, and shews his contempt for the introduction of French fashions, in which he is heartily joined by

PHILOKOS.

Description of the curious Boat lately brought from India, and presented to their Majesties by Governor Vansittart.

THIS magnificent boat is called a Mohr Punkee, or Peacock Boat, from its resemblance to a peacock, having at its prow the figure of that bird, the tail of which is prolonged the whole length of the boat, the plumage on each side being most beautifully painted and varnished. The length is above eighty feet; and the extreme breadth, which is towards the front, is nine feet, from whence it gradually diminishes to the stern, which is terminated by the grotesque or imaginary figure of a fish's head, richly gilt, considered in India as an ensign of royalty, and permitted to be borne only by persons of the highest distinction. Over the broadest part of the boat is erected a pavilion, the canopy of which is six feet high, and covered with crimson velvet, very richly embroidered with gold, as are likewise the curtains which hang from it on every side, the whole being supported by several varnished pillars, the bottom of which is surrounded by a small rail: a narrow balcony

balcony hanging over the sides of the boat serves as a receptacle for confectionary, fruit, sherbet, or other refreshments on the passage. The floor of the pavilion is covered with scarlet cloth, upon which are several crimson velvet cushions to lean against, according to the custom of the country; all persons sitting directly upon the deck with their feet bent under them. In the front of the pavilion is a circular kind of throne, or seat of eminence, where the Nabob, or person of the highest distinction is seated. This place is open on every side, but over the top is stretched a canopy of velvet and gold, the whole breadth of the boat, supported abast by the pavilion, and forwards by two painted staves, the tops of which, as well as the top of the pavilion, is ornamented with golden cones, and surrounded with a gold fringe, with tassels of gold pendent at every corner. The boat is moved by paddles, and worked by thirty rowers, who sit behind the pavilion, with their faces fronting the direction of motion. The paddles are furnished on each of their handles with two brass rings, which clashing together at every motion given to the paddles, serve to make the rowers keep time, who, singing to the sound, thereby regulate the motion. The boat is steered by a long oar fastened on the larboard side near the stern, after the manner of the ancients: it glides with great velocity along the surface of the water, not drawing more than nine inches. At the head and stern of the vessel are two small masts painted with vermilion, on which are fixed streamers of crimson silk, interspersed with flowers of gold in the Moorish taste, which, with other ornaments too numerous to particularize, give it a splendid and elegant appearance, beyond description.—This boat was divided into three parts, for convenience of stowage, and brought over to England in as many ships. The whole was put together and fitted up by Mr. Bodmin, at his wharf near Mill stairs, Rotherhithe.

Account of the late masked Ball.

BY public advertisements in our News-papers, the doors of the opera-house were opened for the ad-

mission of spectators in the gallery at seven o'clock, and for the masks at nine; early in the evening, however, a party of the Guards was ordered upon duty at the theatre, to prevent disturbances, and highly to the honour not only of the officers, but of the private men, they exerted themselves in such a manner, as very much facilitated the access of the maskers to the house, and produced a greater degree of order than could be well expected among the populace.

The number of tickets delivered out for the ball was so great, that many, fearful of finding admittance extremely difficult, if not wholly impossible, thronged to the house the moment of admission, so that before eleven the concourse was prodigious, and the magnificence of the various dresses, together with the brilliancy of the illumination, afforded a view inconceivably pleasing to the spectator. The general satisfaction however sustained some diminution from the continual increase of company, and the excessive heat of the room, so that the dancers were very few, and much of that pleasantry which commonly passes at masquerades when people are perfectly at ease was suppressed. Add to this, that several unable to endure the heat, were reduced to the necessity of unmasking long before supper, when it became universal to unmask, and consequently put it out of their own power to preserve the propriety of their imaginary characters.

His Danish majesty was dressed in a tissue domino, but wore no mask, nor did he appear in the publick rooms very frequently during the course of the evening: their royal highnesses the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland were also in dominos; and it was lamented that the nobility in general gave more into this mode of dressing than was consistent either with the ends of magnificence, or the views of variety. Indeed his grace the duke of Northumberland was in a Persian habit, with a fine turban richly ornamented with diamonds; lord Grosvenor was in a splendid suit of the Turkish fashion, and two or three other persons of rank were very much distinguished for the elegance as well as the grandeur of their appearance.

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But

But what the entertainment suffered in it's splendour through the inattention of the dignified at court, was amply attoned for by the emulation of the substantial in the city; many gentlemen, whose fortunes entirely proceed from trade, seemed laudably desirous of shewing the opulence of their country to the illustrious stranger who honoured it with his presence, and many of the most superb, as well as the best fancied dresses in the whole assembly, were those of eminent citizens. On this occasion the quantity of gold and silver tissue made into Indian, Persian, and Chinese habits, together with the quantity of diamonds with which these habits were decorated, is past belief; nothing but the actual view could convince the mind of its reality.

As to the ladies, a more beautiful group was never assembled; in the choice of their dresses the whole elegance of female taste was exerted, and at twelve, when the company unmasked to go to supper, the description of the Mahometan paradise immediately rushed upon the memory, and all was an appearance of the most exquisite luxury and love. Among the ladies of distinction who were most eminent on this occasion, the duchess of Ancafter, in the character of a sultana, was universally admired. Her robe was purple Sattin bordered with ermine, and fluttered on the ground so much in the stile of eastern magnificence, that we were transported in fancy to the palaces of Constantinople from the borders of the Thames. The princess Amelia, the duchess of Bedford, lady Howe, and several other personages of high rank were present, but did not mask; Lady Harrington, and the two young ladies her daughters, were extremely simple in their appearance, but, at the same time, extremely elegant, and attracted the general attention of the company.

As to other ladies, Mrs. Ross, in the character of Night, displayed much fancy in the choice of her dress; it was a thin black silk, studded with stars, and fastened to the head by a moon very happily executed. A Diana, with a bow in her hand, and a quiver at her back, was also greatly admired; and a beautiful quaker, in a silk of a faint maiden's blush, did consi-

derable execution among the gentlemen, notwithstanding a face of the most perfect innocence contended with the most exquisite beauty for pre-eminence.

The shameful custom of gaming was totally prohibited; and the worthy fraternity of sharpers, who throng like so many birds of prey to all fashionable amusements, were intirely disappointed in their expectations of play, on this much expected evening; this regulation gave inexpressible satisfaction to every generous member of the assembly, and reflected no little honour on the fine understanding of the illustrious personage who gave the entertainment.

The elegance of the supper was prodigious, particularly of the confectionary, in which spacious palaces were raised, and whole countries spread upon the table for the double gratification of the eye and the appetite.

His Danish majesty came in, masked, between ten and eleven o'clock, walked about with great good nature, and pleasantry, till twelve; then withdrew, with a select company, to supper, and then appeared no more: the princess Amelia sat the whole time in one of the boxes, masked. The king was in a private box, apparently shut, but with peep holes in the shutters. Her grace the duchess of Northumberland appeared in the character of Rembrandt's wife, in a close black gown, trimmed with gold, a round eared coif, short apron tucked up, with a painter's brush in her hand. The character of Mungo, in the Padlock, was very excellently assumed by Mr. Mendez, who was very fine in jewels, and exceedingly diverted the company. Dr. Dominiceti and his lady, in the character of a gardener and his wife, excited much curiosity. Among the other characters, besides those we have mentioned, were

Diana	Lady Stanhope,
Old Woman	Gen. Conway
Witch	Mr. James
Indian Raggi	Mr. Vanfittart
Ditto	Mr. Scrafton
Chimney Sweeper	Unknown
Sailor	Mr. Thompson
No Sailor	Mr. Broderick
Sir Epic. Mammon	Mr. Kelly
Cleopatra	Mrs. Garnier
Goddess of Chastity	Miss Groves

The value of the jewels, which were worn on this occasion, was supposed to amount to not less than two millions of money.

For the Rot in Sheep occasioned by feeding in moist or swampy Grounds.

“AS soon as the symptoms of the disorder appear, give to each sheep a common spoonful of spirits or oil of turpentine mixed with two of water, after fasting twelve hours. Let them take three doses, staying six days between each dose.”

This remedy has lately been tried very successfully in Somersetshire, particularly in the neighbourhood of Taunton, where several sheep (almost in the last stage of the disorder) were thoroughly cured. It destroys the animalcula which are found on the livers of infected sheep, resembling flat-fish or flooks, and carries off the complaint by a plentiful discharge of Urine. Sheep thus cured have thrived afterwards surprisingly, and have yielded as much profit to the farmer and butcher as those which were never infected.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

Epitaph on an elegant Monument erected in the Cathedral at Bristol, in Memory of Mrs. Mason, Wife of the Rev. Mr. Mason, who died last Year at the Hot-Wells.

TAKE holy earth all that my soul holds dear;
[gave,
Take that best gift which heav'n so lately
To Bristol's fount I bore with trembling care
Her faded form: She bow'd to taste the
wave
And died. Does youth, does beauty, read
the line?
Does sympathetic fear their breasts alarm?
Speak, dead Marie, breathe a strain divine;
Ev'n from the grave thou shalt have pow'r
to charm.
Bid them be chaste, be innocent like thee,
Bid them in duty's sphere as meekly move;
And if so fair, from vanity as free,
As firm in friendship and as fond in Love,
Tell them, tho' 'tis an awful thing to die,
('Twas ev'n to thee) yet the dread path
once trod,
Heaven lifts it's everlasting portals high,
And bids "the pure in heart behold their
God."

W. MASON.

Verses, said to have been written by Samuel Johnson, L. L. D. at the request of a Gentleman to whom a Lady had given a Sprig of Myrtle.

WHAT hopes, what terrors does thy
gift create,
Ambiguous emblem of uncertain fate!
The myrtle (ensign of supreme command
Consign'd by Venus to Melissa's hand)
Not less capricious than a reigning fair,
Oft favours, oft rejects a lover's pray'r:
In myrtle shades oft sings the happy swain,
In myrtle shades despairing ghosts complain;

The myrtle crowns the happy lovers heads,
Th' unhappy lovers graves the myrtle spreads;
O! then the meaning of thy gift impart,
And ease the throbbing of an anxious heart;
Soon must this bough, as you shall fix his
doom,
Adorn Philander's head, or grace his tomb.

*Suspence, thou slender thread, on which despair
Hangs like a sword depending—*

Mus. Arc. Lib. 2.

—————*Suspence,*
*Thou thread, on which the lover's hopes hang
trembling;*

*And thou, Despair, fell handmaid to the fates,
Who cut'st off hope, and life with one dire stroke.*

Ibid.

*Suspence, thou wheel on which the lover's soul
Is stretch'd, torn, rack'd; hopes are the screws
confining us;*

*Fears are the cords that draw us into torture;
And keen despair our executioner.*

Ibid. Lib. 3.

TO DAMON.

IN vain the doubtful Labyrinth I trace,
Whilst errors upon errors round me twine;
Oh! for some clue to find the wondrous
maze!

Oh! Damon, may I safely call thee mine?
Sure some keen rival thro' my downcast eyes,
Read the sharp anguish of a soul oppress'd;
And cruel sporting with a wretch's sighs,
Devise'd new torments for my aching
breast.

Grief o'er my soul her gloomy veil had thrown,
Hope's fainter beams scarce glimmer'd
thro' the shade,

'Till late the sun of joy delusive shone,
And false illuminations round me spread.
The Twanging bow, tough bending to the
string,

Yields to the efforts of superior might;

But

But snap the band, it with elastic spring,
Starts into form, and quiv'ring stands upright.
Thus my soul, laden with a weight of woe,
Sunk to the pressure of unequal grief;
But soon methought my Damon call'd,
and, lo!
My quicken'd spirit caught a short relief.
Joy, like a meteor, shot across my soul,
But, like a meteor, left no track of rest;
Down my pale cheek new streams of sorrow
stole [breast.
And disappointment rack'd my lab'ring
Some guardian Sylph beheld with pitying eye,
And trac'd the secret mazes of my care;
Whilst I perhaps with unavailing sigh,
Ruffled his plumes, or clogg'd them with
a tear.
Then stretch'd his airy pinions to the wind,
Assum'd my song in sadly pleasing strain;
Pour'd forth the plaints my tortur'd breast
confin'd,
And own'd to Damon all my secret pain.
'Twas Damon call'd—no, Chloe, thou'rt
deceiv'd: [ware;
Fond maid, once more of Error's voice be-
Left when the flatt'ring vision thou'lt believ'd,
The heaven-wrought phantom lessen into
air.
'Tis he, 'tis he! be gone, unkind suspense!
Whilst round my soul the fond ideas twine;
Fly fear! fly doubt! fly care! suspicion hence!
I read, I hear, I see him in each line.
Ah, me! on hope's too flatt'ring pinions
bor'n,
My failing sense the giddy heights bewray;
Now sunk in wretchedness; I'm rack'd, I'm
torn,
And all the dear delusion fades away.
No, Damon, no; from me thou'rt ever
gone;
No thought of Chloe flutters in thy breast;
You never lov'd, that dream was all my
own;
Why on appearance did my folly rest?
Yet once I thought—but why recall the past,
When recollection brings so sharp a sting?
No, dead to thought, in solitude I'll waste,
The future hours where pleasure knows no
spring.
There, in the shade of life, I'll hush each
groan,
Choak every sob, and stifle every sigh;
No echo shall repeat my hapless moan,
No swimming tear suffuse my stedfast
eye.
In the dull calm of tasteless apathy,
The dreary remnant of my life shall move,
And my once-throbbing breast shall only be
The cenotaph of long-departed love.
But ev'ry late, but ev'ry early prayer
I'll wing to heaven with oraisons for thee.
Farewell, for ever, Damon; once most dear;
May you ne'er feel the sorrows felt by me.
June. CHLOE.

REAL BEAUTY.

*Said to be Written by the Author of Sermons to
Young Women.*

THE diamond's and the ruby's blaze,
Disputes the palm with beauty's
queen:
Not beauty's queen commands such praise,
Devoid of virtue, if she's seen.
But the soft tear in pity's eye,
Outshines the diamond's brightest beams;
And the sweet blush of modesty
More beauteous than the ruby seems.

The PROTESTANT WISH,

LONG o'er the British and the Baltic
main [reign!
May George and Christian (happy brothers)
Then shall religion halcyon days enjoy,
And bigotry no more the world destroy.
C. JONES.

THE KING of DENMARK'S HEALTH:
A VOLUNTEER TOAST.

*Writ for the Banquet given October 7, 1758,
To his DANISH MAJESTY, by
His Grace the DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND.*

The Tune,—*God save our noble King!*

I.

HEALTH to the Royal Dane,
Who cross'd the boist'rous main,
This isle to view;
Invited by the fame
Of our lov'd sov'reign's name,
His amity to claim,
And leagues renew.

II.

Charm'd with a guest so rare,
Each order (see!) prepare
'A splendid day.
Instant the sister arts
Shine forth in countless parts,
All, all, with joyous hearts,
Their pow'rs display.

III.

Hail London! Albion's boast!
The theme, the fav'rite toast
Of Denmark's king;
Who sweetly was amaz'd,
As o'er thy Thames he gaz'd,
Thy fleets, thy commerce prais'd,
Wealth's noblest spring.

IV.

Beat drums!—let trumpets sound!
Spread (Echo!) round and round
The honours shewn
To Christian!—Hence far flee
Strife, faction, jealousy:
Say, that Philanthropy
Adorns a throng.

INCQN.

SUNG AT FINCH'S GROTTTO GARDENS.

Be - neath this grove, this fi - lent shade, Come Da - mon
to thy gen - tle maid, Come Da - mon to thy
gentle maid. What o - the
nymph would love like me, For Da - mon's all in -
constancy, For Da - mon's all in - con - stancy.

II.

You us'd to talk of love and blifs,
And often sigh'd my lips to kifs;
But roving now is sweeter glee,
Since Damon's all inconstancy.

III.

Here fragrant flowers sweetly spring,
The feather'd choir in concert sing:
Ret vain is what I hear and see,
Since Damon's all inconstancy.

IV.

The am'rous doves now bill and cco,
And so false Damon, so can you:
But can't like them contented be,
For thy delight's inconstancy.

V.

Ye simple 'fair believe not man,
They all proceed on Damon's plan:
Then from the sex your hearts keep free,
And love like them inconstancy.

*ASAILOR'S Description of the MASQUERADE,
As played before the King of Denmark to a mot-
ley, crowded Audience.*

LITTLE Moll and myself, faith, from
Wapping came up,
To see the fine shew and the folks;
But for fear of mistakes, we thought best for
to sup.—
For these courtiers have comical jokes.

When first we came in, I was 'maz'd to be-
hold,
Night at once was all chang'd into day;
The folks seem'd to roll like a vast sea of gold,
And the gall'ry stuff'd full like a play.
Little Moll dropp'd a-stern, as she fear'd to
make sail,
Till I at her helm took a spell.—
When whip in a trice, she steer'd up within
Of the Devil, just land'd from Hell. [Hail
Lord

Lord bless me, (says she) Ben! why where have we got?

This company's too good for we!
Sure at home he was cold, and's come here to be hot,
For such Devils I never did see!

The devil! ne'er mind—heave a-head, my dear girl,

And I'll shew you the king of the crew,
Each duke, ev'ry duchess—each lady and earl,
And when I bump, do you curtsy—do!

Like a tragedy queen, when Moll saw the king,

Plump on her bare knees she fell down;
But, by Neptune, I soon made her rise with a spring,

And swore she knew nought of the town.
We parted—and I, faith, who love to be smart,

Clap'd on board of a shepherdess sweet,
Who, with no other crook than her eyes,
hook'd my heart,

As fast as me prest in the fleet.
She pull'd me about (till quite parch'd was my mouth)

At the rate of ten knots by the log:
But I soon found this king was no tar—but a
For he Burgundy gave us as Grog. [youth,
This gay little shepherdess, faith, was so smart,

She tow'd me from pillar to post;
Some call'd me a lubber, unfit for my part,
And wreck'd on the masquerade coast.

Mandarins and nabobs were as plenty as rice,
Jews, negroes, banyans, and what not?
Therewere characters purchas'd at every price,
Except the raw, bra, letter'd Scot.

In this ocean of pleasure, egad, there were tars
Who ne'er pass'd the Buoy of the Nore;
There were soldiers, like Hymen, who knew
nought of war,
And Domino fools by the score.

There were pilgrims and quakers, blacks,
witches and nuns,

Minervas without sense or tongue,
Who falter'd and lisp'd out some feminine puns;
“Do you know me?” was all—said or sung.

Grave conjurors too, who ne'er conjur'd be—
And harlequins heavy as drolls; [fore,
Mild Night too, who long shone the sun of
this shore,

But set in the fair Mrs. Rois.

Old wives were at once to dull generals
And Tancred in sorrowful strain [turn'd,
Wept Phillips's wrongs,—and then instantly
burn'd

For Diana from lewd Drury-Lane.

There wat supper they said—we got nothing
to eat;

Here a fort, there a town, here St. Paul;
But all cram'd, as at short allowance of meat,
Gorgeing garrisons, gardens, and all.

By strange kitchen alchymy every dish
Seem'd transmuted for Epicure Mammon:
There was fishy'd flesh, and fleshy'd fish,—
A calf's head seem'd a fine jole of salmon.

When I thought I took one thing, another I
got;—

The French cook so well knew his trade,
That ev'ry thing look'd like what it was
not,—

And the dishes were all Masquerade.

There were none lost their wit, there were
some lost some sweat,—

In short, 'twas all Hebrew to me;
So my anchor I trip'd, with my kind little Bet
And paid Moll with a top sail at sea.

*Epigram on Mrs. Rois's personating Night, at
the late Royal Masquerade.*

BEHOLD, in character of Night,
All clad in dark array,
Fanny appears!—The thought how right!
Fanny has had her Day.

AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW of NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

THE modern Wife, 2 vols. 12mo. Lowndes, pr. 5s.

This novel, though it is the production of the circulating library, is not without merit. The fable upon which it is constructed is indeed improbable in several places, and some of the characters are but poorly imagined; yet the language is superior to the general run of these performances, the sentiments are frequently strong and elegant, and the lesson which it inculcates is well worth the serious attention of the ladies—we therefore recommend it to the friends of morality as a book which is calculated to promote the ends of virtue, and we doubt not upon that account, of its meeting with a favourable reception from our readers.

II. *Sermons for the Use of Families*. By William Enfield, 1 vol. 12mo. Johnson.

These discourses are really what they profess; useful for families; being plain and practical, and what every sober reader may peruse with an equal prospect of improvement and satisfaction.

III. *A philosophical Survey of the Animal Creation, an Essay; wherein the general Devastation, and Carnage, that reign among the different Classes of Animals, are considered in a new Point of View, and the vast Increase of Life and Enjoyment derived to the whole from this Institution of Nature is clearly demonstrated.*—Translated from the French—Johnson.

The author of this work divides his subject into three parts. In the first he treats of the

The nature of life in general, its ends, extent, and variety. In the second, he considers the opposition in which life is to itself, and the advantages of this opposition.—And, in the third place, after he has answered the objections which may be made to his theory, he descends on the law of multiplication, its origin, and effects.—It must be allowed, that there is something not a little ingenious in the arguments of this writer; and as he bids fair to be generally approved, we shall give an extract from the last chapter of the third part, which maintains, *that the world is governed by general laws*, as a specimen of his manner, to our readers.—“It is with this law of nature, says our author, which ordains the destruction of one part of animal life, for the good of another, as it is with every other law Providence has established to maintain the order of the universe. It may not at all times perfectly correspond with the good of individuals, yet it is wise, just, and equitable, with respect to those beings themselves whose happiness it seems most to oppose. This truth it is difficult to comprehend, because men in general comprehend nothing beyond the sphere of their own private wants. To this contracted view are all the speculations of the sceptic confined; and hence it is that he sees nothing but disorder and confusion in the plan of the universe. To this contracted point of view are confined also the meditations of every religious man, that is wedded to a system, and who of consequence, whenever he reflects upon the ways of providence, is as blind to their excellence and justice as the infidel or atheist. And the better to shield himself from their attacks, he is obliged to wrap himself up in his ignorance; to call every thing even the most obvious truths, mysteries, beyond the powers of human reason to penetrate. Let us leave these characters to agree as well as they can; we are not to expect the heads of such should become the repositories of truth.

Since what may be beneficial to the whole, does not always promote the interest of a part, considered as unconnected with the whole; since universal and partial good, are in a certain sense distinct objects, and not to be acquired by the same means; it is impossible but that general laws, laws that have the conservation of the universe itself, and consequently of an infinite multitude of beings, for their object, should at times oppose private interest, or the interest of a part considered as distinct from the whole: and since the preservation of the whole, is certainly to be preferred to that of a part, the general laws of nature ought to be, for this reason, fixed, immutable and perpetual. No creature can infringe upon these laws, without a particular permission from him who established them. He alone is equal to this, who holds the reins of the universe, and can with a firm

OQ, 1768,

and steady hand direct every event and every circumstance to one general and determined destination. To expect that God will suspend the operations of his laws, every time they clash with the interest of individuals, is, of all absurdities, the greatest. What! because the waves of the sea are in danger of overwhelming some unthinking wretches that expose themselves to its mercy upon the waters, shall they cease to communicate to them that perpetual agitation which is so needful and salutary? Shall he suppress the impetuous winds, and forbid them to drive before them the contagious vapours, because an unfortunate mortal, or a whole family, are upon the point of being buried under the ruins of some edifice? Shall he forbid the thunder to roar, the rain to swell the torrent, the hail to lay waste the fields every time intimidated creatures shall expose their relics, or make vows and processions for this end; doubtless, not. It is upon the constant and uniform action of these laws that the conservation of the universe depends. Was it just to suspend for once only, their effects, in favour of an individual, they must be suspended for all. The whole would perish, and the individual with it. These laws therefore never deviate from the path prescribed, except in cases that concern the whole world, and affect, as it were, an intire change in it. Do we not find that second causes, which are no other than these laws themselves, are stubborn as iron and brass, with respect to us, whenever the general destination of things runs counter to our private interest? And what would become of societies? What would become of the world itself, if by our vows and tears we could effect the least change? Does not one half of mankind beg of God to be deaf to the prayers of the other? Does not this nation burn incense upon its altars, does it not offer its sacrifices to the supreme, to influence him to change the songs of triumph, another nation is uttering, into cries and lamentations? Should Providence make the wishes and desires of individuals the rule of his conduct, those general, immutable laws, that wonderful order which reigns in the universe, would soon give way to trouble and confusion: that universal joy and satisfaction observable in the animal creation, would soon be changed into universal conternation and despair.”

IV. *Modern Gallantry: Or, The New Art of Love. By a Lady well known for her literary Acquisitions and amorous Intrigues. To which is added, a Town Eclogue.* 4to. 1s. Robson.

From the decent intimation on the title page of this article, that the fair author is no less distinguished for her *amorous intrigues* than her literary acquisitions, we are well assured that the sensible part of the public, will entertain no great opinion of the present performance, though we dare say the ingenious bookseller, who has honoured the

4 A

world

world with it, expected that this very intimation would draw in a considerable number of purchasers. That none of our readers, however, may be tempted to throw away their money for a spirit of idle curiosity, we shall present them with the six following lines, which we think as meritorious as any in the whole publication.

Naked was love till Ovid gave a robe,
Whose *flowing mantle*, spread o'er half the globe:

Nature had genuine charms without a vest
But doubly shone when elegantly dress'd:
His *beauteous garments* were approv'd as known,

And as Love's *taylor* Ovid still we own.— This Monmouth street metaphor is all we think necessary to extract from this *delicate* poem before us, and if it does not answer the end we propose by it, we are certain that no salutary effect could arise from our most serious remonstrances.

V. *Labour and Genius; or, the Mill Stream and the Cascade. A Fable. Written in the Year 1762, and inscribed to the late William Shenstone, Esq; By Richard Jago, A. M.* 4to. 1s. Dodsliey.

Mr. Jago is well known from several poetical productions which have been favourably received by the public, and though the present piece may not be equal to some of those compositions with which he formerly obliged the world, it nevertheless bears many marks of an elegant pen and a happy imagination.

VI. *Remarks on the Rev. Doctor Warner's Account of the Gout; wherein his Defects in the Cure of that Disease are pointed out and supplied.*

Dr. Warner did not profess to give a *cure*, but a *palliative* for the Gout—nor is the present remarker by any means able to supply his deficiencies. — The only things indeed for which he seems conspicuous are pertness and presumption, as will appear incontestibly evident from the following postscript to his pretty performance. “I am not fond of over much labour and writing for a *mouth*, I leave to wordy men who write for *subsistence*. My humour is brevity, which should induce the reader to think, when ideas are crowded in small room. In this small tract is a little food, for the caballist, the divine, the physician, the philosopher, the chemist, and, I presume, much for the critics: All are welcome to point their arrows at me: They may, for their own credit keep their eyes open when they shoot, lest, if they wink, through fear, their darts fly over me; however, if any thing here wants a further explication, the serious and candid mind shall be fully satisfied, there having been nothing said, but what is the result of experience.”—We would remark in this place upon the remarker, but that he seems one of those self-suf-

ficient animals whom an excess of pride has happily screened from the sense of correction. —To the enjoyment of his imaginary triumph therefore over Dr. Warner we consign him, though we cannot help lamenting the fate of departed merit, when we see the dull ass thus insolently kicking at the dead lion.

VII. *The present State of the Nation: Particularly with Respect to its Trade, Finances, &c. addressed to the King and both Houses of Parliament.* 48 pages, 2s. 6d. Almon.

This is a sensible, well written tract, and deserves the serious attention of the illustrious orders to whom it is addressed.—The judicious author considers the general nature of our trade with foreign nations, and points out very clearly how much the balance is either in our favour or against us.—In the course of these considerations he descants upon the state of our finances, and introduces the following reflections, which we think too important not to be laid before our readers.—“An opinion has too long prevailed, that all ministers are alike, and that the measures proposed by all will have the same tendency. Many think the form of government not worth contending for, and very little attachment is discoverable in the body of our people to our excellent constitution. No reverence for the customs or opinions of our ancestors, no attachment but to private interest, nor any zeal but for selfish gratifications. Whilst party distinctions of Whig and Tory, High Church and Low Church, Court and Country subsisted, the nation was divided, and each side held an opinion for which they would have hazarded every thing, for both acted from principle: If there were some who sought to alter the constitution, there were many others who would have spilt their blood to preserve it from violation. If divine hereditary right had its partisans, there were multitudes to stand up for the superior sanctity of a title founded upon an act of parliament, and the consent of a free people. But the abolition of party names seems to have destroyed all public principles among the people, and the frequent changes of ministers have exposed all sets of men to the public odium, and broke all bands of compact or association, has left the people but few objects for their confidence. The power of the crown was, indeed, never more visibly extensive over the great men of the nation; but then the great men have lost their influence over the lower order of the people; even parliament has lost much of its reverence, with the subjects of the realm, and the voice of the multitude is set up against the sense of the legislature. An impoverished and heavily-burthened public! A declining trade and decreasing specie! A people luxurious and licentious, impatient of rule, and despising all authority! Government relaxed in every

every new, and a corrupt selfish spirit pervading the whole! The state destitute of alliances, and without respect from foreign nations! A powerful combination, anxious for an occasion to retrieve their honour, and wreak their vengeance upon her! If such be the circumstances of Great Britain, who, that loves his king or his country, can be indifferent about public measures? Is it of no importance to an Englishman, that the trade and manufactures of the nation are going to ruin; that Great Britain is in danger of becoming a tributary to France, and the descent of the crown dependant on the good pleasure of that ambitious nation? Is it of no importance to an inhabitant of Ireland, that, in case of a war, that island should become a prey to France, and Great Britain unable to recover it by force, be compelled to cede it, by treaty, to purchase peace for herself? And, is it of no importance to the thriving American colonies, that Great Britain, finding her incapacity to defend herself and protect them also, should be obliged to confine her fleets and armies to her own coasts, and leave them exposed to the ravages of a domestic, or the conquest of a foreign enemy? and can it be a matter of indifference to any lover of liberty and the British constitution throughout this wide extending empire, that not more than three years since the calamities incident to a long minority in such circumstances, were hanging over the nation?

I have not made this display of the nation's difficulties to expose her councils to the ridicule of other states, or provoke a vanquished enemy to insult her: nor have I done it to excite the people's rage against their governors, or sink them into despondency of the public welfare. But I thought such a view of the condition of Great Britain, might be a means of calling up the public attention to the national affairs, and engaging every friend to his king and country to exert his best abilities in forming and supporting such a system of measures as might, in their issue, place Great Britain in a situation of safety and dignity. Her case is, thank God, far from desperate, nor are her circumstances irretrievable. I trust it is in the power of the king and parliament to concert measures, and to find men, capable of carrying them into execution with wisdom and perseverance, that perhaps, in the course of the present parliament, will render the nation both happy at home and respected abroad, formidable in war, and flourishing in peace. To contribute my mite to the public service, I shall now proceed to point out what, in my poor opinion, can and ought to

be done for extricating the nation out of its difficulties. The plan has, indeed, been already formed, and the outline drawn by the administration of 1764. I shall only attempt to fill up the void or obliterated parts, and trace its operation.

The standing expence of the present peace establishment of 1764, improved by the experience of the two last years, may be thus estimated:

	£.
Navy	—
Army, exclusive of extraordinaries	1500000
Ordnance, exclusive of extraordinaries	1268500
Militia	169600
Four American gov.	100000
Senegambia	19200
African committee	5500
Foundling Hospital	13000
Surveys in America	20000
	1800
Deficiency of land and malt (militia taken out)	59500
Deficiency of annuity fund	250000
Extras of army and ordnance	45561
	75000

3468161

The sum allowed in this estimate for the navy, is 693211. less than the grant for that service in 1767; but in that grant 300001. was included for the purchase of hemp to replenish the magazine, and a saving of about 250001. was made in that year. The allowance for the army and ordnance, exclusive of extraordinaries, is the same as has been granted in the two last years; but the allowance for extraordinaries is much less than has been demanded in either, and yet it has been shewn in the Considerations, &c. that considerable diminution of even the sum here stated for those services might be expected. The sum allowed for the deficiency in the land and malt tax, it is to be hoped, would also be found too large, as the deficiency of the land tax in the years 1754 and 1755, when it was at two shillings, amounted to no more, on a medium, than 493721. to which, if we add half the sum, it will give us 720581. as the peace deficiency at three shillings. The deficiency of the malt tax must be computed on a medium for a greater number of years, as its produce is casual, and, therefore, taking its deficiencies in the seven years of peace, immediately preceding the last war, the medium will be no more than 1330181. which being added to the deficiency of the land tax, makes on 2120761. the sum to be allowed for the deficiency of both, which is 379241. under the allowance in the above estimate*. The sum of 200001. given to the Foundling Hospital,

* The deficiency of these funds must always be greater in time of war than in time of peace, because the money is then more immediately wanted, and the rate of interest is higher.

and 18001. for the American surveys must soon cease to be necessary, as the services will be completed. On all these accounts we may surely venture to reduce the standing expences of the estimate to 33000001. of which upwards of 30000001. will be for the plantation service; and that sum, I hope, the people of Ireland and the colonies might be induced to take off Great-Britain, and delay between them, in the proportion of 20000001. by the colonies, and 10000001. by Ireland.

VIII. *The Farmer's Son of Kent.* 2 vols. 12mo. 5s. Noble.

The Farmer's Son of Kent is one of those performances, which, if it does not rouse the attention, at least keeps it fast asleep; such of our readers therefore, as have occasion for an opiate, would do well to purchase the present article, which will be to the full as effectual, at the same time that it will be much more safe than any soporific in the shops of our most celebrated apothecaries.

IX. *The Royal Garland, an occasional Interlude in Honour of his Danish Majesty.*—Set to Music by Mr. Arnold, and performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. 8vo. 6d. Bectet.

A poetical whipt-syllabus, composed of the Genius of England, the music Calliope, and a few shepherds and shepherdesses.—They are all extremely rejoiced at the honour which his Danish majesty has conferred upon this kingdom in his visit to it, and after wishing him a prosperous voyage to his own country, they conclude the piece with a garland dance.—This interlude, if we mistake not, was twice represented, but with no extraordinary share of approbation; whether the little success which attended it, was owing to the little merit of the poet, the composer, or the performers, is a circumstance in which we cannot give any information to the public.

X. *The affecting History of two young Gentlemen, who were ruined by their excessive Attachments to the Amusements of the Town.* To which are added many practical Notes. By Dr. Typo, P. T. M. 12mo. 1s. Bingley.

This History is a despicable attempt to impose upon the public: one of the stories which are advertised here as a new work, is syllable for syllable, blunders only excepted, *The Fatal Indifference*; or, *the History of Mrs. MATILDA MARKHAM*, which first appeared in our Magazine for last August, and has since been taken into almost every periodical publication of the three kingdoms.—The other story is a dull narrative of one Mrs. Ayscough, and the notes are the execrable effusion of tabernacle enthusiasm joined with genuine stupidity.

XI. *Popery inconsistent with the Rights of Men in general, and of Englishmen in particular. A Sermon preached at Charlotte-Street-Chappel.* By W. Dodd, L.L. D. Chaplain ordinary to his Majesty. 8vo. 6d. Faden.

This is a very sensible discourse, and should be read not only by every friend to religion, but by every lover of liberty.

XII. *A Letter to William Beckford, Esq; Member of Parliament for the City of London.* 8vo. 6d. Bingley.

An appeal in behalf of the coal-brokers, who are here said to be intolerably oppressed by the coal-undertakers, with a request that Mr. Beckford will take some measures for the relief of the former, in the great council of the kingdom.

XIII. *Experimental Essays on the external Application of Antiseptics in putrid Diseases—On the Doses and Effects of Medicines.—On Diuretics and Sudorifics.* By William Alexander Surgeon. 3s. 6d. Dilly.

This is an ingenious work—the experiments seem to be made with great care, and related with great veracity.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28.

ALDERMEN Halifax and Shakespeare, the sheriffs elect, were sworn in at Guildhall.

The king of Denmark, was present at the launching of a new 60 gun ship, at Woolwich, which was named in honour of his majesty, the King of Denmark. He afterwards viewed the Warren, Docks, &c. (See p. 498.)

THURSDAY, 29.

Sir Francis Golling and Sir Henry Banks having declined that office on account of their bad state of health, Samuel Turner, Esq; alderman, was elected lord mayor of this city for the ensuing year.

FRIDAY, 30.

The princess-dowager of Wales gave a

splendid supper and ball to the king of Denmark, &c. at Carleton-house.

The king of Denmark magnificently entertained the lord mayor, members for the city, &c. at St. James's.

SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

The king of Denmark went to Greenwich, viewed the hospital, park, &c. He then inspected the Royal Observatory.

MONDAY, 3.

The king of Denmark gave a grand masquerade ball, &c. to the nobility and gentry, at the king's theatre in the Haymarket, of which see an account p. 547.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

His Danish majesty, with his suite, &c. set out for Newmarket. He returned in two or three days to St. James's.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 6.

The duke of Cumberland arrived at court from the Mediterranean.

A house was consumed by fire in Widegate-Alley, Bishop's-gate street.

SATURDAY, 8.

The Horse Grenadiers, on foot, and the grenadiers of the three regiments of foot guards were reviewed on Wimbledon common by his majesty, the king of Denmark, the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, Earl Ligonier, the marquis of Granby, &c. &c.

MONDAY, 10.

At a court of common-council, it was resolved to present the freedom of London to the king of Denmark, in a gold box of 200 guineas value. [His majesty received the honour very graciously, and ordered the freedom to be delivered to his ambassador here, to be transmitted to Copenhagen.]

TUESDAY, 11.

The university of Cambridge, by Drs. Wetherell and Durell, presented to his Danish majesty the diploma of the degree of LL. D, which his majesty received very graciously.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

Robert Paterson, alias Wright, James Mace, Richard Holt, Hannah Smith, and Richard Slocombe (see p. 497.) were executed at Tyburn.

The company of Goldsmiths resolved to present his Danish majesty with the freedom of their company in a gold box of the value of 150*l*.

THURSDAY, 13.

His Danish majesty set out from St. James's for Dover, to embark for France. In his way he visited Chatham-yard and docks, the city of Rochester, and at night arrived at Dover, where he viewed the castle, &c. and on the next day embarked on board the yacht which failed immediately for Calais, where he safely arrived in the evening of the same day.

TUESDAY, 18.

An house was consumed by fire, in Devonshire street, Red-Lion-Square, and some others damaged.

FRIDAY, 21.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when John Davis, John Urquhart, Robert Singer, Patrick Hanlon, William Miller, John Parfingham, for several robberies, Edward Williams for returning from transportation, and John M'Cloud for the murder of Mr. Stoddart, keeper of Bridewell, received sentence of death : Two were sentenced to transportation for fourteen years, twenty-three for seven years, and two to be whipped.

SATURDAY, 22.

Part of an house was consumed by fire in Chapel Street, Soho : Also the Turpentine house, at the end of Goswell Street,

MONDAY, 24.

John M'Cloud for the murder of John

Stoddart, was executed at Tyburn, behaving with great penitence and decency. His body was afterwards carried to Surgeons-hall, and dissected according to his sentence.

Four or five persons have been killed by the fall of a house in Great-Elbow-Lane : And five new houses, which were to have been sold by auction the next day, fell down at Bethnal-green.

Addresses have been presented to the king from the Bermuda islands, and the island of Tobago, and graciously received.

Major Weddel was lately killed, and several other persons bruised by the overturning of the York stage-coach.

Edward Robartes, a bankrupt is committed to Newgate, on suspicion of concealing his effects.

At Wisbech affizes two malefactors were convicted, one of which was reprieved.

Great damage has been done on the coast of Sussex by the late stormy weather.

Stephen Kethcarfide bailiff of Ockswell-farm, Berks, has been found barbarously murdered, and robbed, by persons unknown.

A farmer's wife at Colney-hatch eating a pear, with a wasp in it, was stung to death.

Great damage has been sustained in many parts of Kent by rains and inundations.

By the premiums given by some public-spirited gentlemen, for bringing herrings to Billingsgate, the poor have been, and are likely to be, greatly benefitted.—Potatoes have been sold in Spittlefields market at 3*2l*. for 6*d*.

Lime, we are informed, strewed over the field in the night, at fifteen bushels per acre, is a preservative against slugs, so very destructive to young corn, that being the time of their feeding.

In Bamfshire, Scotland, the late floods have done inexpressible damage, bridges have been carried away, mills, dams, haughs, &c. swept before the waves, cattle, sheep, &c. drowned, and indeed all parts of the North of Scotland have suffered incredibly. At Auchlown, in the Parish of Foveran, on Sept. 10. an uncommon phenomenon was observed : A rent, or crack, was perceived in the ground, in form of a semi circle, 100 paces in length. The place is situated between two rising grounds, and a rivulet, which formerly ran that way, has since lost itself in the cavity.

A large elm-tree, at Providence, New-England, has been consecrated to Liberty, with great ceremony, by the inhabitants.

The merchants and traders of New-York on Aug. 27, came to much the same resolutions as those of Boston. (See p. 41.)

A Brigantine pirate late a Spanish-Guardacosta of 16 guns, belonging to Cuba, has appeared off the Bahamas, and taken several vessels.

Certain advices have been received from the East-Indies, that a treaty of peace has been

been concluded with the Subah of the Decan, which will effectually secure the company's possessions in those parts.

Extract of a Letter from Dunkirk, Sept. 20.

"Last Friday died, in an advanced age, Colonel Desmaretz, who had resided at this port, as first commissary of the court of England, ever since the last peace. He entered into the English service in the year 1709, and having served during the remainder of that war under the duke of Marlborough, he was employed in surveying the works of this place after the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. The colonel was a person of great eminence in his profession of engineer, and second to none in the most unbiassed integrity. Though steady to the trust reposed in him, he always behaved with so much temper and prudence, as to gain the esteem and affection even of those whose designs he was obliged to counteract."

BILLS of Mortality from April 25 to August 23.

CHRISTENED. BURIED.

Males 2678	} 5077	Males 3627	} 7062
Females 2399		Females 3437	

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years 2598	Within the Walls 431
Between 2 and 5 842	Without the Walls 2029
5 and 10 — 339	Mid. and Surry 3150
10 and 20 — 263	City & Sub. West 1652
20 and 30 — 538	—
30 and 40 — 589	7062
40 and 50 — 574	—
50 and 60 — 437	Weekly, May 3. 434
60 and 70 — 404	10. 399
70 and 80 — 279	17. 501
80 and 90 — 130	24. 426
90 and 100 — 18	31. 439
100 and upwards 1	June 7. 398
—	14. 454
7062	21. 446
—	28. 383
—	July 5. 469
—	12. 402
—	19. 401
—	26. 333
—	Aug. 2. 326
—	9. 462
—	16. 389
—	23. 400
—	7062

Wheaten Peck loaf, wt. 17 lb. 6 oz. 28. 7d.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7. Mhuzun Ogly Mehemet Pacha was removed from the post of Grand Vizir the day before yesterday; and Mehemet Emin Nidshangi Pacha is declared Caimacan, to do the busi-

ness of that office, till the arrival of Seliktar Hamzey Pacha, who is sent for by the grand signor to be appointed grand vizir.

The deposed grand vizir was confined in one of the kiosks of the seraglio, and was yesterday put on board a galley in order to be sent to Tenedos, where he is to remain till further orders.

Petersburgh, August 23. The day before yesterday Lord Cathcart, the British ambassador had a formal audience of her imperial majesty, when he delivered to her his credential letters.

The day after the arrival of the above ambassador Count Czernichew, vested with the same character to the king of Great-Britain by her imperial majesty, set out for the place of his destination.

Warsaw, Sept. 24. Of all the unhappy events that so rapidly succeed each other, none is more alarming than the two confederacies that are formed in Lithuania. The number and quality of those concerned in them render them formidable. Prince Charles of Radzivil not being able with his utmost endeavours to prevent their existence, has assembled together all the troops in his pay, to prevent their being drawn away by the confederates, which might have happened if they had been dispersed in different parts. He has informed the king and prince Repain of what he has done, and desired to know how he shall employ those troops. On the other hand, we do not hear that the abovementioned confederates have undertaken any thing of consequence.

Danzic, Sept. 26. The troubles which have desolated most of the other provinces of the kingdom, have at length reached ours. No confederacy indeed has yet been formed; but we hear that a troop of horsemen, about 530 in number, have appeared between Thorn and Graudenz; and that they have unloaded several corn vessels on the Vistula; and that they have required several villages respectively to furnish them an armed man and 100 florins in money.

Warsaw, Oct. 1. The dietine of Warsaw, and four or five other dietines have elected their deputies. (See p. 504.)

According to some advices from Constantinople, war is to be declared against Russia as soon as the new Vizir arrives from Natchalia; but according to others, the porte has no such intention.

Warsaw, Oct. 5. The mixed tribunal, established by the last diet, to redress the grievances of catholics and dissidents, was opened on the 1st inst. As soon as the judges were sworn, they chose M. Dzierbicki for their president.

Fifteen dietines have now been held, and we begin to hope that the diet will meet at the time appointed.

Cologne, Sept. 9. According to an edit lately issued by the emperor, the several governments

governments of Germany are required not to permit any of their subjects to leave the empire, or even dispose of their effects, if an intention of departure is to be suspected. The enlisting of recruits for foreign service is particularly forbidden.

Hanau, Sept. 15. Yesterday the princefs royal of Denmark, consort of the hereditary prince, was happily delivered of a princefs.

Dresden, Sept. 17. Yesterday the administrator renounced the regency of this state, in favour of his nephew the elector, who this day takes the reins of government as duke of Saxony. As for what regards the affairs of the empire, that must still be transacted by the prince administrator, until the elector has attained his 18th year, which will not be till the 23d of December, when he will be declared of age, according to the constitution of the Golden Bull.

Vienna, Sept. 21. We have the pleasure to learn, that the inoculation of the Archduchess Theresia, and the Archdukes Ferdinand and Maximilian, succeeds perfectly well. The small-pox is of the most favourable kind, and so slight, that tho' this is the fourth day of the eruption, they walked this morning in the garden of Schonbrun.

Rome, Sept. 3. Cardinal Rezzonico has this day informed the pope his uncle, that the minister plenipotentiary of the court of Naples has declared to the sacred college, "That in two months the king his master will send commissaries, supported by troops, to retake possession of the dutchies of Castro and Ronciglione, which he considers as illegally dismembered from his dominions." This news is certain, and the pope is greatly afflicted at it. Cardinal Torreggiani, whom the public look upon as the author of most of our misfortunes, has resolved at length not trouble himself any more with politicks, and it is said the pope has permitted him to retire.

Extract of a Letter from Corsica, Sept. 14.

"The count de Marbœuf, after taking the convent near Biguglia, met at the attack of the last mentioned place a resistance, which cost him a number of people in killed and wounded; but the inhabitants having refused to support the garrison longer, the latter retired in good order without losing a man.

The French, after the taking of Biguglia, possessed themselves of a height which commanded Furiani, where they erected a battery of twenty four cannon and some mortars. The garrison considering that the works of the castle could not hold out against all this artillery informed Paoli instantly of it, who ordered them to retire, which they did without any loss.

These successes induced the marquis de Chauvelin to avail himself of the terror he had spread, and to endeavour by gentleness to engage the rest of the inhabitants to submit; but finding them inflexible he took possession of the villages of Borgo and Luciana; and

passing the Guolo, the French invaded the pieve of Casinca, and pushed on as far as La Penta. The Corsicans, who waited them there, no sooner saw them within musket shot, than they fell upon them with so much bravery, and in such numbers, that they could not stand the attack. They abandoned their camp, therefore, and retired with the greatest precipitation. The Corsicans without giving them a moment's respite, pursued, driving them before them in such good order, that they were not able to find refuge even in the places they had taken, the Corsicans entering in along with them pell mell, and put all to the sword who could not get out of their way. This pursuit lasted to the very walls of Bastia, and the loss of the French is incredible. About 200 of them were made prisoners, among whom are fifteen staff-officers, and the marquis de Chauvelin's own nephew. The Corsicans know not rightly their loss; but Furiani and the other posts, which had been taken from them, are again in their power."

Extract of Letter from Corsica, Sept. 24.

"In the first ardour, our advantages were a little exaggerated; but, as we mean not to impose on the public, we are glad to rectify any misrepresentations, as soon as we are better informed. The following is an exact detail of what has happened on the side of Casinca.

As soon as the French had taken Furiani and Biguglia, General Paoli learnt that colonel Buttafuoco had engaged a good number of the inhabitants of the province of Casinca to submit to the French; upon which he withdrew his troops from the province of Nebbia, and posted them at Benito. The Sieur Clement Paoli, brother to the general, who occupied Loreto, was in the mean time forced by the inhabitants to quit that place, and retired to St. Antoine de la Casabranca. These unlucky events, however, discouraged not the Corsicans; General Gafforio remained with a detachment at Benito; and the other troops assembled at Rostino, where all the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts united who were able to bear arms.

On the 11th in the morning we began to march to the enemy. Penta, one of the strongest places in the island, was the first attacked. Our troops carried it by assault, and made prisoners there three officers and eighty soldiers. The French, whose parties spread in those quarters, might amount to about two thousand men, not finding themselves able to make head against the Corsicans, retired to Vinsolasco, Loreto, and Vescovato. Cap. Salicetti surprized them in the night of the 12th, in the latter place, and had even taken possession of several houses, when a wound which he received by a musket shot, obliged him to retire. The Sieur Clement Paoli penetrated also the same night into Loreto.

retto; but his troops not listening to the capitulation proposed by the French, and beginning to set fire to some houses into which they had retired, the inhabitants took the part of the French, and defended them desperately; inasmuch that Paoli, who began to want ammunition, found himself obliged to relinquish his possession.

On the 18th it was resolved, in a council of war, to force the French to evacuate the province of Casinca: consequently, our troops marched that day towards Occagnano; but the French foreseeing our design, abandoned Vinzolasco, Loretto, and Vescovato, and leaving behind them four pieces of artillery, retired towards the Gualo, in order to pass it. The Sieur Clement Paoli, who had the precaution with 200 men to seize on the bridge del Lago Benedetto, incommoded them greatly in their retreat. Some men were lost on each side; but the French having at length passed the river, reunited at Borgo, where they have left a garrison of 600 men. The Corsicans did not immediately pursue them, but have since marched towards that place, which they now hold blocked up.

It is said that the French have proposed a suspension of arms, and that it has been refused. Be that as it may, it is certain that they have posted a corps at St. Marie del Orto, about half way between Biguglia and Furiani, to preserve those two places, which have not been evacuated, as was reported.

Thus have things turned out on the side of Casinca. An account of the operations on the side of Nebbio, where General Paoli has acted in person against the French, we are waiting for with the utmost impatience." (See p. 494.)

Madrid, Sept. 27. On the 19th instant as the king was amusing himself with fishing, one of his feet slipped, and in endeavouring to save himself on the other his majesty dislocated his knee. The surgeons looked upon it at first as only a sprain, but the king has since been in great pain, and obliged to keep his bed. A tumour afterwards appeared on the part, and his majesty is now much better.

Extract of a Letter from Versailles, Sept. 14.

"The public, both in France and other countries, have hitherto been at a loss to account for the motive of the king's sending his troops to take possession of Corsica. The following edict, which his majesty has thought proper to publish upon this occasion, will explain the affair:

Louis, by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre, to all to whom these presents shall come greeting.

The serene republic of Genoa having en-

trusted in our hands, by a voluntary cession, the rights of sovereignty which she possessed over the kingdom of Corsica, and having delivered to our troops the places which the Genoese occupied in that island, we have taken charge of the government and independent sovereignty of the kingdom of Corsica; and that the more willingly, as we hope to exercise it merely for the good of the people of that island, our new subjects.

Our intention is to grant to the Corsican nation all the advantages they can desire, if they submit to our sovereign rights. We will preserve them from all future apprehensions with respect to the continuation of the disturbances by which they have been distressed for so many years past: We will watch over the prosperity, the glory and happiness of our dear people of Corsica in general, and of every individual in particular with the sentiments of a paternal heart. We will maintain, upon our royal word, the conditions we have promised in regard to the form of government to the nation, and to those who shall shew themselves most zealous and most ready to submit to our obedience, and we hope that nation, enjoying this advantage and our royal protection by such precious ties, will not put us upon treating them as rebels, and perpetuate in the island of Corsica disturbances which cannot but prove destructive to a people whom we have adopted with complacency among the number of our subjects. And in order that our intentions upon this head might be fully known, we have caused our seal to be put to these presents.

Given at Compiegne the 5th day of August 1768, and in the 53d year of our reign.

(Signed) LOUIS."

And underneath, the duke de CHOISEUL.

Paris, Oct. 10. The Sieur Paule, a physician of this city, has undertaken to prove, that it is extremely easy to preserve a nation intirely from the small pox. The method he proposes, is to prevent all communication with the infected party and even with his clothes, from the maturity of the eruptions to their falling off, and then to purify, by means of water and perfumes, the patient's skin, and whatever he has touched. These precautions observed for a number of years, he thinks our children may hereafter speak of the small-pox, as we do at present of the leprosy.

Amsterdam, Sept. 23. The Dutch vessels, which went on the whale fishery this year to Greenland, are all returned except five, which perished in the ice. Those which returned, in number 119, have taken and brought home 390 fish.

Treatise of the Diseases of Sedentary persons will be concluded in our next, when the pieces from T. Z. Letter from Burton, answer to Dr. Cooke's Query, Transit of Venus, Paten, and many other valuable pieces will have a place; with the Lists, which are now omitted for want of room.

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly* *Intelligencer* ;

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 stitched, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in NOVEMBER, 1768.

Bank Stock	India Stock	Sou. Sea. Stock	O.H.S.S. Ann. Shut	New S.S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. confol.	3 1/2 per C. 1756.	3 1/2 per C. 1758.	4 per C. confol.	4 per C. 1763.	4 per C. Navy.	In. Bond. Prem.	Long. Ann.	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Deal	Weather London
28 160	271		85 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	88		92 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2		27 0	26 1/2	14 0 6	S. W.	rain
29 159						87		91 1/2	99	100		28 0	26 1/2	14 1 6	S. W.	rain
30 Sunday						87	96	92	99	100		26 0	26 1/2	14 4 6	S. E.	rain
31 161	272	104 1/2	85 1/2		86 1/2	87			101	100		28 0	26 1/2	14 5 6	W.	cloudy
1 160	272		85 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	87			99	100		30 0	26 1/2	14 10 0	W. N. W.	fair
2 161			85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	88	96 1/2		99	100		30 0	26 1/2	14 9 0	W. N. W.	fair
3 161		105	85 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	89			100	100		30 0	26 1/2	14 10 0	S. W.	cloudy
4 161					88	89			100	100		22 0	26 1/2	14 12 0	W. S. W.	fair
5 Sunday					88	89			100	100			26 1/2	14 12 0	S. W.	fair
6 160	271		88	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	96 1/2	93 1/2	100	100		28 0	26 1/2	14 14 6	N. W.	cold
7 160	271 1/2		88	87 1/2	87 1/2	88			100	100		27 0	26 1/2	14 15 6	S. S. W.	cold
8 159	271		88	87 1/2	87 1/2	88			100	100		26 0	26 1/2	14 11 6	S. W.	fine
9 159		105	88	87 1/2	87 1/2	88			100	100		28 0	26 1/2	14 14 0	W. S. W.	rain
10 160			88	87 1/2	87 1/2	88			100	100		28 0	26 1/2	14 19 0	S. W.	rain
11 159			88	87 1/2	87 1/2	88			100	100		28 0	26 1/2	15 15 0	S. W.	fine
12 Sunday			88	87 1/2	87 1/2	88			100	100		28 0	26 1/2	15 15 0	W. b. S.	fine
13 159	268		86 1/2		87 1/2	88	96 1/2	93	100	100		29 0	26 1/2		N. E.	rain
14 159	269		86 1/2	87	87 1/2	88			100	100		30 0	26 1/2		E.	fine cold
15 159	269		86 1/2	87	87 1/2	88	96 1/2	92 1/2	100	100		33 0	26 1/2		S.	fine
16 159	269 1/2		86 1/2	87	87 1/2	88	96 1/2	92 1/2	100	100		33 0	26 1/2		W.	rain
17 160	268		86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	88			100	100		30 0	26 1/2		S. W.	fine
18 160			86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	88			100	100		30 0	26 1/2		S. W.	fine
19 Sunday			86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	88			100	100		31 0	26 1/2		S. W.	fine
20 160	268		86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	88			100	100		30 0	26 1/2		W. S. W.	rain
21 160	267 1/2	104 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	96 1/2	92 1/2	100	100		31 0	26 1/2		W. N. W.	fine
22 160	267		86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	96 1/2	93	100	100		30 0	27		S. W.	rain
23 160	269		86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	88			100	100		30 0	26 1/2		W.	fine
24 160	269		86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	88			100	100		31 0	26 1/2		W.	fine
25 159	271		86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	88			100	100		31 0	26 1/2		S. W.	cloudy
26 159						87			100	100		31 0	26 1/2		S. W.	rain
27 Sunday						87			100	100		31 0	26 1/2		S. W.	rain

CHARLES CORBETT, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, Stock-Exchange, who buys and sells in the Stocks
by Commission, and transacts the Lottery Business as usual.

Mark-Lane Exchange	Reading	Basingstoke.	Farnham.	Henley	Cambridge.	York.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Moamouth.	London.
When 32s. od. to 42s.	10l. to 12l. 0	9l. od to 21l.	9l. 0s. to 21l.	12l on load	32s to 36 qr.	32s to 44 qu	50 06d bushel	2s 6d bur 9½	5s bush. regal	Hay per load 27s to 52s.
Barley 25s. od. to 32s.	20s. to 26s.	19s. to 24s.	10s. to 24s. od.	77s to 25 qr.	26s to 27	19s to 22	3s 0d to 3s 6d	2d to 4s 0d	4s 4d to 4s 4d	Straw from 14s to 10s.
	20s. to 26s.	19s. to 24s.	10s. to 24s. od.	12s on load	26s to 27	19s to 22	3s 0d to 3s 6d	2d to 4s 0d	4s 4d to 4s 4d	Clare 27s. to 30s. 6d.
	20s. to 26s.	19s. to 24s.	10s. to 24s. od.	12s on load	26s to 27	19s to 22	3s 0d to 3s 6d	2d to 4s 0d	4s 4d to 4s 4d	Clare 27s. to 30s. 6d.

T H E LONDON MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1768.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.



THE *Tartuffe* of Moliere, and the *Nonjuror* of Cibber, have been long celebrated in their respective countries, yet in England the representation of the latter

has been for many years discontinued, because the error which it struck at has been for many years happily suppressed; the hero of the *Nonjuror*, is a rebel as well as a Hypocrite, and labours no less to promote the interest of the Pretender, than to advance his own fortune, upon the unsuspecting credulity of such as incautiously admit him to any share of their regard.—Fortunately we have now no Jacobites existing among us who are weak enough, or bold enough to think of an opposition to the government; they are now either wholly eradicated, or wholly impotent, and the august family on the throne is doubly secure in possession, by the laws of the land and the affection of the people.

As this is luckily the case, the revival of Cibber's *Nonjuror* could not be expected to furnish much entertainment at present, though it contains many proofs of unquestionable genius; and it would besides, be an injudicious conduct in our managers to call back disagreeable scenes of civil dissention to the memory of the public, when the hand of time is kindly throwing so salutary an oblivion upon them, and when there is so just a probability to hope that no period of this lamentable nature will ever again disgrace the annals of our country.

But tho' the *Nonjuror*, as originally written, could not be supposed at this

time to furnish a very pleasing entertainment to the frequenters of the theatre; it nevertheless contains many beauties which a man of true taste would be extremely sorry to lose, and therefore it is with pleasure we inform our readers that the fable has been altered by Mr. Bickerstaff, and that the piece is now not only represented with propriety by the managers, but with profit to the public.—The political part is totally omitted, and from a reflection on the Jacobites, it is changed into a satire against the enthusiasts, who are extremely numerous, and it is to be feared extremely dangerous also in this pious generation.

The plot of Cibber's piece is well known to most of our dramatic readers, but as they will possibly wish to hear minutely the manner of Mr. Bickerstaff's alteration, we shall analyse his story as the most expeditious way of gratifying their curiosity, first of all acquainting them that the title and dramatic personæ are wholly changed; that the play is now called

THE HYPOCRITE,

And, that Mr. Bickerstaff has thought proper thus to new-name the original

C H A R A C T E R S.

Sir John Lambert	Mr. Packer
Colonel Lambert	Mr. Jefferson
Darnley	Mr. Reddish
Doctor Cantwell	Mr. King
• Mawworm	Mr. Weston
Seyward	Mr. Cauthery
Lady Lambert	Mrs. W. Barry
Charlotte	Mrs. Abington
• Old Lady Lambert	Mrs. Bradshaw
Servants, officer, &c.	

* The characters distinguished with asterisks are new, and the names of Cibber's are Sir John Woodville, Colonel Woodville; Hartley, Charles, Doctor Wolf, Lady Woodville, Maria, Servants, &c.

Nov. 1768.

THE FABLE.

SIR John Lambert, a well-meaning man of fortune, but one of the righteous over much, being highly prejudiced by Old Lady Lambert his mother, who is a professed methodist, in favour of Cantwell, a preacher of her darling doctrine, admits Cantwell not only into his house, but to his closest confidence, and considers him, though really a profligate hypocrite, to be a man of the strictest virtue and austerity.

Sir John's family consists of a wife not much older than his daughter, Charlotte, and his son a colonel in the army.—Charlotte is just as Cibber has drawn his Maria, a lively, gay, yet good-natured coquette, passionately beloved by Mr. Darnley, a young gentleman of fortune, to whom she is secretly attached, though she frequently treats him with the most provoking tyranny.—Darnley, in his first addresses to Charlotte, had received the approbation of Sir John; but from the time of Cantwell's coming into the knight's house, the case was totally different.—The good Cantwell took all opportunities of turning Sir John's veneration for piety to his own account; and filled him with such a dislike to every thing that bore the least resemblance to cheerfulness and freedom, that Charlotte's good humour became sinful, and the honest expostulation of the colonel, who wanted to rescue him from the machinations of the Hypocrite, were considered as so many blasphemies against virtue.—At length Cantwell gets the unsuspecting Sir John so thoroughly in his power, that the latter forbids Darnley's addresses to his daughter, and determines that she shall either forfeit all pretensions to his favour, or consent to accept the pious doctor for a husband.

Alarmed at the influence which Cantwell has obtained over his father, the Colonel applies to Lady Lambert for her assistance, to expose his profligacy, and prevent his designs. Circumspectly as the Doctor endeavours to carry matters, he secretly entertains very *antispiritual* sentiments for her ladyship, and the Colonel, who has for some time discovered this trifling speck in his sanctity, prevails upon her to give the fellow some encouragement,

that he may be led into an open declaration, and give the Colonel as well as Charlotte, who are to be concealed evidences of the conversation, an opportunity of exposing him to Sir John.—Lady Lambert, in consequence of this scheme, indulges the doctor with a *tete a tete*, who makes very warm professions of his affection. The Colonel upon this bursts in, upbraids him with the baseness of his conduct, while Lady Lambert retires in seeming confusion at the Colonel's discovery.

The Colonel's vehemence soon brings Sir John to the scene of action, who is acquainted by his son of the doctor's scandalous addresses to Lady Lambert. But Cantwell, in a strain of the most plausible piety, turns the tables upon the poor Colonel, avers that his conversation with Lady Lambert was only to beg her intercession in favour of his passion with Charlotte, a measure which Sir John himself had advised, and acts the hypocrite so completely, that Sir John, believing a combination is formed against the doctor, orders the Colonel to quit the house, declares he will entirely disinherit him, and prepares immediately to execute an instrument, which had been some time drawn, and which puts the Doctor in possession of four hundred pounds a year, together with the very house in which he has been so grossly traduced by the Colonel.

The writings for the execution of this rash conveyance being in the hands of Seyward, a young man who passes for the Doctor's nephew, but is in reality an orphan, whom he, under the veil of sanctity, thought proper to educate, after he had plundered his dying mother of all she possessed, and Seyward being told by the Doctor that the instrument would be wanted that evening, he determines to acquaint Charlotte with the whole transaction, being impell'd by a secret, tho' hopeless attachment, which he feels for that lady, as well as by a principle of justice, to prevent Cantwell's designs against the baronet and his family.—Charlotte upon the first intelligence repairs to a lawyer's with the writings which Seyward gives her for that purpose, and gets her brother's name inserted wherever the Doctor's was mentioned: with this she returns home, reconveys the paper to Seyward, and they are executed

ted with so passionate an earnestness by Sir John, as well as received with so affected a modesty by Cantwell, that they never read a syllable of the contents, nor entertain even an idea of the smallest alteration.

Charlotte, having at last given Darnley a promise of marriage, has an interview soon after with the Doctor, whose consent she is under a necessity of obtaining to her marriage, or of relinquishing the fortune her father allots her, which is four thousand pounds.

—The Doctor, during this interview, behaves with great openness, and secure of his power over Sir John, very explicitly declares to Charlotte's face, that he does not care a sixpence for her, and that he will give his consent to her marriage with Darnley, provided he gives him half of the four thousand pounds. —Charlotte promises for Darnley, and Cantwell retires to prepare Sir John for a favourable reception of that gentleman's proposals about his daughter.

Charlotte having communicated the Doctor's condition to Darnley, he appears generously ready to comply with it; but she will not suffer such a sacrifice to be made to so worthless a wretch, and her father coming in, she tells him of Cantwell's conduct in regard to the two thousand pounds. —Sir John fires upon this accusation of his friend, which he believes to be a new design of destroying the Doctor in his good opinion; however Lady Lambert, who always retains a great influence over him, joining Charlotte's charge, and offering to give ocular demonstration of Cantwell's baseness, Sir John seems a little disconcerted, and declares upon a proof of that nature, he will immediately drive him from his confidence for ever. —Lady Lambert then begs he will conceal himself behind a screen, and desiring Charlotte to send the Doctor to her in the least suspicious manner, prepares herself for a new declaration of love from the Hypocrite; he accordingly comes, in a little time renews his vows of eternal regard, and fancies he is going to be indulged with the last favour, when Sir John rushes from behind the screen, upbraids him with his ingratitude, and orders him immediately from the house. —Cantwell makes one effort of the hypocritical kind to recover his

patron's esteem, but finding it ineffectual, and being again ordered away, he throws off the mask entirely, claims the house as his by virtue of the lately executed deed, and desires Sir John to quit the possession directly. —Sir John distressed and confounded, prepares to obey him, but Charlotte enters, tells the artifice she has used, and restores him to unexpected tranquility, while Cantwell, who has been just arrested by the Colonel with a chief justice's warrant, as a cheat, distracted at being over-reached, desires the officer to carry him instantly to prison, and leaves Sir John to reward his son's virtue, and crown his daughter's happiness with Darnley. —Seyward, who just before had had a scuffle with the doctor for refusing to swear as Cantwell directed, is present at the catastrophe, and receives satisfactory promises of an establishment from the family. —Here the piece ends with a reflection, that though nothing is so detestable as the character of a hypocrite, we must not by any means be unjust to real virtue, as nothing can be more amiable than the fervour of a real piety.

Considerations on the Conduct of the Fable.

The fable of the Nonjuror is by no means correct; and in the Hypocrite Mr. Bickerstaff possibly thought it would seem a presumption to attempt an improvement upon his author. —The reader will wonder, that in the course of the story we scarcely make mention of Mawworm, or Old Lady Lambert, but the fact is, neither have any business at all in the piece, and are only introduced to fill up the vacuum, which was necessarily occasioned, by omitting the political part of the plot. —Old Lady Lambert is a professed methodist, and Maw-worm is a methodist also; he keeps a little chandler's shop, which he intends throwing up, to commence preacher; and says, he is sure he has had a *call*; he moreover informs us, that he *extorts* his customers so constantly when they come to buy any thing, that the *Devils* in his *alley* give out as *how* his brain is turned. —Formerly, he says, he was a great sinner, and frequently *playd skittles at the Three Hats in Islington*; but now he can't abide them; and though he is but a *sheep* his *bleating* shall be heard; nay, if

he

he can become but a *shepherd's dog* to *bark the stray lambs into the fold* he will be content—Mawworm has two scenes in the play, the first is to ask Cantwell how he does, the next is to attend Old Lady Lambert to the Tabernacle, who, notwithstanding his ignorance, and despicable situation, is a great admirer of his zeal and piety.

THE CHARACTERS.

It is universally allowed, that Maria in the Nonjuror is one of the best finished and most amiable coquets that ever was exhibited in a theatre; Mr. Bickerstaff's Charlotte differs very little from Maria, nor have the rest of Cibber's characters undergone any material alteration.—As to Old Lady Lambert she is taken intirely from *Mo- liere*, and Mawworm is the only part in the Hypocrite which has any pretensions to Novelty.—This indeed seems the sketch of a masterly pencil, but it is nevertheless much to be lamented that it is wholly a figure in the back ground, and has no concern in the action of the piece.

THE MANNERS.

Whatever defect there may be in this part of the Hypocrite, it must be answered for by the author of the Nonjuror; Mr. Bickerstaff indeed, from his extensive knowledge of the drama, might have rendered the behaviour of some characters a little more consistent with their situations in life. Darnley's jealousy seems oftener the result of actual pride than the consequence of real tenderness, and Lady Lambert, in the scenewhere Sir John is concealed, makes love herself to Cantwell, instead of waiting for the Hypocrite's addresses.—These are defects, but they are Cibber's defects; however it is a pity when so capital a hand undertook to give us an alteration of the celebrated Laureat, that he did not think it necessary to make this alteration less liable to critical animadversion.

THE SENTIMENTS

In general, just, characteristic, and forcible.

THE DICTION.

Is rather the most reprehensible part of the performance.—Some of Cibber's execrable double entendres are still retained even in the mouth of Charlotte; and the frequent mention of heaven, together with the exces-

sive fervour of that mention, by Cantwell, is very disagreeable to a serious auditor.—Mawworm's language, tho' there is nothing new in his improper pronunciation, is perfectly laughable;—and where he talks of his wife's goodness in cutting him down, when he had hanged himself through melancholy, and adds, that he does not believe there is a woman in the parish who would do so much for a husband, it is impossible for a puritan to preserve the gravity of his countenance.—The stroke is true humour, and indicates the author's perfect acquaintance with real comedy.

THE MORAL

Excellent; to expose the shameful vice of hypocrisy, and to inspire a universal regard for religion and virtue.

THE REPRESENTATION.

There are but three characters in this piece calculated to gain any extraordinary share of approbation.—These are Cantwell, Charlotte, and Mawworm, which were admirably executed by several performers, and met with general encouragement from the public.

In a few days the tragedy of Zengis is to be performed at Drury-lane theatre, and at Covent Garden we are in hourly expectation of a tragedy on the story of Cyrus, from the ingenious Mr. Hoole, already known to the world as the translator of Tasso and Metastasio.

To Mr. Sine Qua —

S I R,

YOU and some other well-meaning readers of the London Magazine, "are, it seems, much concerned at the late warm dispute about the doctrine of the Trinity: it is, you say, not only injurious to the disputants themselves but to religion itself, to carry on a controversy upon a subject of so mysterious a nature."

In answer to this, I take the liberty of quoting, with a very small variation, a passage from p. 553. of the same Magazine, in which your letter is printed.

"The bigot, the better to shield himself from attacks, is obliged to wrap himself up in his ignorance; he call even the most obvious truths mysterious, beyond the powers of human reason to penetrate. Let us disregard such men, we are not to expect the heads

heads of these should become the repositories of truth."

As another bar against any further debate on this subject, you quote the following passage from Dr. Swift's sermon written for Trinity Sunday.—

"It is highly probable, that if God should please to reveal to us this great mystery of the Trinity, we should not be able to understand it, unless he would at the same time bestow on us new faculties of the mind."

Be pleased, Sir, to observe that whatever is revealed, if it be not actually made known, is, at least made intelligible. This being premised, the Doctor's words may be thus paraphrased: "If it should please God to make this great mystery of the Trinity intelligible, this great mystery would, even then, be unintelligible, unless he should please at the same time to bestow on us new faculties of the mind;" weak readers are generally most taken with the worst parts of a book: I do not think that such another nonsensical passage can be found in the voluminous writings of this very ingenious man. Let the readers now determine who are in greatest danger of madness, you or the late disputants.

Your, &c.

Campos Mentis.

N. B. According to Socrates Madness and Folly are the same thing. See *Alib* 2d.

Account of Tissot's Essay on the diseases of Sedentary Persons, &c. Continued from p. 456.

THE head itself, and the nerves, and the stomach which is fuller of nerves than any other part, first suffer for the errors of the mind." This the Doctor proves from various examples, and proceeds; "Thus rendered unequal to the task of study, the learned are at last under a necessity of quitting their beloved pursuits; for, as the strength of their nerves diminishes, their attention fails, the memory begins to lose its tenaciousness, the ideas are obscured, and an uneasy sensation of heat over the whole head, a dreadful palpitation, the most extraordinary weakness, and a groundless fear of approaching death, oblige them to discontinue their application. Their strength being at last repaired by rest, nourishing aliments, and exercise, they renew their assiduity in study, but are

soon obliged to quit their books as before. Thus the whole day is lost; and when evening approaches and they retire to bed their weakness and anxiety make them pass their nights most dismally, whilst the great mobility of their nerves prevents their sleeping, and sometimes increases to such a degree as totally to deprive them of the power of thinking. I know a young man, upon whom an intense application to study had this extraordinary effect, that, if he read even a few pages, he was torn with convulsions of the muscles of the head and face, which assumed the appearance of ropes stretched very tight.

Nor does too intense an application produce only slight and transient convulsions of the muscles; it likewise renews and generates the most dreadful nervous disorders. Galen mentions a grammarian, who was seized with a fit of the epilepsy, whenever he meditated profoundly, or taught with vehemence. I myself have seen instances of it. And the illustrious Van Swieten laments the case of youths of the brightest hopes, who have been seized with a dreadful and incurable epilepsy, upon being compelled by severe masters to apply to their studies with scarce any intervals of relaxation. Hoffman makes mention of a young man, who, as often as he wearied out his memory and his genius by attentive study, was seized with a momentary epilepsy, a palpitation of the heart, and a trance; but when he remitted of his assiduity, was always tolerably well. This the celebrated Petrarch likewise unhappily experienced, being seized with an epilepsy through his great application to study, to which he was immoderately attached. In a public promotion, one of the candidates for literary honour, after having pursued his studies with the most arduous application both day and night, through a too great attention to his oration, that he might be able to say it accurately by heart, was suddenly seized with a catalepsy and fell down.

The labour of the mind not only produces nervous disorders, but, by means of the nerves, gives rise to other complaints. An eminent mathematician, who was troubled with an hereditary gout, and had always lived soberly and chaste, hastened a paroxysm by applying a long time to the solutions

solution of a difficult problem. And the case of the chevalier de Pernay is very extraordinary. After four months of the closest study imaginable, and without any previous disorder, his beard fell first, then his eye-lashes, then his eye-brows, then the hair of his head, and finally all the hairs of his body. Did this proceed from the great relaxation of the roots, from which the hairs grow; or from the want of nutrition? Certain it is, that an intense application of mind relaxes the whole corporeal frame, and prevents all nutrition for two reasons; for this is the effect of thought, not upon all, but upon most constitutions, that it accelerates the pulse, and produces a fever, which, by dissolving the nourishing jelly of the fluids, occasions paleness, leanness, consumption, and a sort of wasting of the nerves; on the other hand, the cessation of the action of the nerves, is capable of producing it. Nor does it less cease in the whole body, whilst it is obstructed by application of mind, than when it is stopped by a swelling or a ligature in any part. We should not be too inquisitive in prying into causes; and many circumstances relating to nervous disorders will for ever remain unknown; but if any one should be curious to know how the too great tension of the nerves is hurtful, I will briefly give him my sense of the matter. The body is exhausted by too great an evacuation; hence arises weakness, an extraordinary tenuity of the humours, and, what it is generally productive of, a diseased mobility. Suppose the blood were to run copiously from a wound, or the gastric fluids were to be poured forth by the anus, or the breasts sucked too long, or a greater discharge of saliva made by spitting, or the wretched body were to be troubled with a long diabetes, or in short, any other evacuations were too much increased; the strength would decline, and the health be lost; but whilst the nerves act, their fluid runs out of the body, and carries off the strength with it; nor is there any thing in the body either more labour-ed, more necessary in many animal functions, or more intimately connected with strength. In studious men therefore, a perpetual dissipation of the nervous fluid springs from the incessant action of the nerves, attended with

weakness, and an extraordinary mobility, from whence all the abovementioned diseases easily take rise; these are very dreadful, but diseases still more dreadful remain to be described.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the AUTHOR, &c.
S I R,

I AM one of your female readers and admirers. I am a friend to the church of England, and am settled in a town where there is an opportunity of attending publick worship twice a day throughout the year. But having some objection to a few chapters appointed for certain days (perhaps arising from too much female delicacy) I have made it a rule, for these seven years past, to absent myself from divine service upon the following occasions when these lessons are appointed to be read, viz.—Ruth iii. on March 29. 2 Sam. xi. April 19. 1 Kings xxi. on the 10th Sunday after Trinity, and when 1 Cor. vii. is read.

I have very little more to object to our Liturgy, except a verse or two in the Psalms for churching of women, and that remarkable prayer in the form of matrimony. I was never in my life, but once, at the solemnization of matrimony, which happened upon a saint's day about five years since: when, to my surprize, there came into the church a young woman very big with child, advancing towards the communion table, followed by a man attended by the parish officers; and upon hearing the clergyman pronounce these words—"Assist with thy blessing, these two persons, that they may be fruitful in procreation of children," I was quite out of countenance. However the husband has since been a match for the parish, having absconded and left a wife and three children.

If some particular expressions in the above-named passages are apt to startle the fortitude of your sex, as I am credibly informed they sometimes do, you cannot but imagine they must much more affect the modesty of ours, at least of her who is your constant reader and humble servant,

MARY FIGLEAF.

THE wards of Candlewick and Langbourn, will be described in our next.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 24, 1767, being the seventh Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 519.

HAVING given an account of the supplies, I shall proceed to give the history of the committee of ways and means; for the house had no sooner agreed to the two resolutions of the committee of supply of the 3d of December, than it was resolved, that the house would the next morning resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his majesty; from which day the committee continued to sit, from time to time, till the 23d of February 1768 inclusive and came to many resolutions which were agreed to by the house, and were as follow:

DECEMBER, 7.

That the duties upon malt, mum, cyder and perry, be continued from the 24th of June 1768, to the 24th of June 1769, and charged upon all the malt which shall be made, and all mum which shall be made or imported, and all cyder and perry, which shall be made for sale, within the kingdom of Great Britain. 700,000*l.*

DECEMBER 10.

That the sum of 3*l.* in the pound, and no more, be raised within the space of one year, from the 25th of March 1768, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, pensions, and personal estates, in that part of Great Britain called England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that a proportionable cess, according to the ninth article of the treaty of union, be laid upon that part of Great Britain called Scotland 1,528,568*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$.

FEBRUARY, 9.

1. That the sum of 1,900,000*l.* be raised in manner following; that is to say, the sum of 1,300,000*l.* by annuities, after the rate of 3*l.* *per centum*, to commence from the 5th day of January last, and the sum of 600,000*l.* by a lottery, to consist of 60,000 tickets, the whole of such sum to be divided into prizes, which are to be attended with the like 3*l.* *per cent.* annuities, to commence from the 5th of January 1769; and that all the said annuities be transferable at the Bank of England, paid

half yearly, on the 5th of July, and the 5th of January, in every year, out of the sinking fund, and added to, and made part of, the joint stock of 3*l.* *per cent.* annuities, which were consolidated at the Bank of England, by certain acts made in the 25th and 28th years of the reign of his late majesty, and several subsequent acts, and subject to redemption by parliament; that every contributor towards the said sum of 1,300,000*l.* shall, in respect of every 65*l.* agreed by him to be contributed for raising such sum, be intitled to receive three tickets in the said lottery, upon payment of 10*l.* for each ticket; and that every contributor shall, on or before the 18th day of this instant February, make a deposit with the cashiers of the bank of England of 15*l.* *per centum*, in part of the monies so to be contributed towards the said sum of 1,300,000*l.* and also a deposit of 5*l.* *per centum*, in part of the monies so to be contributed in respect of the said lottery, as a security for making the respective future payments to the said cashiers, on or before the times herein after limited; that is to say, on the 1,300,000*l.* 10*l.* *per cent.* on or before the 9th of April next; 10*l.* *per cent.* on or before the 7th of June next; 15*l.* *per cent.* on or before the 19th of July next; 15*l.* *per cent.* on or before the 20th of August next; 15*l.* *per cent.* on or before the 21st of October next; 20*l.* *per cent.* on or before the 25th of November next. On the lottery, for 600,000*l.* 25*l.* *per cent.* on or before the 17th of May next; 30*l.* *per cent.* on or before the 28th day of June next; 40*l.* *per cent.* on or before the 8th of September next. And that all the monies so received by the said cashiers, be paid into the receipt of his majesty's Exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house, in this session of parliament; and that every contributor who shall pay in the whole of his contribution towards the said sum of 1,300,000*l.* at any time, on or before the 17th of October next, or towards the said lottery, on or before the 25th of June next, shall be al-

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lowed an interest by way of discount, after the rate of 3l. *per centum, per annum*, on the sums so completing his contribution respectively, to be computed from the day of completing the same, to the 25th of November next, in respect of the sum paid on account of the said 1,300,000l. and to the 8th of September next, in respect of the sum paid on account of the said lottery.

2. That, from and after the 5th of April next, the annuities, after the rate of 4l. *per centum*, attending the remainder of the capital stock, established by an act made in the third year of his majesty's reign, intituled, "An act for granting to his majesty several additional duties upon wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties upon all cyder and perry: and for raising the sum of 3,500,000l. by way of annuities and lotteries, to be charged on the said duties," be charged upon and made payable out of, the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the fund commonly called the sinking fund, until the redemption of the said capital stock, which is to be completed on the 5th of January 1769.

3. That the duties, revenues, and incomes, which now stand appropriated to the payment of the said annuities, be continued, and be, from and after the said 5th of April, carried to, and made part of, the said fund, commonly called the Sinking Fund, towards making good the payment of the said annuities, and of the annuities after the rate of 3l. *per cent.* intended to be granted in respect of the said 1,900,000l.

4. That, towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, the sum of 1,800,000l. be raised, by loans, or Exchequer bills, to be charged upon the first aids to be granted in the next session of parliament; and such Exchequer bills, if not discharged, with interest thereupon, on or before the 5th of April 1769, to be exchanged, and received in payment in such manner as Exchequer bills have usually been exchanged, and received in payment.

5. That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, there be applied the sum of 2,250,000l. out of such monies as shall or may arise of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the fund commonly called the sinking fund.

6. That a sum, not exceeding 70,000l. out of such monies as shall be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, after the 2d of February 1768, and on or before the 5th of April 1769, of the produce of all or any of the duties and revenues, which, by any act or acts of parliament, have been directed to be reserved for the disposition of parliament, towards defraying the necessary expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the British colonies and plantations in America, be applied towards making good such part of the supply as hath been granted to his majesty, for maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, and for provisions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the Ceded Islands, for the year 1768.

7. That such of the monies, as shall be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, after the 2d of February 1768, and on or before the 5th of April 1769, of the produce of the duties charged, by an act of parliament made in the 5th of his present majesty's reign, upon the importation and exportation of gum senega, and gum arabic, be applied towards making good the supply granted to his majesty.

8. That the sum of 400,000l. which is to be paid within the present year, into the receipt of his majesty's Exchequer, by the united company of merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies, in pursuance of an act made in the last session of parliament intituled, "An act for establishing an agreement for the payment of the annual sum of 400,000l. for a limited time, by the East-India company, in respect of the territorial acquisitions and revenues, lately obtained in the East Indies, be applied towards making good the supply granted to his majesty.

9. That the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, in that part of Great Britain called England, for one year, beginning the 25th of March 1768, be defrayed out of the monies arising by the land-tax, granted for the service of the year 1768.

FEBRUARY 22.

That a sum not exceeding 106,358l. 17s. 8d. out of the sums received for provisions delivered to the troops serving in North America, and of certain sums charged on the pay of the forces serving at Minorca, the Floridas, and

n Africa, and out of the balance of the 12d. in the pound deduction from the pay of the out pensioners of Chelsea hospital, from the 25th of June 1757, to the 4th of December 1767, and also out of the monies remaining in the hands of the earl of Kinnoul, and the executors of the late earl of Darlington, and of the late Thomas Potter, Esq; being part of the balances of the said earls of Darlington and Kinnoul, and Thomas Potter, as paymasters general of his majesty's forces, be applied towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, towards defraying the extraordinary expenses of his majesty's land forces, and other services, incurred to the 25th of December 1767, and not provided for by parliament.

FEBRUARY 23.

1. That grey or scow-salt, salt-scale, sand-scale, crustings, or other foul salt, be allowed to be taken from the salt works in England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed, to be used as manure upon payment of a duty of four pence per bushel only.

2. That all policies, by which the property of one person, or of a particular number of persons in one general partnership, or of one body politic or corporate, in any ship or cargo, or both, shall be assured, to the amount of more

than 1000l. be stamped with two 5s. stamps.

3. That, so much of an act, made in the thirty-third year of the reign of his late majesty, King George the second, intitled, "An act for encouraging the exportation of rum, and spirits of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the British sugar plantations from this kingdom, and of British spirits, made from molasses, as directs that the rum, or spirits, of the growth, produce, and manufactures of the British sugar plantations, in America, which should be intitled to the allowance of the duty of custom, and freed from the duty of excise, on exportation thereof, should be proof spirits," be repealed.

4. That upon the exportation of such rum, or spirits, there be an allowance, or drawback, of all the duties of customs payable upon the importation thereof; and that such rum, or spirits, be freed and discharged from all the duties of excise, though the same shall not be proof spirits.

These were the only resolutions of the committee of ways and means agreed to by the house, and with respect to the sums thereby provided for, that can at present be ascertained, they stand as follows;

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
By the resolution of December 7	700000	0	0
By that of December 10	1528568	0	0
By the first of February 9	1900000	0	0
By the fourth article of ditto	1800000	0	0
By the fifth of ditto	2250000	0	0
By the sixth of ditto	70000	0	0
By the eighth of ditto	400000	0	0
By the resolution of Feb. 22	106358	17	0
Sum total of such provisions as can be ascertained	8754626	17	8
Excess of the provisions	419180	6	6

Thus it appears that the sum total of the provisions made by this short session considerably exceed the grants; but when it ought to be considered, that as in the preceding year, no money was granted for the pay and cloathing of the militia, the whole of that expence was to be paid out of the land tax, without any sum of money being granted for replacing it; so that if we deduct 150000l. which had been in former sessions granted for the militia, with the usual deficiencies of the land and malt taxes,

this excess will be much less considerable than it appears at first sight.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

On the Ascension-Body of Christ.

S I R,
THE letter in your last Magazine, signed a *Country Curate*, deserves notice. It is very probable there may be other pens employed in the same service

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mine is, viz. attempting, to give a solution of the difficulty which the writer has about the fourth of the thirty-nine articles. If you should be of opinion, that my thoughts are deserving of a place in your reputable Magazine, they are at your service.

I should scarce doubt, but, if the writer is, in truth, a *Country Curate*, he must have consulted Bishop Burnet upon the thirty-nine articles---who says, -- "As to the manner of Christ's ascension, it is also questioned whether his body as it ascended, was so wonderfully charged as to put on the subtlety and purity of an etherial body; or whether it retains still the same form in heaven that it had on earth; or if it put on a new one: It is more probable that it did; and that the wonderful glory that appeared in his countenance and whole person at his transfiguration, was a manifestation of that more permanent glory to which it was to be afterwards exalted. It seems probable from what St. Paul says, 1 Cor. xv. 50. that Christ's body has no more the modifications of flesh and blood in it; and that the glory of the celestial body is of another nature and texture than that of the terrestrial. It is easily imagined how this may be, and yet the body be numerically the same: so all matter being uniform, and capable of all sort of motion*, and by consequence of being either much grosser or much purer, the same portion of matter that made a thick and heavy body here on earth, may be put into that purity and fineness, as to be no longer a fit inhabitant of this earth, or to breathe this air, but to be meet to be transplanted into etherial regions." Had the *Country Curate* read this piece of reasoning of the bishop's upon the Lord's ascension-body, he might have had much light thrown upon the subject of his inquiry. Certain it is, that the human body in its embryo state, though all the parts are contained in the animalcula, yet, it is but a point †. All the openings and enlargements are made by the accession of foreign matter. But the radicals of an human body, being so imperceptibly small, as not to be examined but by a fine microscope, what difficulty is there in conceiving

of it, when divested of every foreign particle, as sufficiently rare, and spiritual; perfectly free from all the laws of gravity; a proper vehicle for an etherial region of action and enjoyment.

It does not appear, to me, at all reasonable to suppose, that any thing would remain in the ascended body of Christ, which had the nature of flesh and blood. This is highly improbable: nay, it should seem impossible; because, it can no more be liable to any injurious or painful impressions, affections, or passions: Those will be no *hunger*, nor *thirst*, nor *weariness*, nor *sighing*, nor *tears*. And although Jesus rose with the same body, in which he suffered, yet it does not appear, but it was no longer liable to any of the mechanical laws of matter belonging to this system. He eat indeed, but not because he was hungry, but to offer more familiar and forcible conviction to his disciples. They wanted to examine his body; they did, and found the wounds that had been made in it unclosed. Thomas was allowed to put his finger into the holes, made in his Lord's hands that transfix him to the cross; and to thrust his hand into the hole, made by the spear in his side.--- There was then no such thing as the usual *diastole* and *systole* of the heart, no circulating fluid in the veins and arteries, --- And he was able to pay his disciples a visit when met together in a room with the doors locked, without asking the use of the key, or having the door opened to him.--- The command he had over that body in which he appeared whilst with his disciples, gave evidence of its being no longer subject to the laws of this material system---and it is to be concluded, that the body he carried up into heaven with him, was no more a natural, but a spiritual body.--- I might here observe, by the way, that

The memorial bread which was appointed to represent his body, could only answer the end of such a symbol, because material and frangible, and the common support of the natural life, as Jesus is of the spiritual and moral life.--- But to pretend that bread can be transubstantiated into the real body and blood of Christ, because he had once

* Here I suppose the Bishop would be understood to mean a passive capacity of bearing all sorts of motion given it.

† If I remember aright, Professor Keil mentions them as so small that 3000 would fit on the breadth of an hair.

worn a body capable of mortality, *was made in the likeness of sinful flesh*, can by no means be consistent with nature, reason, or the truth of things.—But every kind of absurdity is found where he wild opinion of transubstantiation is embraced: and there is not any thing too wild and ridiculous for the massication of a good catholic.

A CITY MINISTER.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

An useful Hint for Sine Qua —.

S I R,

IN your Magazine for October 1768. I saw an article put under the title of, *A Proper Caution*, in the title-page index. When I came to the article I found it to be a piece of advice to your readers, to have nothing more to offer about the Trinity, because it is of such a mysterious nature.—Dr. Swift is then cited, to whom the people are referred for satisfaction from his *prescription for Trinity Sunday*—I have read his sermon upon the Trinity, and must confess, if seriously understood, I never yet cast mine eyes on a more stupid, unmeaning performance. I lost all patience in reading it, till I began to suspect, he designed to burlesque the absurd opinion.

The advice I would humbly offer, as the most safe and effectual method of silencing the controversy, is, that all would seriously consider, that the Trinity is no doctrine of divine revelation; or to us christians *there is but one God, even the Father; and one Lord, even Jesus Christ*. See John xvii. 3. Eph. iv. 6. 1 Cor. viii. 6.—If any man can reconcile the Athanasian or Trithetical schemes with these texts—he shall be welcome to make an ass of,

A UNITARIAN.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN the present constitution of things some advantage may be drawn out of every calamity. Abstracting therefore from the losses which individuals have suffered by the fall of the Fleet prison, I cannot help congratulating the city of London upon the ruinous state of that building, as it affords a most favourable opportunity of forming a grand street in a direct line from the fields on the north

side of the town, to Blackfryars bridge, at a very small expence, or rather with the prospect of raising a considerable revenue.

This new street would render it totally unnecessary to remove the Fleet market; and by being carried through mean alleys and waste grounds, the new ground rents would rise to such a value as would more than defray the expence of the purchases to be made for forming it. In length it would extend above 3000 feet, reckoning from Ludgate Hill northwards, which on the supposition of twenty feet front for each house, would allow three-hundred new houses on both sides of the street. The ground rents of those houses in such a great thoroughfare as that new street would be, would certainly form a very considerable capital, which may be ascertained by those who are acquainted with the ground rents of Newgate Street, Cheapside, or any other principal street greatly frequented. The houses necessary to be pulled down may easily be numbered, beginning with one or two at the east corner of Fleet Ditch; two or three in Ludgate Hill, upwards from Ashley's punchhouse; the buildings of the Fleet prison, &c. &c. and if they should even exceed fifty or sixty in number, I am persuaded it would be found that the purchase of them would be more than balanced by the capital that might be raised upon the ground rents of the new street proposed, added to the profits arising from the Fleet market which ought to be taken into computation as the new street would be the means of preserving them.

I say it may be presumed that these two sums would be more than equal to the expence of the purchase of the houses to be pulled down; but should they even be found not to be equal to that expence, the surplus ought to be defrayed by some other fund, rather than lose the elegance and convenience that would result from the plan proposed. By this new street, which would probably pass over the top of Snow Hill, the ascent would become gradual and very easy for carriages; whereas should an opening, for a communication with the country, be attempted at the top of Fleet market, it would lead to no turnpike road; and the ascent in the end would be so steep as to render the draught to carriages extremely difficult. In the present case I think it is of the utmost importance

carefully

carefully to consider what is best to be done, and not what is cheapest to be done; for the expence though considerable, is only momentary and for once; but the convenience is perpetual; and when the improvement is well done at first, though it should be expensively done, yet hundreds of conveniencies are connected with it afterwards, and it is the more likely to raise a considerable revenue. Supposing the expence of buying up the houses to form the avenues to Westminster Bridge had been ten times greater than it really was, I ask whether it would not have been more than overbalanced by the present convenience and elegance; or whether the public would now chuse to have back the old blind alleys and ruinous buildings, on condition of being reimbursed the former expence. This retrospective view may assist us in our deliberations on the present subject; and we have likewise before our eyes the elegance and advantage arising from the opening from Charing Cross to the Admiralty, and at Spring Garden, both of which were done under the inspection of commissioners, I believe without any charge to the public.

At Dublin within these ten years above an hundred houses have been pulled down to make a direct avenue to Essex Bridge; and that improvement so far from occasioning any loss, either to individuals or the public, has raised the value of the property above ten fold. In that city indeed, and some cities on the continent that I could name, the inhabitants seem to be fully convinced that improvements, when judiciously planned, can hardly be too dearly purchased; but is there any city in Europe, or on the globe, that can vie with London in opulence? Should the improvement therefore which I have proposed be found to be attended with elegance and convenience, it will not surely be rejected on pecuniary motives. I rather persuade myself that should its utility be plainly demonstrated to the public, they would be ready to defray the expence of it by a voluntary subscription, as in the case of fire, where we often find the losses and damages sustained by individuals alleviated, if not wholly compensated by generous contributions. We have seen within these few years above two hundred houses have been burnt down in

the skirts of London, and new houses quickly rising with splendor from their ashes; so that the waste made by the destroying fire seems now to be as little felt, as would a hole made in a river by withdrawing a pailful of water. By attending only to present convenience for the sake of small expence, and by having no general plan in view, how often have our late improvements served only to increase the number of nuisances. The ruinous state of the Fleet Prison affords us a most favourable opportunity of avoiding such a reproach, on the present occasion in springing the north avenue to Blackfryars Bridge; therefore it is to be hoped that the public advantage will not here be thwarted by the temporary inconveniences that may arise to some few individuals.

I beg leave to subjoin a word or two concerning the southern avenues. No present inconveniences, unless they be very considerable, ought to prevent the western avenue from going directly from the end of Blackfryars Bridge to the end of Westminster Bridge by the shortest line possible, that is by a strait line. This space is almost wholly vacant ground; therefore the choice of the direction of the road seems to be free, and in that case it would be somewhat unaccountable not to choose the shortest direction. This road may be 80, or 100 feet broad, and may be called Grafton Street, or The New Strand; for it would soon be to this side of the river, what the Strand is to the north side, that is, the street of chief communication, lined on both sides with houses of manufacturers and shopkeepers. One precaution I think ought to be attended to in the forming of this street, and most of the other new streets in St. George's Fields, namely, to make the present grass the cellar floors, and to raise the parlour floor, 15 or 20 feet above the present surface, by which means a declivity will be obtained for the common shores, and the new streets will be as healthful as any others in the city. Supposing the common sewer built in the middle of the street, which is above named, with a descent from the end of each bridge to the middle space, where a drain may be made to the Thames, the brick work of that common sewer reckoning on the outside, would occupy a space six feet broad, and ten feet high, the whole length of the street. The
cellar

cellars for the convenience of the houses on both sides of the street, might be supposed to occupy on each side 15 feet breadth and 12 feet height, consequently should the street be actually raised 15 feet, and be 80 feet broad, the common sewer and the two rows of cellars would occupy a full third of that space. The expence of filling up the other two thirds with rubbish and gravel might be lefrayed by the proprietors of the houses on both sides as, by the plan proposed, they will be saved from the charge of digging for cellars, which often comes to more than the carting an equal quantity will amount to; and here they will probably for many years be burdened with very low ground-rents.

I could wish that this, or some such plan might be pursued in forming the direct avenue, or street, from Blackfriars Bridge to Newington; and as the Fleet-Prison, by all accounts, must be rebuilt, let it be rebuilt on one side of this street, with spacious areas for the convenience of the prisoners. The building may be a square divided into two courts appropriated to different ranks of prisoners, and what is called the *Rules* or the *Liberties* may be a row of houses communicating with the new street. Gresham college might also have been transferred to this side of the water, where it would not have been confined for want of ground room; and it would no more have been a disgrace to the city of London to have contained a building appropriated to the cultivation of the sciences, with spacious gardens, and walks suited to an academic life, than to be the seat of the Royal Society, or the society for the cultivation of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

On this side of the water likewise may be found spacious room for other public buildings, particularly for the hospital intended to be built by the Free Masons; for I cannot but lament that such a respectable society, who ought to know better, should contribute to render this capital more irregular by adding to that excrescence at Marybone. When there was no bridge over the river Thames, it was natural that the whole of the city should be situated upon one bank; but now when the two banks communicate with each other by no less than three bridges, common sense would seem to dictate, that the city should as near as

possible take an oval form, having the noble river Thames running through the middle of it. I am, sir,

Your, &c.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Westminster, November 8.

THIS day his majesty came to the house of peers, and being in his royal robes seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, gentleman usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from his majesty to the house of commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly his majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE opportunity which the late general election gives me of knowing, from their representatives in parliament, the more immediate sense of my people, has made me desirous of meeting you as early as could be consistent with your own convenience.

The shortness of the last session of the late parliament prevented their prosecuting the consideration of those great commercial interests which had been entered upon in the preceding session. You will, I am persuaded, agree with me in opinion, that your deliberations on those very important objects ought to be resumed without loss of time; and I trust, that they will terminate in such measures, as may be productive of the most considerable and essential benefits to this nation.

It would have given me great satisfaction to have been able to acquaint you, that all the other powers of Europe had been as careful as I have ever been, to avoid taking any step that might endanger the general tranquillity. I have constantly received, and do still receive, from them, the strongest assurances of their pacifick dispositions towards this country. No assurances, however, shall divert my constant resolution steadfastly to attend to the general interests of Europe; nor shall any consideration prevail upon me to suffer any attempt that may be made derogatory to the honour and dignity of my crown, or injurious to the rights of my people.

At

At the close of the last parliament, I expressed my satisfaction at the appearances which then induced me to believe, that such of my subjects as had been misled in some parts of my dominions were returning to a just sense of their duty; but it is with equal concern that I have since seen that spirit of faction, which I had hoped was well nigh extinguished, breaking out afresh in some of my colonies in North America; and, in one of them, proceeding even to acts of violence, and of resistance to the execution of the law. The capital town of which colony appears, by late advices, to be in a state of disobedience to all law and government; and has proceeded to measures subversive of the constitution, and attended with measures subversive of the constitution, and attended with circumstances that might manifest a disposition to throw off their dependance on Great Britain. On my part, I have pursued every measure that appeared to be necessary for supporting the constitution, and inducing a due obedience to the authority of the legislature. You may rely upon my steady perseverance in these purposes; and I doubt not but that, with your concurrence and support, I shall be able to defeat the mischievous designs of those turbulent and seditious persons, who, under false pretences, have but too successfully deluded numbers of my subjects in America; and whose practices, if suffered to prevail, cannot fail to produce the most fatal consequences to my colonies immediately: and, in the end, to all the dominions of my crown.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

The proper estimates, for the service of the ensuing year, I have ordered to be laid before you, fully relying on your readiness to grant me the necessary supplies. Indeed I cannot have a doubt of finding in this house of commons the same affectionate attachment to my person and government, as I have always hitherto experienced from my faithful commons.

My Lords and gentlemen,

It is with great satisfaction that I now find myself enabled to rejoice with

you, upon the relief which the poorer sort of my people are now enjoying, from the distress which they had so long laboured under from the high price of corn. At the same time that we are bound devoutly to acknowledge in this instance the gracious interposition of providence, it will become us to apply the best precautions that human wisdom can suggest, for guarding against the return of the late calamity. In the choice however of proper means for that purpose, you cannot proceed with too great circumspection.

I have nothing further to recommend to you, than that, in all your deliberations, you keep up a spirit of harmony among yourselves. Whatever difference of opinion may prevail in other points, let it appear, that wherever the interest of your country is immediately concerned, you are all ready to unite. Such an example from you cannot fail of having the best effects upon the temper of my people in every part of my dominions; and can alone produce that general union among ourselves, which will render us properly respected abroad, and happy at home.

Question by Mr. Robert Langley of Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

I Have a cylindrical cistern in my garden standing truly horizontal, whose use is to water the same; on November 29 in the morning, being in latitude 51° north, I observed the shadow of the top of the cistern falling on its opposite side, whose lowest distance from the top was six inches; instantly I ordered the cistern to be filled with water, and then found the shadow's lowest distance from the top to be twenty inches, which is the depth of the cistern: Required the diameter, and content of the same, in ale gallons, and also the true hour of the day when this curious astronomic observation was made?

[ERRATUM in your Mag. for Sept. For *Erg.* in the Lunar Eclipse Type read *End—&c.*]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Beg leave to make a few cursory remarks on A. B's case of the Divine Legation, last April*. I am obliged to him for allowing that my performances promise entertainment to your readers: It is a handsome compliment, and, I fear, an undeserved one. But pray, Mr. A. B. how does it appear that I have been detected, &c. and that I now seem to be better reconciled to the sacred function? You refer, I suppose, to the letter signed *Veritas Revelata*, last September, for the detection: but, if what I asserted last January, viz. that the character I satirized is the reverse of that which he has drawn, is really the fact—what becomes of the unjustifiable method, &c. ? Supposing I was detected, how would this better reconcile me to the sacred function? The moralists, I am told, are positive that such a detection would have a quite different effect, and make me defend my error tooth and nail. I myself have observed frequently this assertion justified by the behaviour of the writers against christianity—who, whenever they have been detected in any gross blunders, or unjustifiable methods of imposing upon the credulity of their readers, have always in their rejoinders persisted most obstinately in their errors without paying the least regard to the confutation: And according to the best calculations of the turn of the passions it is great odds that I should have done the same. If A. B. had read the introduction to the first letter, he would, I fancy, have seen I was fairly pursuing the plan there laid down; and have spared his fine conjecture. His next words deserve a most profound bow; “And by his panegyrick on a work he has raised from oblivion.” What, sir, I—Y. Z.—capable of raising the Divine Legation from oblivion? Avaunt truth for a moment—and let me say once with Horace, *sublimi feriam sidera vertice*. Alas it won't do: the imperious goddess forces me to see that the compliment is founded on a mistake, and bids me inform A. B. that the Divine Legation never was sunk into oblivion, and that in 1765 an edition of it in five volumes was published, and sold off so fast, that many gentlemen

Nov. 1768.

were obliged to wait for a new impression of the first and second volumes. Its fate must be odd indeed, if, in the next year, when my letter was written, it had been consigned to the state he supposed. I hope A. B. will pardon me for supposing him ignorant of this particular, since it is the best construction I can put on his assertion.—Well——“but by my panegyrick on this work I seem to point out a road—to preferment.” The meaning, I take it, is that the bishop is so fond of his admirers that he uses all his interest to procure them preferment; that therefore in order to obtain it; a person need only study the Divine Legation, and communicate to the world the pleasure he received from it, that I had found the efficacy of this method, and therefore recommended it to my pupil. Alas, my friend, I am not so happy. I profess myself an admirer of the b——p, and am proud to tell the world that I read his writings with great pleasure, and, I hope, some improvement, but it is not my fortune to know or be known by his lordship. That pleasure, honour, and happiness, is reserved for those few whom nature and fortune have ranked among their favourite sons. I with A. B. could prove to me that the method of getting preferment he mentions was as efficacious as it is agreeable—: I should then always have the Divine Legation in my hand, and my mouth open to the skies for preferment to drop into it, and should be unkind to my friends if I did not advise them to do the same. But what, in the name of goodness, induced A. B. to drag in preferment head and shoulders? How does he know that my pupil or I ever thought of it? Seriously, sir, is it not illiberal, and uncharitable to insinuate, that preferment is the object of those who write in defence of truth and virtue, when they happen to be connected with gentlemen of particular interest, party, or principles? Has it not sometimes hurt you to see this odium always thrown upon the defenders of government, or of establishments in church and state? Why then did you make use of such an unfair art of controversy? Can you say the cause of truth is served by it? Does it give your readers any exalted idea of your civility or ingenuity, &c. ?——

4 D

“Why

"Why does Y. Z. introduce the Oxford Professor, &c.?"—The Oxford Professor had given the world his sentiments; and A. B. knows the world claim a right to speak theirs; why not introduce him then? If there is any mark or intimation of derision in giving that gentleman the same title by which he chose to distinguish himself, I sincerely beg his and all your readers pardon: his great parts and learning, and most amiable character, as well as his high station, ought, in my opinion, to exempt him from all treatment of that kind. If my introducing him tends to revive a contention, it is a consequence not intended or foreseen, but apt to spring from free literary debate, to which A. B. can be no foe. I sincerely wish with him that the two most learned bishops may be united in the same judgment, and should be really sorry to see any more literary squabbles between them. I hope the candid will allow, that I expressed my thoughts with regard to their dispute with decency and respect. A. B. proceeds. "As a caution therefore" pray how is that word *therefore* introduced? perhaps it is an expletive. The caution against pronouncing dogmatically is a very good one: A. B. has my thanks for it, although I am not conscious of having given occasion for it by any thing I have written on the point in question. I would beg leave to inform that gentleman what I have and what I have not written concerning it. He apprehends that I have entered into the disputes which the leading principles of the Divine Legation have occasioned, and written a professed vindication of them. But this, I assure him, was never in my thoughts. The bishop has defended them himself. And as I have not the presumption to imagine I could defend them better, I would not injure the cause by defending them worse. My design was to remove some very idle prejudices concerning the style, composition, and nature of the work, which I knew had prevented many ingenious young fellows from reading it. I did not presume to decide dogmatically on the disputed points, but was desirous that gentlemen of learning and capacity should read and judge for themselves. A. B. goes farther, enters into the merits, and brings Moses to his trial. I am pleased with

his mention of a trial—because it gives me a proper opportunity to inform him, that the bishop has submitted his cause to the examination of two noble lawyers, who have in a very eminent manner adorned two of the most famous courts in the world. One, the late Lord Hardwicke. The other I shall not name—both because it is unnecessary, since every one, who knows the world, will naturally turn their eyes to him, and also because I would not give A. B. room again to accuse me of writing for preferment. "Moses is now on his trial, Sirs; and the *Divine*—N. B. *Author*, his counsel is supposed to," &c. Now pray, A. B. what right have you to suppose that the *Div.* Author offers a whimsical plea, &c.? Is not this a kind of beggarly *petitio principii*? Is it not taking upon you to decide very dogmatically in a disputed point? Is it not a strong proof of that weakness of our nature which makes us neglect the good advice we give?—Where, sir, was your civility or good nature gone when you wrote the hard words *Helluo Librorum*, &c.? Did I treat the Oxford Professor in so exceptionable a manner? or can you seriously think the bishop ought to be so treated? Pluck the beam out of your eye, my friend, and know yourself. To proceed with the allusion—The bishop has been attacked by many able counsellors, believers and deists. Stebbing, Middleton, Peters, Bolingbroke, Voltaire, and many others, have set the retorted arguments of A. B.'s counsel in the strongest light possible. And the bishop has replied to them with so much spirit, and so strong an appearance at least of truth, that A. B. seems not to have just grounds for deciding positively against him. His triumph on the occasion seems very much to resemble the French *Te Deums*.—A. B. if he writes for truth, will be glad to be informed of a particular in which he seems ignorant, viz. that the bishop did not first *broach* the doctrine of the omission. He found it employed by the deists as a deadly argument against Moses, which his friends thought could not be got over but by denying its truth. The bishop undertakes to admit its truth, and confute the deist on his own principles: which, if the omission is real, he certainly has done. If it is not real, the divines are at liberty

erty to confute the deists in their own way.

This answer, I am sensible, requires an apology; and perhaps my motive for writing it may be thought a good one. Your readers cannot but have observed, that it has been the fate of all books of note, which contain any thing out of the common way, to have been attacked, not only in formal treatises written by men of learning and capacity in the way of reason and argument, but also by numberless scribblers, who vent their spleen against it in news papers, and the like publications. To answer the former seems the duty of, and proper employ for, the author. This the bishop has done. But is he to waste his time about the latter? This he would not do. No one surely would subject him to such drudgery. I believe all good judges are of opinion, "that in these times, when the most serious matters relating to church and state, are treated of in language so petulant, debauched, and vulgar, that it is impossible not to dread the approach of a general corruption, as well of the purity and integrity of the language, good nature, good humour, and modest conversation, as of the good manners of the nation. We ought to lament the want of the caution and prudence which was observed when this kind of unruly spirit first broke out in the time of Martin Marprelate—who had a contribution of jests, set off, and comical inventions brought to him, by all the party who desired to expose the church, and the government of it, to the contempt and scorn of the loose and rude people. It was not worthy of any serious man to enter the lists with such adversaries, or to take notice of their pamphlets; but men of the same class, of the same want of wit and fancy, and of the same principles, were the champions in that quarrel. Thom. Nash was as well known an author in those days, as Martin, who with pamphlets of the same kind and size, with the same pert buffoonry, and with more salt and cleanliness, rendered that libelous and seditious crew so contemptible, ridiculous, and odious, that in a short time they vanished and were no more heard of. What was urged, or

insinuated by any men of discretion and understanding, that might make any impression upon sober, unwary, and misinformed men, was carefully and learnedly answered by persons assigned to that purpose, that the church, or the state, might not undergo any prejudice by want of seasonable advice, without mingling any of the others froth or dregs in their compositions, which they left to the chastisement of those who could as dextrously manage the same weapons, and were fitter for their company; and grave and serious men, or they who ought to be grave and serious, should be afraid of imitating such adversaries in their licence and excesses, lest they should get into a scoffing vein, which they should not easily shake off, or lose their credit with worthy men, for dishonouring the cause they maintain ironically."

This curious anecdote (which I believe is new to most of your readers) lies so open to ridicule, that I must beipeak the favour of the candid, by desiring them to read it with all the allowances they usually make, and to believe that I take no part of Thom. Nash's character to myself, but his good intentions and zeal for the cause in which he was engaged, and do not mean to apply the harsh terms by which his opponents are characterized to all the scribblers against the Divine Legation: I assure A. B. I do not apply them to him. The last sentence in his letter induces me to esteem him a friend to religion. As such I love and honour him, and hope he will believe, that as I intended no harm to religion in what I said of the Divine Legation, so I am fully persuaded religion can receive no harm from it. If any gentleman thinks this paper worth his perusal, he will be pleased to read A. B's paper with it. This is as necessary for entering into the spirit, as the Spectator tells us it is to have a musical instrument in one's hand during the perusal of Hurlothrumbo. I need not inform the capable reader, that this answer (though it takes up perhaps too much room) is rather a sketch than a full and regular reply.

Your's, &c.

Y. Z.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Cannot excuse myself from the special instance and request of a friend with whom I am extremely well acquainted, and with I were more so, to recommend this to public notice. In doing so, I cannot chuse but urge in the favour of my friend, that he has appeared in your Magazine many times incog, and hopes, that as you have often carried him into the world unseen upon general and impartial subjects, you will now give him leave to tell his own tale through the medium of my representation.

You are to know then, that my friend exerts himself with uncommon application in the support of virtue, the suppression of vice, and the relief of the indigent in that part of the world which lies within the little circle of his influence, his parish; and having no avocation by wife or family to draw him off from the pursuit of his publick duty, I assure you he dedicates a great part of his time to it—he is known to do so; and does often, when alone, wrap himself up in the thought that, howsoever he may succeed in his designs on the part of others, yet his labours shall not be in vain with respect to himself. In this public disposal of himself he encountered a very ugly and difficult impediment, which at his request I have prevailed upon myself to give you in his own words.

“I had occasion lately to convict a profligate fellow of profane swearing, the tenor of the information running thus: I, A. B. &c. make oath, that C. D. in the public street, at such a particular place, at noon day, in the hearing of several people passing and repassing, with a loud tone of voice, swore twelve profane oaths, in this form of words each oath—here the oath is mentioned.

I am sure, he swore not fewer than a hundred times, but I deemed the information of twelve enough for punishment, not doubting, but that (as the convict himself owned he expected) his penalty, as being above the degree of a common labourer, would amount to 1l. 4s. instead of this the magistrate upon his conviction sentenced him to the penalty of, two shillings

only; upon this, I urged to the magistrate, who had the act opened upon the place in his hand (pointing to the passage) that I all along conceived the penalty to be two shillings each oath; no, he said, it was but two shillings for all the oaths he swore that day, and if he swore the next day, the penalty would be double, and so forth.

Now (says my friend) as I had no right to interpret the sense of the act in a judicial and decretory way, which was the province of the magistrate, I did not chuse (particularly as several people were in the room) to dispute his sense of it in that place, and acquiesced in his decision, till I had an opportunity of reviewing the act, which appears to me, and to several sensible persons of my acquaintance, to be ambiguous enough to admit of the penalty both ways, either as so much an oath, or as so much for the time of swearing. I appeal to the act itself; viz. “If any person shall profanely curse or swear, and be thereof convicted on the oath of any one witness—before any one justice—or by the confession of the party offending, every person so offending shall forfeit and lose the respective sums herein after mentioned; viz. Every day labourer, &c. 1s. Every other person under the degree of a gentleman, 2s. And every person of or above the degree of a gentleman, 5s.”

In this passage the penalty of 1s. an oath, does not appear to be literally enacted; nor does the form of conviction to be filed by the clerk of the peace among the records of the county, contribute any more than the terms of the above cited passage to ascertain or bound the infliction of the penalty. No other passages in the whole act are there, which can at all elucidate the ambiguity.”

Other circumstances, says my friend, occurred in the course of this private conviction, which it were invidious as well as insignificant to mention; and, to say truth, not to the purpose of my troubling you, Mr. Printer, and the public, with this, which was to lay before you the following queries upon the case:

1. When a man may swear five hundred oaths in a day for a shilling, is not this an encouragement to a profane wretch to swear in triumph rather

ther than a discouragement of the practice?

2. To what purpose do we read it quarterly in our churches, when the enforcement of it is annulled by this very ambiguity?

3. Is this slender penalty consistent with the preamble of the act, representing the vice as *horrid, impious, and profane, and provoking the divine vengeance to increase the many calamities these nations now labour under?*

4. Whereas the laws now in being (says the preamble) for punishing these crimes have not answered the intents, for which they were designed, by means of difficulties attending the putting such laws in execution, Pray, does this ambiguity, which follows in the very same paragraph, contribute to remove these difficulties? rather,

5. Suppose a magistrate is inclined to private favour, may he not apply it as a lenitive, or a corrosive, as he pleases?

6. Were an action upon the statute in this case brought into the King's Bench, upon the legal previous notice of one month, may not the magistrate in this time prevent by the offer of a compensation (provided upon an after view the conviction shall appear unjustifiable) the opportunity of gaining the sense of the King's Bench upon the case?

7. Should the informer refuse this offer, and proceed according to law, may not the court decree this refusal unreasonable, and give the magistrate double costs notwithstanding?

It cannot but be esteemed too contemptuous a treatment of an able and assiduous magistrate, mature in age as in experience, to call him to account for a mistake of the meaning of one of the most notorious acts affecting the interests of virtue, and the observation of the world: You must, sir, with every man of candour, and myself, deem it an indignity to his authority, as well as an affront to his discernment. For a magistrate of this character must be a *penetrating* judge as well of the *private interests* of his neighbours as of their public rights and liberties: My friend therefore submitted the decision of his case with open deference indeed, but with implicit conviction; and hopes that all scorched ambiguities, destructive of morality, and evasive of the intent of

those laws that enforce it, will neither now nor ever be overlooked by that only authority, which is intrusted with their establishment and review. To the wisdom of this authority I submit my enquiry. Abundantly satisfied, if it should prove so fortunate, as either to engage the serious regard of any part of that august council, or expose to the due notice of my country any possible perversions, or evasions, in interpreting the institutions of its government.

If this short inquisitive essay is worth the eye of the world, be it so; if not, 'twill be no wonder, since it is but the imperfect effort of

Your, &c.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

DOCTOR Cook's query, (p. 471. of your last) is this; "Why do the shadows of bodies, morning and evening, from the rising to the setting sun, appear of a bluish colour?"

In answer to this, it is certain, that upon every solar shade no direct rays can fall from the luminous body, and therefore all the light it receives must be by reflection. Now this reflection will appear differently as the different objects from which it is derived: If in the middle of a plain in a clear sky, a faintish blue, or indigo, appears in the shade; this must be ascribed to the reflection of the azure from the blue æther. If the clouds reflect any light upon it, the hue of the shade will be altered accordingly; if there are thick clouds, and they reflect no light at all, these by interfering between the sky and the place of observation, will of course render the shade in that place more gloomy. If, yet farther, the scene of the shadow should happen to be among circumjacent objects projecting from the surface, as of buildings, &c. it is very obvious, that their enlightened surfaces will reflect the sunshine, and alter the hue of all those shades which lie exposed to this reflection.

Now that those shades do not appear of a brighter colour than bluish, is reasonable enough to conceive from the small number of rays which these reflections afford, and which therefore can appear only as the weakest of the primary

primary colours. From the same causes it happens that the distant ridges of hills, and

"Mountains fading to aerial blue,"

KEAT'S FERNEY.

assume this colour, when the sun does not shine upon them--and, at great distances, even when it does, because in this case the reflex rays issuing from these prominencies are suffocated in their passage through the atmosphere, and not strong enough to reach us.

In order to throw a farther light upon this doctrine of the shade, let me exemplify the sea, which every sailor knows to be no more than a fine and strong speculum of the sky, variegated with clouds of different hues, and appearing all in their proper angle of reflection to the spectator's eye: Such an extensive reflection of nature as this, would appear very entertaining to a spectator placed at a considerable height in the atmosphere. Farther, the sea appears much bluer in so oblique a prospect of it as from the surface of the earth, or in the extremity of its prospect from a ship at sea, than in either of these cases to a more downright view; because the blue making rays arise in greater plenty to the sight that way than the other.

In short the impression of colour being not inherent in bodies and no more than a secondary quality, the surface of every body receives a hue agreeable to the rays reflected upon it; as is obvious in a thousand instances as well with respect to the stronger as the weaker of the seven primary colours. It was thus the fair quaker, in the late masquerade, affected to owe obligations to the soft enchanting colour of the silk she wore—the very idea of its faint maiden blush *reflected* upon the sensoria, struck with it's rays, as strong concussions as the innocence of her looks, or the brightness of her beauty.

Well, Sir, I shall blush myself, to be convinced that I have here been working in gloom and shade; but assure you, I shall not stand in my own light so much, as not to acknowledge the illumination, should any one else of your correspondents throw a better lustre upon the shade before us.

One more refinement, and I have done—if my descriptive explanation

should be wrong, it is like the reflection of light I speak of, corrupted with false and foreign dyes; if right, it cannot but elucidate the subject, and shew it in its proper colours; for,

"False eloquence, like the prismatic glass,

It's gaudy colours sheds on every place;

But true expression, like th' un-

changing sun, [upon;
Clears and refines whate'er it shines
It gilds all objects, but it alters
none.

Essay on Crit.

Dorset,

Yours,

O^r. 22, 1768.

CLERICUS.

P. S. *Quære*, what appearance would the sun have to a spectator placed entirely out of the atmosphere of the earth; and assign also the causes of such appearance? This is a very easy problem, but it may amuse some of your young readers, who are fond of the doctrine of light and colours.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE of
Monday, Sept. 26, 1768.

BOSTON, September 19.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, legally qualified and warned in public town meeting assembled at Faneuil Hall, on Monday the 18th of September, A. D. 1768.

The Meeting was opened with Prayer by the Reverend Dr. COOPER.

The Honourable JAMES OTIS, Esq; was unanimously chosen Moderator.

THE petition of a considerable number of the respectable inhabitants to the select-men, dated the 8th instant, praying that the town might be forthwith legally convened, to enquire of his excellency the governor the grounds and reasons of sundry declarations made by him, that three regiments may be daily expected, two of them to be quartered in this Town, and one at Castle William; as also to consider of the most wise, constitutional, loyal, and salutary measures to be adopted on such an occasion, was read, whereupon the following vote was passed:

WHEREAS it has been reported in this town meeting, that his excellency the governor has intimated his apprehensions

hensions that one or more regiments of his majesty's troops are daily to be expected here :

VOTED, That the honourable Thomas Cushing, Esq; Mr. Samuel Adams, Richard Dana, Esq; Benjamin Kent, Esq; and Dr. Joseph Warren, be a committee to wait upon his excellency, if in town, humbly requesting that he would be pleased to communicate to the town the grounds and assurances he may have thereof.

Upon a motion made and seconded,

VOTED, that the following petition be presented to his excellency the governor, and a committee was appointed for that purpose, who were directed humbly to request his excellency to favour the town with an immediate answer.

To his Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq; governor and commander in chief of his majesty's province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England.

May it please your Excellency,

THE inhabitants of the town of Boston legally assembled, taking into consideration the critical state of the public affairs, more especially the present precarious situation of our invaluable rights and privileges, civil and religious, most humbly request that your excellency would be pleased forthwith to issue precepts for a general assembly, to be convened with the utmost speed, in order that such measures may be taken as in their wisdom they may think proper for the preservation of our said rights and privileges.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, &c.

Upon a motion made and seconded, a committee was appointed to take the state of our public affairs into consideration, and report at the adjournment the measures they apprehend most salutary to be taken in the present emergency.

Adjourned till the next day ten o'clock, A. M.

Tuesday the 13th of September, ten o'clock, A. M, met accordingly.

THE committee appointed yesterday to wait upon his excellency with the petition and request of the town, reported from his excellency the following answer in writing :

Gentlemen,

MY apprehensions that some of his majesty's troops are to be expected in Boston, arise from information of a private nature. I have received no public letters, notifying to me the coming of such troops, and requiring quarters for them : Whenever I do, I shall communicate them to his majesty's council.

The business of calling another assembly for this year, is now before the king, and I can do nothing in it until I receive his majesty's commands.

FRA. BERNARD."

The committee appointed to take the state of our public affairs into consideration, reported the following declaration and resolves :

WHEREAS it is the first principle in civil society, founded in nature and reason that no law of the society can be binding on any individual without his consent, given by himself in person, or by his representative, of his own free election :

And whereas in and by an act of the British parliament passed in the first year of the reigns of King William and Queen Mary, of glorious and blessed memory, entitled, An act declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown; the preamble of which act is in these words, viz. "Whereas the late King James the Second, by the assistance of divers evil counsellors, judges and ministers employed by him, did endeavour to subvert and extirpate the protestant religion, and the laws and liberties of this kingdom;" It is expressly among other things declared, that the levying money for the use of the crown, by pretence of prerogative, without grant of parliament, for a longer time, or in other manner than the same is granted, is illegal :

And whereas in the third year of the same King William and Queen Mary, their majesties were graciously pleased by their royal charter, to give and grant to the inhabitants of this his majesty's province all the territory therein described, to be holden in free and common soccage : And also to ordain and grant to the said inhabitants certain rights, liberties, and privileges therein expressly mentioned; among which it is granted, established, and ordained,

ordained, that all and every the subjects of them, their heirs and successors, which shall go to inhabit within said province and territory, and every of their children which shall happen to be born there, or on the seas in going thither, or returning from thence, shall have and enjoy all liberties and immunities of free and natural subjects within any of the dominions of them, their heirs and successors, to all intents, purposes; and constructions whatever, as if they and every of them were born within the realm of England :

And whereas by the aforesaid act of parliament made in the first year of the said King William and Queen Mary, all and singular the premises contained therein, are claimed, demanded, and insisted on, as the undoubted rights and liberties of the subjects born within the realm :

And whereas the freeholders and other inhabitants of this town, the metropolis of the province, in said charter mentioned, do hold all the rights and liberties therein contained to be sacred and inviolable ; at the same time publicly and solemnly acknowledging their firm and unshaken allegiance to their alone rightful Sovereign King George the Third, the lawful successor of the said King William and Queen Mary to the British throne : Therefore

Resolved, That the said freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston will, at the utmost peril of their lives and fortunes, take all legal and constitutional measures to defend and maintain the person, family, crown and dignity of our sovereign Lord George the third ; and all and singular the rights, liberties, privileges and immunities granted in the said royal charter ; as well those which are declared to be belonging to us British subjects by birthright, as all others therein specially mentioned.

And whereas by the said royal charter is specially granted to the great and general court or assembly therein constituted to impose and levy proportionable and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes upon the estates and persons of all and every the proprietors and inhabitants of the said province or territory, for the service of the king, in the necessary defence and support of his government of the province, and the

protection and preservation of his subjects therein : Therefore,

Voted, as the opinion of this town, that the levying money within this province for the use and service of the crown, in other manner than the same is granted by the great and general court or assembly of this province, is in violation of the said royal charter; and the same is also in violation of the undoubted natural rights of subjects, declared in the aforesaid act of parliament, freely to give and grant their own money for the service of the crown with their own consent, in person, or by representatives of their own free election.

And whereas in the aforesaid act of parliament it is declared, that the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with a consent of parliament, is against law : It is the opinion of this town, that the said declaration is founded in the indefeasible right of the subjects to be consulted, and to give their free consent, in person, or by representatives of their own free election, to the raising and keeping a standing army among them : And the inhabitants of this town, being free subjects, have the same right, derived from nature and confirmed by the British constitution, as well as the said royal charter ; and therefore the raising or keeping a standing army, without their consent, in person or by representatives of their own free election, would be an infringement of their natural, constitutional and charter rights ; and the employing such army for the enforcing of laws made without the consent of the people, in person, or by their representatives, would be a grievance.

The foregoing report being divers times distinctly read, and considered by the town, the question was put, whether the same shall be accepted and recorded ? and passed unanimously in the affirmative.

Upon a motion made and seconded, the following vote was unanimously passed, viz.

WHEREAS by an act of parliament of the first of King William and Queen Mary, it is declared, that for the redress of all grievances, and for amending, strengthening and preserving the laws,

laws, parliaments ought to be held frequently, and inasmuch as it is the opinion of this town, that the people labour under many intolerable grievances, which unless speedily redressed, threaten the total destruction of our invaluable, natural, constitutional, and charter rights:

And furthermore, as his excellency the governor has declared himself unable, at the request of this town, to call a general court, which is the assembly of the states of this province, for the redress of such grievances:

Voted, That this town will now make choice of a suitable number of persons to act for them as a committee in convention, with such as may be sent to join them from the several towns in this province, in order that such measures may be consulted and advised as his majesty's service, and the peace and safety of the subjects in the province, may require.

Whereupon,

The Hon. JAMES OTIS, Esq;

Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Esq;

Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, and

JOHN HANCOCK, Esq;

were appointed a committee for the said purpose; the town hereafter to take into consideration what recompence shall be made them for the services they may perform.

Voted, That the selectmen be directed to write to the selectmen of the several towns within this province, informing them of the foregoing vote, and to propose that a convention be held, if they shall think proper, at Faneuil Hall, in this town, on Thursday the 22d of Sept. instant, at ten o'clock before noon.

Upon a motion made and seconded, the following vote was passed by a very great majority, viz.

WHEREAS by an act of parliament of the first of King William and Queen Mary, it is declared, that the subjects being protestants, may have arms for their defence: It is the opinion of this town, that the said declaration is founded in nature, reason, and sound policy, and is well adapted for the necessary defence of the community:

And soasmuch, as by a good and wholesome law of this province, every listed soldier and other householder (except troopers, who by law are other-

Nov. 1768.

wise to be provided) shall be always provided with a well fixed firelock, musket, accoutrements, and ammunition, as is in said law particularly mentioned, to the satisfaction of the commission officers of the company: and as there is at this time a prevailing apprehension, in the minds of many, of an approaching war with France: In order that the inhabitants of this town may be prepared in case of sudden danger: VOTED, That those of the said inhabitants who may at present be unprovided, be and hereby are requested only to observe the said law at this time.

The hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; communicated to the town a letter received from a committee of the merchants in the city of New York, acquainting him with their agreement relative to a non-importation of British goods: whereupon the town by a vote expressed the highest satisfaction therein.

The town taking into serious consideration the present aspect of their public affairs, and being of opinion that it greatly behoves a people, professing godliness, to address the supreme ruler of the world, on all important occasions, for that wisdom which is profitable to direct:

VOTED unanimously, That the selectmen be a committee to wait on the several ministers of the Gospel within this town, desiring that the next Tuesday may be set apart as a day of fasting and prayer.

Ordered, That the votes and proceedings of the town in their present meeting be published in the several news-papers.

The town voted their thanks to the moderator for his good services, and then the meeting was dissolved.

Attest

WILL. COOPER, Town-Cl.

The following is a copy of the circular letter written by the selectmen of this town, and directed to the selectmen of the several towns within this province; agreeable to a vote at the meeting on the 13th instant.

Gentlemen, Boston, Sept. 14, 1768.

YOU are already too well acquainted with the melancholy and very alarming circumstances to which this province, as well as America in general

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ral, is now reduced. Taxes equally detrimental to the commercial interests of the parent country and her colonies, are imposed upon the people without their consent: taxes designed for the support of the civil government in the colonies, in a manner clearly unconstitutional, and contrary to that, in which till of late, government has been supported, by the free gift of the people in the American assemblies or parliaments; as also for the maintenance of a large standing army; not for the defence of the newly acquired territories, but for the old colonies, and in a time of peace. The decent, humble, and truly loyal applications and petitions from the representatives of this province, for the removal of these heavy and very threatening grievances, have hitherto been ineffectual, being assured from authentic intelligence that they have not yet reached the royal ear: the only effect of transmitting these applications hitherto perceivable, has been a mandate from one of his majesty's secretaries of state to the governor of this province, to dissolve the general assembly, merely because the late house of representatives refused to rescind a resolution of a former house, which implied nothing more than a right in the American subjects to unite in humble and dutiful petitions to their gracious sovereign, when they found themselves aggrieved: This is a right naturally inherent in every man, and expressly recognized at the glorious Revolution as the birth right of an Englishman.

This dissolution you are sensible has taken place; the governor has publicly and repeatedly declared that he cannot call another assembly; and the secretary of State for the American department, in one of his letters communicated to the late house, has been pleased to say, "proper care will be taken for the support of the dignity of government;" the meaning of which is too plain to be misunderstood.

The concern and perplexity into which these things have thrown the people, have been greatly aggravated, by a late declaration of his excellency governor Bernard, that one or more regiments may soon be expected in this province.

The design of these troops is in every one's apprehension nothing short of

enforcing by military power the execution of acts of parliament, in the forming of which the colonies have not, and cannot have any constitutional influence. This is one of the greatest distresses to which a free people can be reduced.

The town which we have the honour to serve, have taken these things at their late meeting into their most serious consideration: And as there is in the minds of many a prevailing apprehension of an approaching war with France, they have passed the several votes, which we transmit to you, desiring that they may be immediately laid before the town, whose prudentials are in your care, at a legal meeting, for their candid and particular attention.

Deprived of the councils of a general assembly in this dark and difficult season, the loyal people of this province will, we are persuaded, immediately perceive the propriety and utility of the proposed committee of Convention: And the sound and wholesome advice that may be expected from a number of gentlemen chosen by themselves, and in whom they may repose the greatest confidence, must tend to the real service of our gracious sovereign, and the welfare of his subjects in this province, and may happily prevent any sudden and unconnected measures, which in their present anxiety, and even agony of mind, they may be in danger of falling into.

As it is of importance that the convention should meet as soon as may be, so early a day as the 22d of this instant September has been proposed for that purpose—and it is hoped the remotest towns will by that time, or as soon after as conveniently may be, return their respective committees.

Not doubting but that you are equally concerned with us and our fellow citizens for the preservation of our invaluable rights, and for the general happiness of our country, and that you are disposed with equal ardor to exert yourselves in every constitutional way for so glorious a purpose.

Signed by the Select-Men.

It is said that orders for troops to be quartered in this province, are in consequence of letters wrote here on the 19th of March last.

On Thursday next there will be a general

general muster of the regiment in this town, and, we hear, a critical view of the arms of the soldiers.

A very elegant and public answer to the letter sent from hence by a number of gentlemen, well attached to the cause of liberty, was received yesterday, from Mr. Wilkes, by Captain Bruce.

Monday in the night the post contiguous to Liberty-Tree was sawed off; the damage was inconsiderable, but discovers the evil disposition of the perpetrators of such a base action.

[By private advices we hear, that the person who performed the above feat was detected, and flogged by the populace till he confessed by whom he was set upon this enterprize.]*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Leigh, Jan. 16, 1768.

AS many poor labouring people are every where very subject to wounds and ulcers in various parts of their bodies, I thought I could not do a work of more general utility, than to direct such how to manage them, and with what topical medicines to dress with, for an easy and speedy cure of the same.

If either be only superficial, or proceed from burns, or scalds; Turner's cerate spread upon pledgets of lint, with a plaister of the same spread thin upon a piece of fine linen rag to cover all and keep the other on, is generally the properest dressing that in such cases can be used: to be accounted for thus:

The extravasated juices by their own heterogeneous nature, and the influence of the air, soon corrupt and putrify: this further wounds the vessels, or solids, in contact with them, and so prevents nature's closing them up again, i. e. healing them. But the lapis calaminaris in this cerate corrects this acrimony of the corroding fluids, and thereby nature, by not being interrupted, performs the cure. For she is always her own physician and surgeon, while we that are called so, are but only her ministers, and it behoves us therefore to mind well her motions, and to act accordingly; lest, instead of helping, by our ignorance or officiousness, we very much hinder her in her

curative operations. But yet even here in the present case be always guided by this single and infallible rule, not even always to use so simple an application as Turner's cerate, if it causes pain, but change it for a more soft, oily, and less drying balsam, that may agree with the sore, or you can never bring it into a healing condition. I have seen some sores that could bear nothing but mere oil alone to render them easy.

But if the sores are of some time standing, and become foul and nasty, then use nothing drying, but cleansing, to carry off the rotten pieces of the fibres intermixed with the corroding juices in the sore. Dress them with yellow basilicon, till the sore looks red and clean, then use Turner's cerate to complete the cure with. But observe always to spread your balsam cold, and on pledgets of lint, and not on single rags, as is too often done; for the balsam, by the heat of the body often soaks through a rag, and brings it to touch the raw sore, which irritates it, and causes a greater fluxion of juices, and renders bad worse, by increasing the calamity, and resisting the cure.

For this reason likewise it is as improper, as many do, to dress sores with nothing else but stiff emplaisters, which, if they do no harm, do no real good, otherwise than keeping off the air; and some people's flesh will heal kindly of itself, dress it almost with what you will, while that of others will fret and gangrene on the injudicious application of improper dressings. But if ulcers will not digest well, i. e. run a thick, white matter, then work up on the side of your hand a little red præcipitate, finely powdered, a few grains, along with your balsam, either yellow basilicon, or linimentum arceæ, *alias*, ointment of gum elemi, another good balsam. After all, rest and lying a bed, or a gentle spitting, will work wonders, when nothing else can answer the end. To raise a gentle spitting take ten grains of sweet mercury, *alias*, calomel, beat up in a crumb of bread of a new white loaf for pills; or in any proper conserve by way of bolus, at bed time; repeat it each other night till the spitting begins and no longer: if it proves too

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* The other American papers, on account of their extraordinary length, must be referred to the Appendix.

high, or troublesome, purge it downward with infusion of fenna and manna, or prunes, two or three times a week. This course is good for many other disorders besides old sores; as jaundice, asthma, lues venerea, dropsy, and almost all chronical cases except the scurvy. For proud flesh use the blue stone or dry lint; but be sure to use a bandage of a double cloth, and a roller to strengthen and warm the part.

If wounds or ulcers inflame about the edges, and do not run freely as they ought to do, foment them with hot stoops, made with boiling any quantity of any herb that has any oil, smell, or warmth in it, dried and boiled in water, well covered, half an hour, then strain the liquor through a sieve, and let two flannels, when wrung hot out of the liquor, be applied on the naked place alternately, as they cool; this is to be done near an hour, night and morning, covering all up close with other flannels dry, to keep the steam in; not forgetting to add a few spoonfuls of any vinous spirits, and sometimes a little vinegar to the stoop.

Afterwards anoint about the sore, when it looks red, a little nutritum, made the old way; by the litharge, after finely ground, and lying in soak a night in vinegar, enough to cover it, being mixed with thrice the quantity of sweet oil, and rubbed about in a mortar with a pestle till it becomes white. This is much more cooling, and far preferable to the new way of making this excellent ointment; by melting down some diacalon emplaster, and then mixing the vinegar with it. An ill contrived alteration, as it is too viscid to do the good, the other way of preparing fits it for.

Thus much is all I can say in so narrow a compass, only I will add a piece of philosophy, to please the curious surgeon, or sensible reader, and there-with conclude.

Ruysschius has demonstrated, how the loss of substance in a broad ulcer is again repaired from the bottom and the sides; for the vessels increase every way, and equally from every point, like the ringlets of a snail, which making in the center, form flesh so called; great care is therefore to be taken, lest in attempting to cleanse the wound, or

ulcer, those tender vessels are lacerated.

Pus is a soft, thick, inodorous substance appearing in the wound, equal to the time of digestion. The pus is the best consolidating balsam, and is never in the vessels, but is seen in the bottom of the ulcer, under which is the aforesaid texture of infinite vessels discharging a sort of mucus, which whilst the officious dressers endeavour to cleanse with cotton, or scraped lint, the ulcer will never grow together, or unite.

This new generated flesh is not such as the muscular, but is only a flat membranous substance, whose vessels admit the blood, hence that redness like to flesh.

One useful remark more and I have done. The ingenious Dr. Alexander Stuart justly reprehends the common way of using fomentations too warm, For heat that is too much thickens, and coagulates the humours of our bodies. Wherefore it is not to be doubted, but that the warmth of them should be such as is our circulating blood, or, perhaps, in some cases, not much to exceed that standard in fomentation, cataplasms, and other external applications.

Yours, J. Cook.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R. Leigh, September, 1768.

THOUGH all the bowels are necessary for a living body, yet the stomach, heart, and brain are the three principal viscera on which the animal functions more immediately depend.

The brain consists of two portions, and those very unlike, viz. the external, ash coloured, glandular; and the internal, white, more solid, and fibrous part, that constitute the origin of the nerves, as being the excretory ducts of the former glands.

Natural motion is performed by the stomach, and intestines the dregs of whose excretion are the feces. The heart and arteries are the instruments of vital motion, the feculency of which evacuation is the urine. And the brain, and nerves, are the fountains of sense, and animal motion, the third and last digestion in the animal œconomy, whose useless superfluities are carried off by insensible perspiration, on which last matter of evacuation

tion I intend a piece soon, to shew it is not in so great a quantity as authors would have us believe.

As to the bigness of the brain according to the proportion of the whole body, it is bigger than the brain of any other animal, exceeding even the brain of an elephant in quantity, and the brain of an ox double the weight; for it generally weighs four or five pounds.

I relate this circumstance here on purpose to take an occasion of correcting an error I let pass lately, of the lad who was said to have lost half his brains and yet lived, in the London Magazine of July last, and other public papers.

This account was a wrong information, and the quantity through surprise, or want of knowledge, was certainly exaggerated, which had I allowed myself time to consider, I might have concluded, as doubtless all of the profession who have read it, have, that no one could possibly survive the loss of half his brains.

But the lad, who had fractured his skull by the fall into a ship's hold, having part of his brains working out like yeast, through the perforation, in a considerable and uncommon quantity, a few ounces only so vented, though from its spongy quality it might appear bulky, yet was far from two pounds, the general quantity of one half of a man's brains.

Nevertheless the recovery, and with so little loss of the functions of the opposite side, on which the nerves are restored, renders it still an extraordinary case, and the more so as even slight wounds of the brain prove generally mortal.

Wherefore as I would neither impose, nor be imposed upon, I here publickly correct the error of that wrong account to me communicated, though the truth of the theory as there stated, stands upon a sure foundation.

Your's, J. Cook.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,
MOST authors endeavour to inculcate a veneration for parents as a bounden duty from inferiors to their superiors in titles, honours, equity and polity. But how great is our surprize, and what a sole-

cism in reasoning, when an illiterate and a perverse generation of insidious people by their practice should demonstrate the contrary: pardon the exclamation, wonderful is the relation! That beggars and mendicants, or their procurers, should exercise a right of dominion in a free state, and tax property against the great charter of our liberties. It is worthily observed, the supreme power cannot take from any man any part of his property without his own consent, and that such a law of the constitution is grounded on the eternal and immutable law of nature: But how changed! How notoriously abused such exemplary positions or axioms appear to be, is evident from the following narration of facts and a subsequent case subjoined hereto.

A selfish, lucrative and a designing set of people to oppose their measures and invalidate the gracious intentions of the highest council in the nation, viz. the p—t! The parliament out of their great humanity, &c. vouchsafed to lower the landtax for the benefit of the landholder, whilst those secret machiners for their crafty purposes (under the spacious name of a parish-poor rate in the parish of M. in the county of C.) rose the abated shilling of the land tax, which made the poor rate above three shillings in the pound to the landholder—old Cranbery, their insensible clerk, having prevailed on two people of the neighbourhood to collect the above rate, began, exulting he would make an estate easy enough, if they were so irresolute in defending their own; he could pass the account clearly with his own conscience, and demonstratively prove he was not bound to relieve any poor rate at all.—N. B. he pays none.—And further I have heard (but cannot ascertain) that those beggars and vagrants have a feigned council, a justice, and an itinerant preacher, who not only rate and tax rich property, but also levy fines for disputing the justness of their claims. --- What the hidden cause of such proceedings may mean, unless enriching themselves, I cannot divine; rents being the same these twenty years, and it is well known the landholder cannot make two quantities of grain on the same acre for the specifick performance of their tyranny. I hope it is the only instance of the venality and perfidious-

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ness of the inferior class of people in the nation; else I should be induced to think the present race of mankind have lost that noble spirit of honesty our ancestors were so much admired for; that publick generosity, that principle of candour, that gave them the title of invincible. How sacred justice was amongst them! Freeholders of Britain were looked upon as patterns of virtue, *Nolumus leges anglie mutari* was their characteristick.

Houses of correction and county workhouses are but just talked of, and then dropped.---Would the commissioners of the peace be unanimous and exert themselves, the necessity of the former and the latter, as well as a closer execution of the publick and vagrant acts, would absolutely appear a proper method of proceeding. But no extraordinary exertion of penal law will have any effect, unless those people are convinced in their understandings, that industry is the source of all riches, and penal laws are only a terror to knaves; industry is the principle of all wealth, and a circulation of money from rich to poor by *undue* means only enhances the price of all necessities of life. We are never likely to compass a competent knowledge of our own country complaints by investigating the causes from foreign sources, when the weazel Scot is at our own doors, our temporalities preyed upon, the profits of labourers and labour drained, our expences high, and credit low, and exhausted of that cash that was the fountain and the agent of domestick concerns.---What trade, what intercourse, or what commerce can be managed without reciprocal industry and honesty between all the degrees and subordinations of a people in a state.---Plain reasons as these should open people's eyes, and enlarge their understandings.---That moral good health, ease, peace, and competence, are the consequences of christian like pursuits, and salutary measures of publick utility, whilst oppression, robbery, and wrong, are the inlets of all mischief, and the brood and hatch of anarchy and confusion.

I conceive all overseers and parish

officers that have the care of the poor, should be sworn to their accounts, and that they believed the people relieved had need of such relief.---And, before any relief allowed, those people should, on oath, give a schedule, or inventory, of all their goods and chattels, with the value thereof, to be kept in the parish register as evidence of their poverty.---And also to be yearly sworn, that their circumstances are not improved in money, or effects, since they delivered their schedule, and before they should have a continuance of the said relief.---If those people are not shame proof, such a proposed method, with the sacred sanction of oaths, might check the daring and overbearing lictitiousness of feigned and counterfeited misery.

A CASE---Between the Landowners and their Landholders, and the Vicar of M. in the County of C. aforesaid, referred to in the foregoing Letter.

ALL lords of manors and landowners are the first proprietors of all the real and mixt profits in a parish.---Out of which the impropiator has the tenth, and is a joint proprietor with other landowners by letter patent according to the statute, from whom the vicar has an annual stipend, or salary, appointed by the ordinary or custom, and also the glebe.

The vicar is no freeholder, according to Parsons law, folio 197. If it is granted, no tenants or landholders by lease have, or can take, a greater estate than his contract, excepting the privilege of gaining a settlement and serving parish offices by statute.---It appears therefore, that lords of manors and landowners only constitute a parish, who have the fee simple, or the right of the freehold of the glebe by the intendment, or consideration of the law; and consequently a right to the extraordinary profits thereof liable to one tenth*, as aforesaid, to the impropiator.

Notwithstanding which the vicar of M. having by a real or pretended assent of the tenants and landholders got a compromise for the cutting down and selling the timber of the yard of the

* *Twas never known two tenths being payed in the same parish. One for the impropiator, and the other for the vicar, therefore it is presumed the said waste, embezzlement and misapplication, amounts to a legal cause of action.*

parish

parish church of M. aforesaid, and for disposing of the same for the benefit, and by the direction of the said tenants and landholders:---In pursuance of the said agreement, or compromise, the wardens, by the orders and at the instance of the aforesaid vicar of M. actually felled and sold the said timber trees to the amount of eighteen or twenty pounds, and converted the same to their own use by erecting of houses on the lord's waste, and receiving the profits thereof, without accounting to the landowners---(which I humbly presume they should do according to the known laws in being) for the infringement of their said right and property. It is acknowledged all necessary quantities of the growth and produce of the said timber might have been granted for reparation, upon a fair estimate, but no application was made to the landowners.

And it is conceived (as the tenants formerly stipulated to pay all rates and government taxes with contingent disbursements for repairs) the aforesaid eighteen or twenty pounds or as much as should appear to be upon account (and balance) should have been equally divided between the landowners, *pro rata*, of their respective freeholds, or disposed of by them at their discretion, by the major voice, for the publick benefit of all individuals.

Your, &c.

A plain, but honest Freeholder.

P. S. Please to apprehend that the difficulty of rating personal estates is the source of a great many of the landholders misfortunes. --He being thereby rendered *the butt end* of all wise rates, whilst those possessed of 20, 50, and 100,000*l.* in stock or specie pay nothing at all.

Q. Why a landholder's personals should pay a rate any more than a tradesman's personals. When equality is the basis of all taxation?

If every farmer is obliged to find a double quantity of goods for the purchase of what he formerly bought at one half, such farmer must needs be in a precarious state, as it is well known no land will yield twice the quantity of a full crop, and also the more the following articles (enumerated amongst others) are advanced, the higher he must maintain his market price; and upon due

consideration of his case, all markets should be at an indifferent medium higher, as his industry and labour pays

Two rents---Landlord and chief rent.

Three taxes---House tax, window tax, and land tax.

Three rates---County stock, highways, and poor's rate.

Church and parish dues. Two sorts of tithes great and small. Government compositions, excise, &c. Petty lawsuits, common charities, benevolences, and compositions, weddings, and necessary vails.---(A fearful long account) without an equivalent for wear and plough bote. (See our vol. for 1768, p. 231.)

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To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

ONE hundred, thirty three thousand, seven hundred and eight seamen lost by sickness in the last war, and only fifteen hundred and twelve in action! Can a humane man read this without great concern, and also, considering with himself if any means could be fallen upon to prevent so great an obstacle to the operations and success of our navy, at a time, when perhaps the safety of Great Britain might depend thereon. It has been urged by the best judges, that the present regulations relative to the sick in the navy, do not admit of their being furnished with proper medical assistance; and it is surely worth inquiring of the examining surgeons, how just these complaints are, that such expedients for their relief might be adopted as were conducive to prevent so alarming a mortality among our seamen. The important subject of these interesting pieces will I hope induce you to insert them in your Magazine, by which the sources of this dreadful calamity are pointed out, with sufficient evidence to such as are open to conviction, and inclined to prevent so considerable an evil, before this country sinks under the weight of it, to which it must very much contribute by the apparent effect such loss of men must have on the general success or event of any war we may be engaged in. Two of these pieces have been published long ago, but hitherto neglected, because the navy surgeons were deemed too low a set of people to be provided

provided for, and thus, the strength of the navy, and the lives of those men, who set themselves in jeopardy for the preservation of every thing that is dear to us, have been sacrificed by a very criminal neglect.

Let it be remembered also, that when God had blessed us during last war, with success beyond hope or example, yet at the conclusion of it, we set at nought all his mercies to us, *i. e.* gave up the fruits of our successes without adequate consideration, reward, or security, for the blood and treasure expended to procure them, and thereby rendered ourselves obnoxious for all the blood spilt in that necessary and successful war. It appears to me convincing, that such was the sin of the king of Israel recorded in the 20th chapter and 42d verse of the first book of Kings, to wit, rejecting and despising the protection and favour of God, shewn to him in the victories obtained over Benhadad king of Syria, and also, in a light estimation of the blood of his subjects, who were slain in procuring that success for him, by which he made himself guilty of their deaths; and, accordingly, the Supreme Being by his prophet, denounced to him (without any previous revelation for his conduct, beyond the assurance of protection) that "because thou hast let go a man, whom I had appointed to utter destruction, therefore thy life shall go for his life, and thy people for his people." But, in whatever light, our conduct in concluding the late peace may appear to those persons who for their iniquities are given over to a reprobate mind, yet it is surely prudent in those who feel for the interest and safety of their country, to urge with all their power, authority, and influence, such measures as have a tendency to conciliate the Divine Being, and contribute to our defence and security against an enemy who, we well know, will neglect no opportunity to oppress us; to this purpose, unless an Egyptian infatuation impelling us to our complete and final ruin (to which this nation seems approaching very speedily) prevent us from seeing the impending evil, till it comes rushing upon us, the following regulations seem solutely necessary.

1. Annual parliaments chosen by ballot.

2. Obliging the clergy to residence.

3. Shewing mercy to the poor, by taking off the bounty on corn exported, and allowing the importation of live stock from Ireland; as it is these laws that encourage and enable the farmers and others to sell provisions at a price oppressive to the poor, and ruinous to trade and population, and thereby to the independency of this nation.

4. Repealing the declaratory bill on the sovereignty of Great-Britain over the colonies, as enforcing this act will be productive of total ruin to our trade with North-America, and also of driving them into the arms of our enemies; for a proper idea of this destructive act, let the reader see what our modern Aristides has said about it, in his speech inserted in the London Magazine for Feb. 1768, and also that valuable book *The Present State of Great-Britain*, or an abstract of it in the London Magazine for May 1767.

5. Repealing the game laws, as acts of universal injustice to those who hold under an hundred pounds *per annum*, and as such a national sin.

6. Strengthening our navy and militia, by which alone it is in our power to secure ourselves against the superior land forces of the French.

VATES.

Extract from the Preface to The Naval History, Burchett the Author of which, was Secretary to the Admiralty, and a Member of the House of Commons.

"THIS I think I may venture to say, that many of the surgeons, but more especially their mates, which are employed in the fleet, are not altogether so well qualified as they ought to be; and yet the poor men are forced to depend on their skill, not only in surgery, but in physic also.

Whether the present allowance is sufficient to invite knowing men to undertake this duty (considering they are in pay no longer than the ships they serve in) I submit to judgment, and shall only add, that if it is not, I do heartily wish it was made so, since those men in the ships that are promiscuously employed both at home and abroad, do when they happen to be sick, or wounded, stand or fall, in a great measure, by their administration to them, and as I have some reason to doubt

doubt, whether there are many of the ablest of our sea surgeons qualified to judge nicely of many distempers incident to a sailor, so must they, if not so qualified be consequently greatly to seek for proper remedies."

Extrall from Dr. Cockburn's Treatise on Sea Diseases, who was employed as a Physician in the Navy.

"**T**HOUGH this matter be truly stated by so able a judge, and who has told the circumstances of these miserable, though necessary people, as well as offered many things, that if observed, might really remedy this evil, yet I must beg leave to represent some fundamental mistakes in this article of the navy. First, As to what he says modestly of the surgeons, it is too true, but in the present constitution of the navy, it is not to be hoped that they should ever be sufficiently qualified for their business; what is more in every man's mouth, than a surgeon of experience, and yet, if he pleases to look narrowly into this part of the navy, he will find most of the surgeons employed every war, new men, and consequently unexperienced; it is worth inquiry, whether these surgeons leave the navy voluntarily or meet with such difficulties when their ship is paid off at the conclusion of a war, as discourage them from entering again into this service. Mr. Burchett must think this a mighty defect, and of the worst consequence, on the other hand, if this, and some other mistakes were mended, the surgeons of the navy might be as good as are any where else to be found.

Next, as to medicines, they are most injudiciously chosen, and provided in a wrong method, much to the discouragement of the sea surgeon, and some diseases altogether neglected in their inventory. Whereas, if there were a better choice, they might come cheaper to the surgeon, and the men too would thence be more properly taken care of; now, in this defect of knowledge and tools, is it any wonder, that this great expence, should be to so little purpose?"

Memorial of the Navy Surgeons to the Admiralty.

"**W**E the surgeons in his majesty's navy beg leave to lay before
Nov. 1768.

your lordships this representation of the disadvantages persons of our profession labour under, who mean to seek an establishment in, and dedicate themselves to the naval service.

But in order that the design of this memorial may appear in its full extent, we beg leave to mention a means of encouragement, whereby we apprehend the acknowledged scarcity of mates in the navy, the insecurity of the sick and wounded, and many other inconveniences arising therefrom may be successfully remedied.

May we be permitted then in that view to observe in regard to the scarcity of mates, that very few of the ships of force have their complement; and some remain wholly unsupplied; the consequence of which to an unhealthy or wounded ship's company, especially, if the surgeon himself is ill, must be, that numbers of those men, which the government is at a great expence to procure, are lost for want of proper care, and the service in other respects greatly impeded.

But this defect is not the only inconvenience relative to the mates of surgeons, for much the greater part of those who do come into the navy are very ill qualified for the trust that must frequently be reposed in them as mates, but especially, when they commence surgeons, which must of necessity be frequent, we need not point out, that hereby the lives of many seamen are exposed to greater danger from such incapacity, than even the utmost effort of the enemy.

The preceding reflections which are no less true, than affecting, will, we doubt not plead our excuse for laying this address before your lordships, in the hope that it may be productive of such an establishment as shall induce able persons to offer themselves for these employments: For, as we are best acquainted with the objections that surgeons of ability make to coming into the navy, or continuing in it, we venture, to explain from what source such disinclination, arises, and cannot help assuring ourselves that if what we offer should be honoured with approbation, it will not fail to encourage such persons as are properly qualified to come into the service. Whatever seeming self interest may be implied in the tenor of this memorial, we presume

sume that a deliberate and unprejudiced attention will find it really calculated for promoting the good of his majesty's service, and will also be conducive to the satisfaction your lordships must receive, from committing to the care of men of proper capacity so valuable a set of people as constitute the British navy, especially, when that care will also reduce that great loss which the government must sustain from the want of proper medical judgment and advice.

Therefore, we, the memorialists, flatter ourselves your lordships will be interested to consider that whilst the same class of men throughout the army are encouraged and rewarded with half-pay, that whilst other ranks of officers in the navy enjoy the same without restriction of servitude, the surgeons should be distinguished as objects destitute of this aid and resource.

A body of men who not only share, in common with other officers, the fatigues and hazards of the sea, of climates, and of war, but even incur the farther dangers of infection to which their profession renders them peculiarly exposed, and in the exercise of which they have been so often known to fall a sacrifice: They likewise beg leave to observe that of the number of surgeons of which the body consists, very few can be found with the most frugal economy that have acquired in the service, sufficient even to be esteemed a decent competence for themselves, much less a family; by much the greatest part are indigent, and on a restoration of peace, whilst every other officer can either be employed at sea, or has his resource of half pay, the surgeons must be left alone to lament their incapacity to live.

Their state and condition is such, that being early and constantly separated from all connections a shore, which afford a comfortable subsistence for themselves and families, they become from their attendance on the navy deprived of the usual opportunities by which they might otherwise have availed themselves with success.

They also conceive that as their prospects are so narrowly circumscribed, so ought they proportionally to benefit in the limited sphere in which they act: That lieutenants have not

only retaining gratuities from the moment they engage, but are also encouraged to bear the inconveniences of their station by the unbounded gradations to eminence which stand before them; but the surgeon hath no hopes to keep expectation alive, no circumstance of rank or honour to inspire his zeal, animate his industry, or compensate for the time, labour, and expence that is required to qualify him in his profession; his little gain is uncertain in its duration, and he is himself, after long and painful service, destitute of support from that government to which he has been so faithfully and absolutely devoted.

The surgeons therefore of his majesty's navy, from a due regard of the honour and advantage of the service in which they are engaged, for the health and lives of those most valuable subjects committed to their care; for the interest of themselves, their families, and society in general, hope that your lordships will patronize this memorial, and recommend such encouragement as you shall think necessary and just."

The following account of seamen taken into the service last war was given to the House of Commons by the admiralty at the conclusion of last war, and may serve as a proof of what is advanced above.

To killed in engagements	1518
Dead of diseases and missing	133708
Remaining	49673
	<hr/> 184891

The Life of Pope Sixtus V. Continued from p. 537.

"IF he was thus generous to his nieces, he was much more so to his nephew Mic. Peretti, the only male heir that was left to propagate his name and family: as he had already sufficiently enriched the cardinal, with large benefices and other honourable appointments, he now purchased the principality of Venetio, the marquissate of Lamentada, and the county, or countship, of Celano for his brother, and gave him an estate of 60,000 crowns *per annum*, with two superb palaces, one in the country and the other at Rome, both furnished in a regal manner: and it was computed, that at the death of his uncle, he was worth in ready

Ready money and jewels, above three hundred thousand crowns. He was married very young to a princess of the Colonna family, of great beauty and accomplishments. The issue of this marriage, that lived, was only a son, and a daughter, who married prince Savelli, hereditary grand marshal of the church, luckily for that family, as she lived to be sole heir to her own.

The son, Francis Peretti, lived as a layman till the death of his uncle the cardinal, who enjoyed an annual revenue of above 40,000 crowns, from some abbeys that Sixtus had given him, which were to descend at his death to the next heir of the Peretti family that was qualified to hold them. When that happened, he went into orders, and took upon him the ecclesiastical habit, for the sake of keeping so much preferment in the family, and assumed the title of abbot Peretti. His uncle left him above 400,000 crowns more in money, &c. When the prince his father died, he became the richest prelate that ever was in the church. He was a great partisan of Spain, from which crown he received, in pensions and benefices, 50,000 crowns *per annum*. It was computed, that the whole of his income amounted to the yearly sum of 180,000 crowns. Though he was but an abbot, he had a court like a prince, and was much more followed and esteemed than any prelate or cardinal in Rome. Some thought he would have quitted the ecclesiastical habit to keep up the name of Peretti, and put on the military; but he did not much trouble himself about posterity, and seemed rather to aim at the purple.

The king of Spain created him superintendant general of all his affairs in Italy; so that the governor of Milan, the viceroys of Sicily, Naples, and Sardinia, and the ambassadors at the court of Rome, in a manner, depended upon him: he was named by that king for a hat; but the two Barberini's did not care to have one in the college, that would have so much outshined them; and as Peretti did not shew them a great deal of respect, whilst he was only an abbot, they concluded he would shew them still less when he came to be cardinal. This hindered his promotion above six years, as Urban would not create any

upon that account, though he was most earnestly solicited by the king of Spain: his holiness, however, was forced to comply at last, and he was made cardinal-priest by that pontiff, retaining the name of Peretti; and without doubt, if he had lived, would have been one of the greatest and most powerful cardinals that Rome ever saw; but he died within two years after his exaltation to the purple, poisoned, as it was supposed, by those that envied him. He made his sister, that was married to prince Savelli, his heir, without which acquisition of fortune, that family must inevitably have been ruined, their debts amounting to above a million of crowns. In him ended the name of Peretti: such was the rise, progress, and extinction of that family."

Towards the end of his reign he marched a considerable body of troops to the borders of Naples, intending a sudden descent on that kingdom; but being apprehensive his design was discovered he suddenly returned to Rome, where he was taken ill. "Some months before he died he was troubled with an intense pain in his head, which he imputed to his too great application to business; and being one day at a publick signature, he entered into a long discourse concerning the quality of his disorder, the nature of his constitution, his common regimen, and the remedies that were proper to be made use of; often quoting Galen and Hippocrates with as much readiness as if he had been educated a physician.

Notwithstanding he perceived his malady daily grow upon him, he would not refrain from business, as he said it was a relief and amusement to him, indulging himself but little in repose, though his nephew and sister were very urgent with him to take more care of his health, and spare himself sometimes; but he did not pay much regard to their advice, or the prescriptions of his physicians, seeming rather to make a joke of their consultations; though he would often send for and order them to discourse of the nature of his disease before him.

He went much abroad, sometimes on horseback, though oftener on foot, for he was very fond of walking, and never entered into conversation about

business, with ambassadors, as other popes used to do at those times, but admitted them to an audience, generally leaning upon a table, his indisposition not permitting him to act with his usual spirit and vivacity. He had the saying of Vespasian frequently in his mouth, "That a prince ought to die standing;" that is, labouring to the very last moment of his life for the good of his country: A maxim which he strictly followed, giving audience and doing business, even upon those days that he found himself the worst, and being angry at such as would have dissuaded him from it.

On Saturday the 18th of August, he went with a numerous attendance to St. Maria di Tedeschi, a German church, at the particular desire of the protector of that nation, to return God thanks for the conversion of a German prince, which was effected by the labours of some Fathers of the Franciscan order: And to give the greater proof of his devotion, he both went thither and returned on foot.

On Monday he was seized with a high fever, which began with a shivering; and notwithstanding the most earnest solicitations of his physicians and relations to the contrary, he got up, gave audience, and dispatched some affairs that might very well have been let alone till another time, as they did not require much expedition. After that, he sent for the governor, and commanded him to condemn all the prisoners, that were convicted of any crime, to the galleys, and send them away directly to Civita Vecchia.

On Wednesday he had a more violent return of his fever: the next morning (being the day of intermission) he assisted at a congregation of the Holy Office, and caused several affairs of great importance to be discussed in his presence, seeming to take it ill, that some cardinals, at the desire of the physicians, endeavoured to hurry things over in a perfunctory manner, and called for a list of such as were in the prisons of the inquisition. Though his fever returned every time with greater fury, he never would eat in bed, but always rose and sat down with company to the table, and seemed particularly fond of raw fruit.

On Sunday they gave him some

Cassia and Manna, which had no great effect upon him, as he did not take the whole dose; after which his fever increased to such a degree, that, thinking himself in great danger, he heard mass and received the sacrament; but growing weaker and weaker, they made all haste to give him the Extreme Unction, before which he sent for Castagna, whom he always looked upon as his successor, and recommending to him the dispatch of certain affairs that were then depending before some of the congregations, he said to his nephew, who was present, "This is the most worthy cardinal in the whole college."

On Monday the 27th of August, 1590, in the dusk of the evening, he expired in the arms of the above-mentioned cardinal, his nephew and other relations weeping bitterly by his bedside."

"As he died in the palace at Monte Cavallo, his body was carried in a litter to St. Peter's, and there interred with the usual ceremonies: his nephew cardinal Montalto (a person of extraordinary virtue) removed it the year after with great pomp to a chapel which he had built in St. Maria Maggiore, where he celebrated his obsequies with a magnificence due to so great a pontiff."

We shall now conclude with some features of his character which have not been exhibited in the foregoing pages: "He strenuously defended the rights of the poor, the destitute, the widow, and fatherless, nobly supporting the majesty of the tribunals. In short, he had wrought such a reformation in Rome, that the governor told him one day, "The place of a judge was now become a perfect *paradise*." To which he answered, "That if he thought the people would relapse into their former licentiousness, after he was dead, he would hang them all whilst he was alive."

He was very easy of access, and refused audience to nobody, ordering his masters of the ceremonies to introduce the poorest to him first: But was more particularly ready to hear such as brought any accusation against their magistrates or governors, and made them explain every minute particular of their complaint. The same conduct he observed betwixt the clergy and their superiors, always applying quick

quick and effectual, though mostly very severe remedies. But he never listened to any one that complained of taxes and duties, which amounted to forty in number, as he himself had imposed them. These were collected by officers appointed for that purpose, with so much rigour and exactness, that there was not a day, beyond the time fixed, allowed for the payment of them, to the great impoverishment of the ecclesiastical state.

He indulged his subjects in a great deal of liberty at the time of the Carnival, permitting them to divert themselves with feasts, balls, comedies, masquerades, and publick spectacles: And this not only in Rome, but quite through his dominions, giving orders to all the governors of cities and provinces to do the same. Some have said that his design in this was to lay a temptation in people's way of transgressing his edicts (as it was natural enough to expect) amidst the revelling and dissipation of thought that is usual at such times: But this is doing him great injustice, and accusing him of a mean design that never entered into his heart, as plainly appears from his ordering whipping posts in the street where the races are run, and most of the shews exhibited, for the punishment of those who should dare to interrupt the publick diversions, or occasion any disturbance. He condemned a poor taylor to the galleys, only for giving a box on the ear to another person of the same occupation, though he was employed in the service of his household; and a footman belonging to Cardinal Sorbelloni to be whipped, for having said something obscene to a woman, though she did not make any complaint of it herself. As soon as Sorbelloni heard of the sentence, he went to intercede for his servant, but came too late, for he had already undergone the punishment.

It was owing to such necessary severities, that in the five Carnivals that were celebrated, whilst Sixtus was Pope, there was not the least riot or disturbance, but every thing carried on with the highest decorum, to the infinite satisfaction of the people.

Others were of opinion, and certainly had a greater degree of probability on their side; that having loaded

his subjects so heavily with taxes and impositions, he thought, in some measure, to take off their sting, by allowing them a proper indulgence in pleasures of this kind; a piece of policy not unworthy of imitation.

Whilst Cardinal, he was remarkably temperate and abstemious in his diet (if he did not regale himself in private) making a great shew of fasting and mortification; but when he came to be Pope, he took more liberty in that respect, and made hearty meals, though he did not keep a very expensive table, or suffered it to be spread with much variety. He had many different sorts of the most exquisite wines, of which he would drink pretty freely at dinner, but never so as to be intoxicated; though he called for a glass betwixt almost every mouthful.

In business he was indefatigable, and took the management of every thing, even affairs of the minutest consequence, wholly into his own hands. It was thought that being exhausted by this incessant labour, was the occasion of his eating so plentifully, as such a consumption of spirits must naturally require a proportionable supply of food and nutriment; especially as he was observed to be so moderate whilst he was a cardinal, and led a sedentary, inactive life; though some think (as he dissembled in almost every thing else) this was all hypocrisy and grimace.

His brain was so constantly employed that it was never at rest, except it may be said to be so in the few hours that he allowed himself for sleep. He talked much, particularly at his meals, where he would sit sometimes two hours or more, unless he had any affairs of great importance upon his hands; for then he eat his meat standing and in a hasty manner; or if he sat down to the table, it was but for a few minutes. He slept little, and had no stated time of going to bed. When he had any very urgent business, he sat up all night, without ever closing his eyes, or taking the least repose: at other times, when there was nothing to be done, he would lie till late in the morning: But always gave orders, that if any thing unforeseen happened, or any courier extraordinary arrived in the night, he should be immediately called, though he was but just gone to sleep;

sleep; and was once very angry with his chamberlain for not informing him of the arrival of a courier in the night, with letters from his legate at Bologna; and said, "We were not made for sleep, but sleep for us."

It was his custom to rebuke those severely that had disobeyed his orders, or otherways displeased him in their conduct. However, when he reprimanded a person of any account, he would suffer him to defend himself; and was pleased if he did it in such a manner as did not border either upon meanness or impudence: For though he despised such as had not spirit enough to vindicate themselves modestly, when they were accused, he would not bear with those that were guilty of the least intolerance or disrespect.

He often flew into passions with his officers and domesticks, and would sometimes rate them, even in the presence of ambassadors and cardinals; but was very kind to them in the main: though he strictly ordered them never to ask any favour, to the prejudice of justice, or injury of any other person; declaring, "He would take care to reward their services himself in a proper manner." And indeed he was very liberal and munificent in this respect, making some bishops, and others archbishops: Three of them he promoted to the purple, of which number was John Baptist Castruccio, of Lucca, whom he had often treated very harshly, and in a rough manner, though he had served him many years with great fidelity.

But if he was kind to, and rewarded those that had behaved themselves well, in an extraordinary manner, he punished such as were guilty of any misdemeanor very severely, and without the least regard to their past services, which made them exceeding cautious how they offended him.

In his dress he was so frugal, that he sometimes wore shirts that were patched and darned, not only whilst he was cardinal, but afterwards when he came to be pope: His sister finding fault with him one day for it, and telling him how much it was below the dignity of a sovereign pontif to wear such shabby linen, he answered, "Though we are exalted, through the favour of providence to this high station, we ought never to forget the

meanness of our birth, and that shreds and patches are the only coat of arms our family has any title to." Without doubt he judged very rightly in being thus parsimonious: There was great reason for it, as he well knew how necessary money was to carry on any enterprise with success, and how vast a sum he should have occasion for to accomplish his great designs; upon which account he set himself to invent every possible way of both saving and getting it, from the very first day that he entered the Vatican.

He deposited in the castle of St. Angelo whatever he could lay up out of his revenue, for the exigencies of state, and never gave a single farthing of the church's estate to any of his relations, having it in his power to enrich them sufficiently with ecclesiastical benefices, and other emoluments that are entirely at the pope's disposal.

It used to cost the apostolick chamber 600,000 crowns, *communibus annis*, in pensions and gratuities, which he entirely cut off: Indeed it caused great murmuring amongst the courtiers, and could not have been effected by any pope less absolute and peremptory than Sixtus.

He erected several banks to lend money at a large interest, and by that method at the same time considerably increased the revenue of the Exchequer. He split the offices of chamberlain and auditor of the chamber, to put them in commission, and created a new one, called *keeper of the archives of the ecclesiastical state*, which he immediately sold for a large sum of money.

In the first year of his pontificate he laid up a million of gold in his treasury at St. Angelo, and made a constitution which he caused to be signed by all the cardinals; wherein they were strictly forbid to touch it, except upon the following occasions, and not even then, unless there was the utmost necessity; first, to encourage a crusade for the recovery of the holy land; in which case however they are forbid to disburse any money, till they have certain advice of the christian army being landed in the country of the infidels; secondly, to relieve the people of Rome in the time of severe famine, or pestilence; thirdly, to succour and protect any christian city or province, in case of imminent danger, against the attempts of

of the common enemy; fourthly, to defend the Holy See, if attacked by any power, either christian or infidel, but not till the enemy draws near to the confines of the ecclesiastical state; and lastly, to recover any territory that had been taken, or fallen from its obedience to the church.

The pope swore solemnly to observe this constitution himself in all respects, and caused his oath to be recorded, enjoining all his successors to take the same, as soon as they should be elected, and drew up a large decree for the same purpose, which was signed by him and all the cardinals in a full consistory."

In a word no pope ever contributed so much to the power and grandeur of the Holy See as Sixtus, in the five years of his reign; never were the dominions of the church better governed, or any pontif more esteemed and feared by the world in general.

Character of the late King of Prussia, from his present Prussian Majesty's Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg.

FREDERICK William obtained, that Lewis XIV. should acknowledge his royalty, and his sovereignty of the principality of Neuchatel, and guarantee to him the countries of Gueldres and Kessel, by way of indemnification for the principality of Orange, which he renounced for himself and his descendants. France and Spain granted him, at the same time, the title of majesty, which they still refused to the kings of Denmark and Sardinia.

At the return of peace, the king applied himself entirely to the interior administration of his territories. He exerted himself to regulate his finances, the police, the courts of justice, and the army; departments which had been equally neglected under the preceding reign. He enjoyed an active mind in a vigorous body. There never lived a man so capable of entering into every branch of business: but then, if he stooped to little things, it was from a persuasion, that great things are only the combination of many little ones. He referred his undertaking to one general plan of policy; which he had formed to himself; and, in labouring to bring every part to the utmost per-

fection, he only aimed to perfect the whole.

He abolished all useless expences, and stopped those canals of profusion, through which his father had misapplied the resources furnished him by the prosperity of his subjects, to vain and idle purposes. The court was the first to feel the effects of this reformation. He retained but a few persons essential to his dignity, or useful to the state: of one hundred chamberlains, in the service of his father, he kept but twelve: the rest took to the army or the cabinet. He reduced his private expences to a very moderate sum, saying that a prince ought to be sparing of the blood and substance of his subjects. In this respect, he might well be considered as a philosopher on the throne, and quite the reverse of those great scholars, who make all their barren knowledge consist in the speculation of such abstract matters as seem to elude our enquiries: he himself gave examples of a frugality and austerity worthy of the earliest periods of the Roman republic.—Averse to pomp and parade, and all the imperious trappings of royalty, he, with a virtue which might do honour to a Stoick, denied himself the most common conveniencies of life. Thus his great simplicity of manners and frugality formed a perfect contrast with the haughtiness and profusion of Frederic I.

The political ends of this prince in his interior arrangements, were to render himself respectable to his neighbours, by keeping up a numerous army. He had learned, from the example of George-William, how dangerous it is for a prince not to be always in a condition to defend himself; and from that of Frederic I. whose troops were ever more at the direction of the princes who paid them than at his own, that a sovereign is only respected in proportion as he can render himself formidable by his intrinsic power. Tired with the humiliations which Frederic I. often suffered, sometimes from the Swedes, and sometimes from the Russians, who made, with impunity, a thorough-fare of his dominions, he resolved to screen his subjects effectually from the bad consequences of any future quarrels amongst his neighbours;

hours; and, at the same time, enable himself to support his claims on the succession of Bergue, now on the point of becoming the bone of contention, by the daily expected death of the Elector Palatine, the last prince of the house of Neubourg. The public seem to think, that the prospect of a military government was not of the king's own forming, but that it had been suggested to him by the prince of Anhalt; for my part, I am far from adopting this opinion, because I know it to be false; and that a mind so superior as that of Frederick-William could not but penetrate and comprehend the vastest objects; and judge better of the true interest of his dominions, than any of his ministers or generals.

Supposing it lawful to consider the greatest schemes as the children of mere chance, we may safely affirm, that some English officers put Frederick-William upon forming those plans, which he afterwards carried into execution. This prince, in his youth, served in Flanders; and, during the siege of Tournay, at which he was present, happened to fall in with two English generals, engaged in a warm debate: one of them maintained, that the king of Prussia would find it a difficult matter to maintain fifteen thousand men without foreign subsidies; the other, that he could maintain twenty. The young prince, all on fire, put an end to the dispute by saying, "The king, my father, may maintain thirty thousand, if he pleases." The Englishmen considered these words as the folly of an ambitious young man, fond of exaggerating the advantages of his country: but Frederick-William when king, proved he was even better than his words; for by a proper administration of his finances he contrived, the very first year of his reign, to maintain fifty thousand men, without any foreign subsidies.

His dropsy, at length, increased to such a degree as to carry him off the 31st of May, 1740: and he met death with all the resolution of a philosopher, and all the resignation of a christian. He retained the most admirable presence of mind to the very last moment of his life; ordering his affairs as became a statesman, examining the

progress of his disorder with the still of a naturalist, and triumphing over death like a hero. He married, in 1707, Sophia Dorothea, daughter to George of Hanover, who since succeeded to the British throne. The children of this match were Frederick II. who succeeded him, the three princes Augustus-William, Lewis-Henry, and Ferdinand; Wilhelmina, margrave of Barieth; Frederica, margrave of Anspach; Charlotta, duchess of Brunswick; Sophia, margrave of Swede; Ulrica, princess royal of Sweden; and Amelia, abbess of Quedlinbourg.

The ministers of Frederick-William made him sign forty treaties or conventions, which we thought too frivolous to mention: they had so little of their master's moderation in them, as to think less of his dignity than the perquisites of their office. We have likewise passed over in silence the domestic chagrins of this great prince: the virtues of such a father entitling his children to some indulgence. The king never made any distinction between sound policy and strict justice; he thought less of making new acquisitions, than of governing well his old possessions. Ever armed for his own defence, and never for the disturbance of others, he always preferred the useful to the agreeable; building with profusion for his subjects, at the same time that he grudged the smallest expence to lodge himself. Circumspect in his engagements, faithful to his promises, austere of manners, rigorous in regard to those of others, a strict observer of military discipline, governing his dominions by the same laws with his army, he thought so well of human nature, as to expect that his subjects should be as great stoics as himself.

Frederick-William left behind him an army of sixty-six thousand men, whom his great economy enabled him to maintain; his finances increased; the public treasury was full; and the most surprising order in all his affairs. If one may truly say, that it is to the scorn, from which it sprung, we are indebted for the shade of the oak, the whole world must allow, that it is in the labours and wisdom of this prince, we must look for the sources of that prosperity which the royal house has enjoyed since his death.

The

The following Letter to the Marquis D'Argens from the Baron Bickfield's Letters lately translated cannot fail of pleasing our Readers.

IT is impossible for me, my dear marquis, fully to express the pleasure your letter has given me. Nothing can be more diverting than the description of your journey from Berlin to Stuttgart, with the chief marshal count Gotter: but you two were certainly never intended for fellow travellers: he goes constantly to bed at ten at night, and you at three in the morning. He rises with the sun, and you at mid-day; so that he can bid you good morrow when you bid him good night. He dreads the heat, and you the cold; from whence it must necessarily follow, that when he lets down one coach window, you pull up the other. I am highly pleased with reflecting on the manner of adjusting your differences. His excellency must pay dear for a mouthful of fresh air, by giving you a bottle of tokay, for every hour that you consent to have the coach windows down. But without flattery, my dear friend, the pleasure of your company is above all price: and doubtless it was with the prospect of this enjoyment that he undertook the journey.

I make no doubt but your common friend Horace is of your party. The marshal can repeat him memoriter, and you understand him perfectly well. And though I am not so passionate an admirer of this poet as you and some others; yet I regard him as an excellent companion on a journey: his descriptions are natural and beautiful: we seem to see the objects before our eyes: with what energy, for example, does he describe the evils to which tyrannical men are exposed. And, alas! my worthy marquis, those evils have not decreased since his time. Far otherwise. The manners of modern times, and the maxims of modern princes, have still added evils of which Horace never dreamt.

Could the philosophers and men of genius, of the enlightened age of Augustus, possibly imagine, that after eighteen hundred years, philosophy should have made so little progress, that in one of the most civilized

states of Europe, her disciples should be deemed infamous, and their writings burned by the hands of the public executioner, because, at most, they contained some erroneous metaphysical principles? Had Cicero or Lucretius possessed the spirit of prophecy, they would certainly have laughed immoderately at the stupidity of our times.

The intention of these reflections is, my worthy friend, to prepare you, to receive with composure and unconcern, the news we have from Rome, which is, that the holy inquisition itself, has ordered your Jewish Letters, and the greatest part of your other writings, to be torn and burnt. Tell me now, I beseech you, what tortures did you suffer at the moment your works were so cruelly thrown into the fire? Were your pains intolerable? Did you send forth loud lamentations? And are you become forlorn and emaciated? I fancy not. I much rather believe, that at the moment you was condemned to suffer as a martyr, you found yourself at the table of an illustrious and amiable princess; a catholic princess; who is much better qualified to judge of your merit than Messrs. of the inquisition. A princess who honours you with her confidence, and who perhaps at that very moment was delighting in your gay and instructive conversation.

Jesting aside, my dear friend, this modern invention in Europe of burning of books shocks me extremely. That a book which militates against the government of any country; or the established religion; or the known laws, on which the happiness of a state are founded; or that even strikes at the character of one worthy citizen, should be thrown into the fire, I readily consent: such severity is just, and may be attended with wholesome consequences. But that such severity should be exerted against a work of a philosophic nature, which has no view but the inquiry after truth; which was wrote in a far distant country, and whose author is not our subject; shows at once, the greatest folly and brutality: and for these reasons; when a book is burnt by the hands of the executioner, a brand of infamy is endeavoured to be fixed, at least in the

eye of the public, on its author; who at the same time, is frequently a man of infinitely more merit than his judge. Now could such a punishment have a like effect, on the worthy and sensible part of mankind, it would be more bitter to the author, than death itself.

And say, what right has a Romish priest, or magistrate, or even a sovereign prince, over the person or character of him, who is subject to another potentate, that he should presume to inflict, so severe and scandalous a chastisement? And does not such rash conduct strike at the immutable laws of nations? Or if the sentence which condemns a book to the flames, can reflect no disgrace on the author, must not all the world regard it as a ridiculous illusion; as a piece of mere buffoonery? And what is more, may not the philosophic author, whose works are thus treated, say to his judge, as the Saviour of the world said to the servant of the high priest; *If I have spoken evil, prove it to be evil, and if well, why strikest thou me?*

There are among the catholic clergy, an innumerable swarm of abbess, monks, lay brothers, and other pretenders to religion. Now why does not the Romish court make use of these, when a bad book appears, to show the weakness and evil tendency of its principles? Such arguments would operate with far greater force, on the thinking part of mankind, than such as proceed merely from the absolute will and power of a prince or magistrate, and which, let it come from where it will, mankind will ever conclude to be founded on other principles than those of reason and equity.

Now it is well known, that the common people are not they who read philosophical works, and therefore cannot be misled by their systems, for they in fact, have scarce any system at all in these matters. But the readers are, men of reflection, who are capable of judging of the principles they contain. This being the case, when a book is thrown into the fire, at the command of a magistrate, because it contains tenets, that in his imagination, are

prejudicial to religion, does he not himself, in fact, do a very great prejudice to religion? for will not every sensible man say; this book must certainly contain unanswerable arguments, seeing that the teachers of our religion are not able to refute it, but that the power of the civil magistrate must be called in to suppress it.

You see, sir, how wide the laws and politics of our days, are from reason, in some of the most civilized states of Europe. And in order to shew more fully the injustice of such proceeding, and the bad consequences that must necessarily attend it, permit me to add the following considerations. What philosopher is there, who treats of metaphysical principles, that is hardy enough to assert, that he has clearly and fully demonstrated the truth? I mean that truth, which all the philosophers from Aristotle to this day have been in pursuit of. If it is to be found, I shall be much obliged to our magistrates if they will tell me where. They must therefore burn all metaphysical books from Aristotle to Wolf, the last included: for there is none of them that does not contain some erroneous principle. In this abstruse science every one must be allowed to offer his doubts, his conjectures, his postulations; which altogether serve as a scaffold to the building he intends to raise, and which when finished, the other may be thrown down of no further use.

There is something shocking to common sense, in proscribing philosophy in its inquiry after truth. What man of sense and spirit will ever set about researches of this nature, if he be liable to be insulted by the police, whenever he shall chance to slip into an error? And to what does all this severity tend? To deter philosophers, that honourable rank of men, from giving themselves any concern about the understanding of mankind; but to suffer them to return to that stupidity and superstition, with which they were possessed, before the days of Luther and Calvin: to bring real learning and sound reason into contempt; and to make the clergy triumphant, at the expence of true religion."

An Account of all the PUBLIC DEBTS, at the Receipt of his majesty's EXCHEQUER, standing out January 5, 1768, (being Old Christmas-Day) with the annual Interest or other Charges payable for the same.

EXCHEQUER.

	Principal debt.			Annual interest, or other charges payable for the same.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-sea company — —	1,836,275	17	10 ½	136,453	12	8
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed — —	108,000	—	—	7,567	—	—
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths — —	72,105	14	10 ½	8,777	12	—
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills — —	2,200	—	—	—	—	—
Annuities for lives with the benefit of survivorship, granted by an act 5 Geo. III. being the original sum contributed — —	18,000	—	—	540	—	—
<i>Note, The land taxes and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000 l. charged on the deduction of 6 d. per pound on pensions, nor the 800,000 l. borrowed, anno 1767, charged on the supplies, anno 1768.</i>						

EAST-INDIA Company.

By two acts of parliament 9 Will 3 and two other acts 6 and 9 Ann, at 3 per cent. per annum. — —	3,200,000	—	—	97,285	14	4
Annuities at 3 per cent. per ann. 1744 charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines spirits, and strong waters — —	1,000,000	—	—	30,401	15	8

BANK of ENGLAND.

On their original fund at 3 per cent. from the 1st August 1743 — —	3,200,000	—	—	100,000	—	—
For cancelling exchequer bills 9 George I. — —	500,000	—	—	15,000	—	—
Purchased of the South-sea company — —	4,000,000	—	—	121,898	3	5 ½
Annuities at 3 per cent. charged on the surplus of the funds, for lottery 1714 — —	1,250,000	—	—	37,500	—	—
Ditto at 3 per cent. charged on the duties on coals, since Lady-day, 1719 — —	1,750,000	—	—	52,500	—	—
Ditto at 3 per cent. 1746 charged on the duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, since Lady-day, 1746 — —	986,800	—	—	29,604	—	—
Ditto at 3 per cent. charged on the sinking fund, by the acts 25, 28, 29, 32, and 33 Geo. II. & 4 & 6 Geo. III. — —	34,627,822	5	1 ½	1,073,432	0	8
Ditto at 3 per cent. charged on the duties on offices and pensions, &c. by the act 31 Geo. II. and duty on houses and windows by the act 6 George III. — —	500,000	—	—			
Ditto at 3 per cent. charged on the sinking fund by the act 25 George II. — —	900,000	0	0			
Ditto at 3 per cent. charged on lottery tickets — —	600,000	—	—	45,000	—	—
Ditto at 3 per cent. — —	19,183,323	16	4	586,260	6	½
Ditto at 3 ½ per cent. charged on the said fund by the act 29 George II. — —	1,500,000	—	—	53,343	15	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ditto at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. charged on the duties on offices and pensions, by act 31 George II. and duty on windows by the act 6 George III. —	4,500,000	—	—	160,031	5	—
Ditto at 4 per cent. charged on the sinking fund by an act of the 2d of George III	20,240,000	—	—	820,935	—	—
Ditto at 4 per cent. in respect of 2,625,000 <i>l.</i> remaining unredeemed of 3,500,000 <i>l.</i> charged on the additional duties on wines, by the act 3 Geo. III.	2,625,000	—	—	106,476	11	3
<i>Memorandum.</i> The subscribers of 100 <i>l.</i> to the lottery 1745 were allowed an annuity for one life of 9 <i>s.</i> a ticket, which amounted to 22,500 <i>l.</i> but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 16,983 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> and the subscribers of 100 <i>l.</i> to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18 <i>s.</i> a ticket which amounted to 45000 <i>l.</i> but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 35580 <i>l.</i> and the subscribers of 100 <i>l.</i> for 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. annuities, anno 1757, were allowed an annuity for one life of 1 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> which amounted to 33,750 <i>l.</i> but is now reduced by lives fallen in to 31,128 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> and the subscribers of 100 <i>l.</i> for 3 per cent. annuities, anno 1761, were allowed an annuity for 99 years of 1 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> amounting, with the charges of management, to the bank of England, to 130,053 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> and the contributors to 12,000,000 <i>l.</i> for the service of the year 1762, were intitled to an annuity for 98 years of 1 per cent. per annum, which with the charges of management to the Bank of Eng. amount to the sum of 121,687 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> which annuities for 99 years and 98 years were consolidated by the act 4 George III. all which annuities are an increase of the annual interest but cannot be added to the public debt, as no money was advanced for the same, though an interest of 353,433 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> is annually paid by the public						
				339,433	2	9
SOUTH-SEA Company.						
On their capital stock and annuities 9 George I.	25,025,309	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	765,326	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities at 3 per cent. anno 1751, charged on the sinking fund —	2,100,000	—	—	64,181	5	—
	129,724,936	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,646,027	7	5

Genuine Copy of a famous Letter. (See p. 483.)

I AM commanded by the k— to acquaint you; that his m—, upon a consideration of the dispatches lately received from V—, thinks it necessary for his service, that his governor of that colony should immediately repair to his government; and at the same time express to you the high opinion his m— has of your ability to serve him in that situation. But it is not the k—'s intention to press you to go upon that service unless it shall be perfectly agreeable to your inclination, as well as entirely convenient to you. His m— does not forget that the government of V— was conferred upon you as a mark of royal favour, and as a reward for the very great services you have done for the public, so much to your own honour, and so much to the ad-

vantage of this kingdom, and therefore his m— is very solicitous that you should not mistake his gracious intention on this occasion.

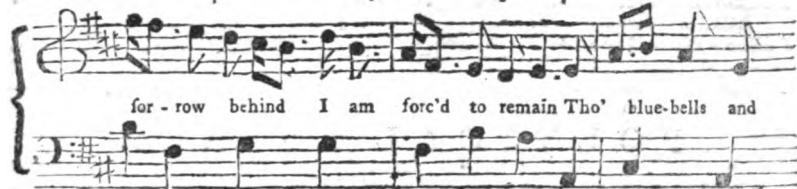
If you chuse to go immediately to your government it will be extremely satisfactory to his m—; if you do not, his m— wishes to appoint a new governor, and to continue to you in some other shape, that emolument which was, as I have said before, intended as a mark of the royal sense of your meritorious services; it is a particular pleasure to me to have the honour of expressing to you those very favourable sentiments of our R— M—. To add any thing from myself, would be a degree of presumption, I will therefore only request the favour of your answer as soon as may be convenient, and take the liberty to assure you that I am, —

NEW

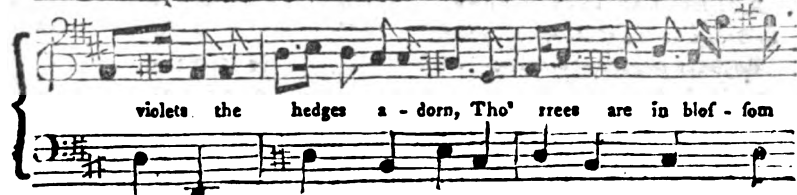
A Favourite Scotch Song, sung by Miss Froud at Marybone Gardens.



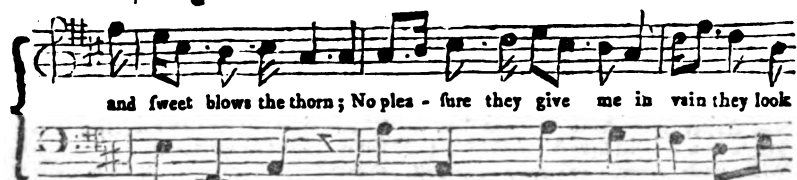
My Laddie is gang'd far a - way, o'er the plain while in



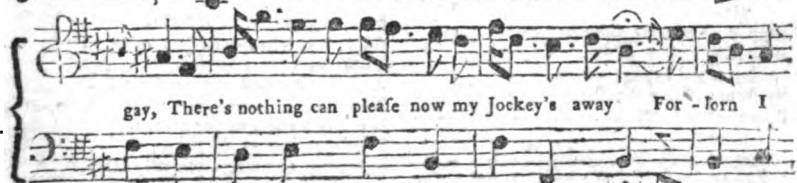
for - row behind I am forc'd to remain Tho' blue-bells and



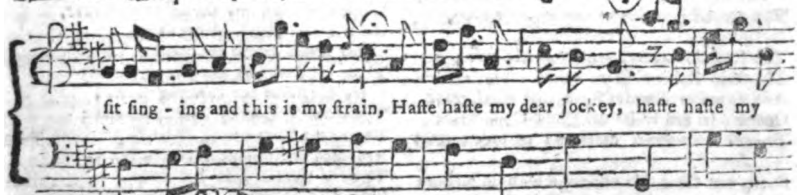
violets the hedges a - dorn, Tho' trees are in blos - som



and sweet blows the thorn; No plea - sure they give me in vain they look



gay, There's nothing can please now my Jockey's away For - lorn I



fit sing - ing and this is my strain, Haste haste my dear Jockey, haste haste my



SV 1
dear Jockey, haste haste my dear Jockey, to me back again.

II.

When lads and their lassies are on the green
 met, [they chat,
 They dance and they sing, they laugh and
 Contented and happy with hearts full of glee,
 I can't without envy their merriment see,
 Those pastimes offend me, my shepherd's not
 there,
 No pleasure I relish that Jockey don't share;
 It makes me to sigh, I from tears scarce re-
 frain,
 I with my dear Jockey return'd back again.

III.

But hope shall sustain me nor will I despair,
 He promis'd he wou'd in a fortnight be here;
 Oh fond expectation my wishes I'll feast!
 For Love my dear Jockey to Jenny will haste.
 Then farewell each care—and adieu each vain
 sigh,
 Who'll then be so blest or so happy as I,
 I'll sing on the meadows and alter my strain
 When Jockey returns to my arms back a-
 gain.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

RUBRILLA, TRUE BEAUTY.

By Dr. CLANCY, of Durrew in Ireland.

Cui florem religas comam. HORAT.

WHEN the weak brain imagin'd beauty
 warms,
 The meanest Mopsey has ten thousand charms.
 On her black head if fable horrors stare;
 Or deadly paleness damps her languid hair;
 Shrewd smiles from jet and pearl are sought,
 In all the wild extravagance of thought.

Not so when fair Rubrilla's radiance bright
 shines to the eye, and cheers the ravis'd
 sight.

Her lively hue a genial heat inspires,
 And kindles love by strong resurgent fires.
 Ting'd with æthereal light her tresses flow;
 With lively bloom, and sprightly vigour
 glow.

High on her lofty front has nature spread
 A pleasing garland of delightful red:
 Illustrious red! magnificently bright,
 By *Newton* found the strongest beam of light:
 Prime of all colours!—on the monarch's
 throne

In robes majestic is it's lustre shewn.

Red are those blushes which serenely grace,
 The modest beauties of the virgin's face;
 Intrinsic particles of red compose
 The sanguine clove, and aromatic rose;
 The ruby lip invites to balmy love,
 And sportive Nereids haunt the coral grove.
 Couch'd in red looks delighted Cupids lie;
 Thence their keen darts and pointed arrows
 fly.

Such was the golden fleece which Jason bore
 In joyful triumph from the Colchian shore.
 Britain's red flag commands the subject maing
 In every heart Rubrilla's streamers reign.
 Through seas of blood undaunted heroes fly,
 And steep their laurels in that glorious die.
 Young Ammon reddened at the Granic flood,
 And bath'd in red victorious Granby flood.
 A fiery heard foreboding comets trail,
 And fine court ladies drag a fiery tail:
 Translated to the starry realms on high,
 Rubrilla's hair shall future Flamsteeds spy:

There shall the ram, and staring bull, admire
 To see that blaze which set the world on fire.

A SONG.

Translated from Cervantes.

GOOD mother, if you please, you may
 Set guards and spies to watch my way;
 But if myself I do not keep,
 Instead of watching—you may sleep.

'Twas said of old by many a sage,
 "Restraint does appetite enrage;"
 And love by strict confinement turns
 Most violent, and fiercely burns.
 'Tis better then to leave me free,
 Than shut me under lock and key;
 For if myself I do not keep,
 Instead of watching—you may sleep.

Unless the *will itself* refrain,
 All threat'ning dangers are in vain;
 Thro' death itself 'twill force its way,
 And find unheard-of means to stray.
 Thro' careful guards, and wakeful spies,
 It rushes fearless to the prize:
 So if ourselves we do not keep,
 Instead of watching—you may sleep.

In spite of bars, my thoughts will rove,
 On the dear object of my love;

For lovers hearts are melting wax,
 Their wishes fire, their ready hand
 No diligence nor cunning lacks;
 Their heads do ev'ry wile command;
 Their eyes have voice; their feet believe me,
 Are shod with silence, to deceive ye:
 Then if myself I do not keep,
 Instead of watching—you may sleep.

SONG, in Imitation of Shenstone.

DEAR Chloris, you ask me to name
 The cause whence this sadness appears,
 The wretch that has robb'd me of Fame,
 And left me repentance and tears:
 Oh! did you the false one but know,
 The arts that he us'd to deceive!
 You surely would pity the woe,
 Which nothing but death can relieve.

His

His eyes, like the brightness of morn,
 Conjoin'd with the mildness of eve,
 A chapter his brow does adorn,
 Which I (sad Remembrance !) did weave :
 Around how the shepherds would throng,
 To hear the sweet accents he sung !
 For dull is the nightingale's song
 To the music that falls from his tongue !
 Ah ! why to a form so divine,
 And a face so enchantingly fair,
 My heart did I fondly resign,
 Nor dream of my future despair ?
 E'er since he has fled from these arms,
 No tongue my distraction can tell,
 But if such—nay much greater his charms,
 What Wonder poor Phyllida fell !

JUNTO.

MORNING STANZAS in October.

THE spreading oak and silver poplar tall,
 Now feel the approach of winter's dreary hour ;
 And from on high their faded honours fall,
 In many a silent, melancholy shower.
 Still is each feather'd songster in the grove,
 Unless the Robin swell his little throat ;
 Still is the Blackbird, still the plaintive Dove ;
 Nor floats aloft the Sky Lark's bolder note.
 Pleas'd with the calmness of the rising morn,
 Faint-spreading o'er the east its milder light ;
 The healthful huntsman winds his early horn,
 And sounds a farewell to the long ring night.
 The sluggish mist now leaves the low, dank vale,
 And slowly climbs the distant mountain's
 Whilst the blithe milkmaid sings beneath her pail,
 And welcomes morn, whatever it betide.
 The shepherd's fleecy charge his fold forsakes :
 The nightly plundering fox, and timorous hare,
 The coverts seek : And man once more awakes
 To grief, to joy ; to pleasure, or to care.

PESTNUMOUS.

IMPROPTU

On the Queen's being delivered of a second PRINCE.

WHILE Britain's sons, well skill'd in Arms,
 For wisdom, as for Valour, known,
 While Britain's daughters, blest with charms,
 Shall grace, as now, the monarch's throne ;
 So long shall Bourbon's house be taught,
 No more to boast a battle won ;
 Since every future battle fought
 Shall yield to George's gallant son :
 For if aught the Poet sees,
 We boast a never-ending line ;
 And those who rule as heav'n decrees,
 Possess the throne by—Right divine,

M,

E X T E M P O R E

On the Death of the Marchioness of Tavistock.

WHEN the young Russel, good and wise,
 A victim fell to death's keen dart,
 His consort bore it—as she could,
 She bore it—with a broken heart.
 From that sad hour no sight she saw,
 But still her Russel's fate recurr'd ;
 Her playful infants shew'd their fire,
 In every action, look, and word.
 Much as the lov'd each living friend,
 She lov'd the dear departed more ;
 She cross'd the waves to seek her lord,
 And found him—on the heav'nly shore.

M.

Epigram on a late Accident.

A Monarch's head, with diamonds blazon'd o'er,
 Valu'd at Fifty Pieces, and no more !
 Whilst e'en poor Weavers gladly would combine
 To raise a million for a head—like thine.

JUNTO.

E P I G R A M.

CUM te non nossem, Dominum, regemq;
 vocabam :
 Cum bene te novi, jam mihi Priscus eris.
 Martial, Lib. 2. 113.

Imitated.

I call'd thee noble, ere I could discern thee ;
 But now I know, I call thee E— of V—.

VERAX.

Epigram, by John Robertson, a Journeyman Barber, of Derby.

PAINTERS at a certain subject stick,
 They know not how to form old Nick ;
 With cloven feet they often do him,
 And sometimes horn him, tail, and claw him ;
 Pshaw, nonsense all ! if 'tan't unbecom'g,
 Draw Delia frowning—that's the doom.

Lettre de Milord B. à la Haye.

le 20 d'Octobre, 1768. B.

SI la nature a refusé, la terre, l'eau douce, et le bois, à ce pays, les Hollandois, industrieux ont supplié, avec lart à leur besoins, cette icy que le matelot. étonnée regarde les rivages dessous le niveaux de la mer ; contre les loix de la nature—cette icy que les troupeaux mangent l'Herbe paisiblement pendant que les flotts suspendues sur leur tetes, se courroucent, et menacent leur ruine—la Mariée impetieuse, se gomphe en vain, par l'artifice humain repoussée, elle se retire dedans le profond de l'océan. Les monstres maritimes effrayés s'ensuient, et laissent leur domaines, au hommes—icy les villes superbes,

4

superbes, les villages s'elevent, ou autrefois les escadres guerrieres ont prie leur course; et on trouve sous le stadthoufe, des ancrés, des mats, et d'autres implemens navales.

Aussi tot que l'orb lumineuse du jour, apparut dans sa gloire, sur l'onde de Scheveling,—les pecheurs preparent leur filets, au long de sa bord sabloneuse—les vaisseaux an large, travertent les vagues dangereuses, a la recherche, du gain—leur voiles de loin, paroissent des etincels luisantes, en dela de la mer, dans l'atmosphère confondue.

Icy la chigonne amicable, se promène, en foreté, avec sa becque rongante, elle applaudit gayment, l'hospitalité—Ces canaux admirables, les quels dans l'etee, avec toutes sortes de barques, sont remplis; en hyver, sont gelez—alors, l'air retroci, est frappee, do sonns tymbales; et les trainaux dorces, passent viterment sur l'onde solide.

Des laboureurs fort riches, inhabitent ces plaines—les courtisans altiers sont point icy connues—le despotism dethrone—la liberte florit.

Que les monarchs belliqueuses, sontent cruellement aux armes; la Hollande vivra, dans l'abondance et la paix. Le compas l'appartienne—ses ordres sont portees, aux confins de ce globe—jusqu'icy, j'ai conté, tranquillement mes plaisirs—le geni de la terre, de ma patrie tres heureuse, m'admonet de finir—son pouvoir est supreme, sa gloire m'est bien plus chere; que les plaisirs, et la vie.

Written by a noble Lord now at the Hague,

October 30, 1768. B.

NOR wood, earth, water to these realms belong—yet the industrious Hollander with sense, supplies the want of them—for whilst the astonished mariner admires, the

shores below the level of the sea, the grazing herds of cattle feed secure, nor daring though high above them, mount now billows—roar: to nature's law preposterous—The swelling tides, by human artifice drove back, retire into the deep profound; and the affrighted monsters of the main fly, and resign their regions to mankind—here noble cities, universities, and villages arise where hostile fleets have sailed; and sunk beneath the Stadthoufe! Ponderous weights, anchors of ships tall masts, and implements of naval war are found. Soon as the luminous orb of day, is risen glorious over the Scheveling surge; the fishermen prepare their netting on its sandy beach—the ships at sea press o'er the impetuous gulf for gain—the sails far off, like shining specks appear, beyond the ocean, in the radiant sky.

Here treads unhurt, each friendly flock, the sea born mead, snapping his saffron bill, in praise of hospitality—The long canals, which now with various pleasure boats abound, in winter are with ice shut up from commerce—Yet then whilst the tight air resounds with beat of horses feet, the gaudy sledge slides swift along, the solid wave—Rich labourers inhabit, in full safety, all the plains—proud courtiers are unknown—despotism is dethroned—generous liberty prevails, to each solitary feat.

Though monarchs o'er the globe stand dreadfully to arms—Fair Holland, yet is blest with abundance, and with peace—the compass is her own; ev'ry commerce doth enrich her inaccessible domain—whilst these pleasures I recount, the genius of the earth, where first I drew my breath, admonishes me to end—its dictates are supreme, its glory far more dear, than happiness, and life.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

TUESDAY, OCT. 25.

A highwayman was shot, by the guard attending the Exeter coach, in Belford Lane, near Hounslow, and immediately expired.

WEDNESDAY, 26.

One of the coal meter's places was sold at Guildhall, for twenty-one years, to Sir James Esdaile, for 6510l. and that of one of the corn-meters, to Mr. Burdett, for the same term, for 3300l.

The king invested the marquis of Lothian with ensigns of the ancient and most noble order of the Thistle, at St. James's.

TUESDAY, NOV. 1.

An old hoo'e fell down in Hatton-Garden, by which some labourers were killed.

MONDAY, 7.

Mr. Bingley (See p. 441.) surrendered himself to the court of King's Bench, in dis-

charge of his bail, and was sent to the King's Bench prison.

TUESDAY 8.

The court of Mayor and Aldermen unanimously gave their thanks to the late Lord-Mayor.

The queen was happily delivered of a princess, at her palace in St. James's-Park.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

The house of peers addressed the king for his most gracious speech (see p. 576.) to which he returned the following answer:

"My Lords,

I receive with great satisfaction the assurances you give of your resolution to pursue the commercial interests of this country, and your readiness to support the honour of my people.

Your zealous concurrence in every measure that can bring relief to my people, is well known to me; nor do I doubt of the atten-

tion you will always give to any real grievances of my America's subjects. The strong assurances I receive from you, at the same time, of your determination to vindicate the just legislative authority of Parliament over all the dominions of my crown, deserve my warmest approbation.

Samuel Turner, Esq; Lord Mayor, attended as usual, went by water to Westminster, and returning, with the accustomed ceremony, entertained the aldermen, great officers of state, &c. at Guildhall.

FRIDAY, 11.

The house of commons presented their address to the king, and received a most gracious answer.

MONDAY, 14.

Mr. William Pimlott, of Symonds-Inn, an attorney, was stabbed by a woman of his acquaintance in the breast, and died of the wound. The coroner's inquest brought it in wilful murder, and the murderess is in custody.

The lottery began drawing at Guildhall, when No. 55020 was drawn a 20l. prize, and, as first drawn, is intitled also to 500 l.

TUESDAY, 15.

The common-council voted their thanks to the late Lord Mayor.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, waited on the king at St. James's with the following address, and afterwards had the honour to kiss his hand. Afterwards they had cake and caudle at the Queen's house.

To the King's most excellent majesty.

The humble address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common-Council assembled.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, most humbly beg leave to express our sincere and hearty congratulations on the safe delivery of the queen, and the auspicious birth of another princefs.

Every increase of domestic happiness to your majesty and your amiable consort will always fill the hearts of your faithful citizens of London with joy and gratitude to the divine goodness.

Permit us, Sir, to offer you our most unfeigned assurances of duty and affection to your royal person; and we most ardently pray, that your reign may be long and prosperous; that loyalty to your majesty, submission to the laws, the love of true constitutional liberty, and a well-governed zeal for the common welfare, may animate your majesty's subjects throughout every part of your extensive empire.

Signed by order of court,

HODGKINS."

To which address his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

Nov. 1768.

"I receive with the greatest pleasure this dutiful and affectionate address; and return you my hearty thanks for your congratulation on the happy delivery of the queen and the birth of a princefs, as well as for the repeated assurances you give me of your loyalty and attachment to my person and family.

The preservation of the religion, laws, and liberties of my people, in every part of my dominions, is essential to their true happiness, and is, therefore, the great object of my attention.—Those are the principles which ever have been, and ever shall be, the sole rule of my government."

SATURDAY, 19.

The New bridge, at Blackfriars was opened as a bridge way, just two years since the opening the temporary bridge for foot passengers.

No. 298c2 drawn this day a prize of 10,000 l. was sold at Charles Corbett's office, No. 30. Fleetstreet.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

Urquhart, Hanton, Miller, and Williams, were executed at Tyburn. Davis, Singer, and Passingham were reprieved. (See p. 557.)

THURSDAY, 24.

Mr. Pridden was fined 6s. 8d. Mr. Williams 13s. 4d. and Mr. Brett 6s. 8d. by the court of king's Bench, the two former for selling the North Briton Extraordinary No. 4, and the last for selling the North Briton No. 50, and were discharged.

As potatoes are at this time uncommonly cheap, but will in all probability be dearer in case of a severe winter, it may be an useful piece of information to acquaint the poor, that if they are bought as taken from the ground, (without washing) and put between layers of straw in a dry room, they will keep perfectly good from this time till Midsummer.

Some disputes happening lately, between the master of Eton school and the scholars, the latter left it in a body; but they are since returned, and the storm is hushed into a calm.

A gentleman just returned from France relates the singular adventures of an Hexham girl at Calais: He says, she had travelled from Hexham with only 7s. 6d. in her pocket; and had only 6d. left from London down to Dover. The master of the packet boat would not take her in, until the English gentlemen paid her passage: When they arrived at Calais, where she expected to find her brother (he cause of her imprudent journey) the letter she had brought with her proved it to be Cadiz in Spain where he resided. Yet so great was the generosity of the English gentlemen, that they raised her above six guineas to speed her forward through a country, the language of which she does not understand, and has only the direction of a letter for a guide.

Several pyrates and murderers have been apprehended and brought to the Marshalsea,

4 H

of

of whom the following is an account: A set of daring fellows for upwards of seven years past, most of whom lived at Hastings in Sussex; and, during that time, boarded and robbed several ships coming up the channel, and in particular boarded a Dutch ship homeward bound, plundered the ship, murdered all the crew, and then sunk the ship. At last, they were discovered by their bragging to one another how the Dutchman wriggled about when they had cut him on the back bone with an ax: upon this, information was given to the government, who immediately ordered a detachment of two hundred soldiers to march from London for Hastings, with strict charge not to let the least word transpire that could give any person suspicion of what they came for; and also if any disturbance should happen in the town, not to interfere therein; upon their arrival there, or the next day after, the mayor of Hastings was walking in the town, when he was interrogated by one of the gang, (as they went by the name of Ruxey's crew, or gang) what the soldiers came for, upon which the mayor answered him he could not tell; upon which they assaulted the mayor, who called to the soldiers to assist him; and they having orders not to intermeddle in any disturbance, refused their assistance, but upon their officers appearing, they immediately seized three of the gang, who, together with several others have been sent to London. A man of war and a cutter lay off Hastings for some time to receive them, the appearance of which gave the gang more uneasiness than the arrival of the soldiers.

A few days since as some workmen were digging the foundation of a house near Clerkenwell-cloffe, one of them picked up a large ancient copper coin with the following letters round the impression of a Cæsar's head: IMPICAESVES PAVGPMTRPPPCOS VIII. On the reverse side an olive tree, with two small human figures, one on each side thereof. That on the left stands erect, on the right of the stock, or near the root, sitting in a reclining posture, leaning as it were his head on his left hand. Round the whole, near the edge, as on the other side, were these letters: —IVDEACAPIA. Underneath their feet S. C. The letters on both sides are at even distances, and no points or stops; the coin is well preserved, and the whole impression legible.—The gentleman who favoured us with the above, gave the workmen sixpence for it.

The election of one of the 16 peers for Scotland, in the room of the late earl of Morton, will come on Dec. 21, next.

The sloop *Renah* from Jamaica to North Carolina, being lost on the Jardine rocks, to the south of Cuba, the crew took to their boat and getting, after many hardships, to a little Spanish fort at the entrance of the river Taguay, instead of being humanely treated,

were used very cruelly there, and afterwards at the Havanna, plundered and stripped, but at last suffered to depart in an English ship for New York.

Mr. Fox, son of Lord Holland, has erected a theatre at his house at Winterfleet, Wilts, in which the tragedy of *Zara* was performed by himself and other persons of distinction: Playhouses are also now established in many country places for the performance of the mock heroes; which will no doubt render a future war very honourable to us; and, perhaps, we should call to mind the fate of the Sybaritæ upon this occasion.

Rains and floods have done great damage near Birmingham, at Henley, Stratford, and other places.

Extract of a Letter from Londonderry, Oct. 25.

"We have lately had a very unusual meeting at the palace of our bishop: His lordship summoned all his clergy to consider of the properest method to support the superannuated curates of his diocese: It is said the matter was much debated, but his lordship's opinion at last prevailed, and it was agreed to allow fifty pounds a year to such as his lordship should deem unfit for service: two have already been put upon this list, which is to be supported by an equal appointment upon all the livings in the diocese. His lordship is reported to have rated his own at six thousand pounds a year, and this measure, together with the residence of all his clergy, and the building of the glebe-houses, is thought to be the consequence of his parochial visitation (as he called it) in which he visited every particular parish throughout his diocese: if he goes on as he has begun, we shall not grudge him the monstrous income of his bishoprick."

Many French and English vessels, with a great number of boats, have been lost or driven on shore on the northern coast of Newfoundland in a storm on Sept. 15, and many lives were also lost.

In Virginia great riots have happened on account of the introduction of inoculation for the small-pox, and some ladies and children then under it, were most inhumanly treated.

Risings and commotions of a dangerous nature have happened in North Carolina: a set of men who call themselves regulars, are also up in arms in the back parts of South Carolina, with a view to settle a more equitable government than they are subject to at present, from the jurisdiction of the courts at Charles-Town, by the establishment of county and circuit courts.

The Boston Chronicle of October 3, says, The troops, to the number of one thousand men, under the command of Col. Dalrymple, arrived at Boston from Halifax, on the 30th of September, escorted by the *Launceston*, of 40 guns; the *Mermaid*, of 28; *Glasgow*, of 20; *Beaver*, 14; *Senegal*, 14; *Bonetta*,

Bonette, 20; and two armed schooners. Captain Smith commands the ships of war.

Another account from Boston of the same date, confirms the above, and says: Friday last, Sept. 30, about two o'clock, the Romney, and the rest of his majesty's ships of war and armed schooners, with the troops from Halifax on board, consisting of the 14th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple; the 29th, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Carr; and a detachment of the 59th, commanded by Capt. Wilcox, with a company of the train of artillery, and two pieces of cannon, came to anchor before the town.

On Saturday forenoon, Oct. 1, the troops were put on board the armed schooners, and boats belonging to the men of war, and at twelve o'clock were landed on the long-wharf: from the wharf, they marched into King-street; and from thence into the common:—About three o'clock a company of the train, with two pieces of cannon, joined them on the common, where the 29th regiment encamped: the 14th regiment marched in the evening to Faneuil Hall, and after waiting some hours, were admitted into the Hall. On Saturday night part of the 14th regiment were quartered in the town house. The detachment of the 59th, and the train, are quartered in some stores on Griffin's wharf.

Other advices, so late as the 10th of October mention, that the select-men of the several provinces were gone home;

That the convention assembly had dissolved themselves, and continue only to meet as amicable friends to adjust their disputes;

That part of the troops had been quartered in the castle and barracks, and the remainder of them in some old empty houses;

That the inhabitants had been ordered to bring in all their arms, which in general they had complied with; and that those who were in possession of any after the expiration of a notice given them, were to take the consequence;

And upon the whole, all seemed to be very quiet when the letters came away.

Some Greeks and Italians lately carried by Dr. Turnbull to the Mosquito shore, formed a scheme to return to their own country; but were overpowered and the mutiny was quelled.

On Aug. 29, a smart shock of an earthquake, was felt in Jamaica.

The Egmont East-India ship, from Madras, brings a confirmation of Peace being concluded with the Nizam, in consideration of a sum of money to be paid him; but the war with Hyder Ally continues with great obstinacy, and at an enormous expense to us, which has obliged the factory at Madras to contract a large bond debt, over and above the remittances that have been made to them from Bengal. Hyder Ally keeps his army in a mountainous country, where our troops cannot act, and he frequently harasses us with his cavalry. The great distance at which this war is carried on from our settlements, renders it not only very expensive, but also difficult to supply our army with provisions; and Colonel Smith, commander of the company's troops, had been obliged on that account to retire nearer home a little while before the Egmont left Madras.

Fresher advices, by the Greenwich, from Bombay, inform that some ships of war belonging to the India company had sailed about the latter end of March last with a detachment of land forces on an expedition against Mangalore, the principal sea port belonging to Heyder Ally, where at that time his whole naval force lay, consisting of thirty cruising vessels, besides two ships on the stocks, one of 40 guns and another of 20.

Mangalore being a place of no great strength, our troops soon made themselves masters of it, and seized all the ships in the harbour, which were immediately sent to Bombay.

These advices also mention, that Heyder Ally, as soon as he received intelligence of this enterprise, had marched at the head of 10000 men, but arrived too late to save his fleet; however, he easily retook the place, and made the small garrison that was left in it prisoners of war.

AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW of NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE melancholy Doctrine of Predestination exposed; and the delightful Truth of universal Redemption attempted. By Edward Harwood, L. L. D. 90 pages, 12mo. Becket.

This is a well-meant tract, and must give much pleasure to every real friend of reason and religion.—The arguments are sensible, though we cannot say much in favour of the style; and Dr. Harwood is at least a very sensible man, though we cannot compliment

him with the character of a very elegant writer.

II. *Some few general Remarks on Fractures and Dislocations.* By Percival Pott, F. R. S. and Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 126 pages, 8vo. Hawes.

The great reputation which Mr. Pott has acquired in his profession, must undoubtedly make any production of his in any branch surgery, extremely acceptable to the public.

The present work treats in a regular series of fasci-
cles under the heads of

Extension, Counter extension. Coaptation,
or setting. Application of medicaments.
Diligation or bandage. Position. Pre-
vention or relief of accidents.

Mr. Port deviates in this treatise very much
from the common modes of practice—but
how far this deviation is right, experience
alone can manifest.

III. *Observations on the Douglas Cause, in
general; but chiefly with a View to the Cha-
racters of the Parties principally concerned on
the Part of the Defendant. In a Letter to a
noble Lord, from a Gentleman of Scotland,* 58
pages, 12mo. Dilly.

When a letter written for the private
information of a noble lord is industriously
laid before the whole public, it requires but
little penetration to see that the impartial au-
thor is an interested advocate in favour of the
part he espouses.—This is the case with the
present writer, and therefore it is only ne-
cessary to observe, that he labours as much as
possible to prove Mr Douglas the son of Lady
Jane Stewart, in opposition to the decree late-
ly pronounced against him by the principal
court of justice in Scotland.

IV. *The Caricature: or, Battle of the Butts,
as it was fought at Brentford, &c. on Monday
the 28th of March, 1768.* By E. Whirle-
pool, Citizen and Haberdasher. 111 pages 8vo.
Keasley.

An unaccountable compound of perverseness
and stupidity.

V. *Constance: An Elegy to the Memory of
a Lady lately deceased,* 4to. 18. Becket.

There is something pretty in this elegy,
though there is nothing great, but mediocrity
in poetry will possibly be pronounced a total
want of merit, and in that case we cannot
recommend it very warmly to our readers.

VI. *Discourses on a sober and temperate Life.*
By Lewis Cornaro, a noble Venetian, 12mo.
21. White.

Lewis Cornaro lived to the age of an hun-
dred by following the sensible advice contained
in these discourses.—This is a new translation
of the noble Venetian, and not unhappily ex-
ecuted.

VII *The Gift of Friendship; Or, the History
of Lord Geo. B— and Sir Harry Acton,*
2 vols. 12mo. Noble.

We cannot sufficiently admire the caution
of our novellists now-a-days who while they
give the name of one principal character at
length, yet think themselves obliged to con-
ceal that of another with the nicest circum-
spection—it is indeed true that they may
plead precedents for this practice even from
authors of the first reputation in this spe-
cies of literature—Richardson himself, tho'
he prints Sir Charles Grandison, without the
least caution often confines his novelty to
the contracted limits of a single letter, and

his lady G— or his Lady L— are continually
disappointing our curiosity, and putting us
in mind that those things are entirely fic-
tion which we wish to consider as actual re-
alities—Our novellists should recollect that
there is a list of baronets, as well as of peers
in most of our Court Kalanders, and that it
is as easy to detect the literary creation of
the one as the other.—However, not to take
up the reader's time with trifling observations
when the important manufactures of Mr.
Noble's shop are to be reviewed, we must de-
clare that the goods at present before us are
as saleable as most of his commodities, though
we fancy the French wares of this kind will
be much more readily bought up at all the
European markets.

VIII. *A serious important Letter to the Right
Reverend Bishops and Clergy of the Church of
England, &c. By Samuel Roe, A. M. Vicar
of Statfold in Bedfordshire.* Doddsley, 4to. 18.

The tendency of this letter is to obtain a
revival of the Liturgy, which Mr. Roe thinks
in some places repugnant to the principles of
the Christian religion; particularly in the
curses appointed for the service of Ash-Wed-
nesday—Our author is not the only person in
England who thinks the revival of our Liturgy
necessary; but we are afraid that his argu-
ments will never excite any desire among the
clergy to comply with the request contained in
the present performance.

IX. *Another pertinent and curious Letter to
the Public, in Favour of a Revival and the
Amendment of our Liturgy,* By SAM. ROE,
A. M. 4to. 18. Doddsley.

This letter, which is written by the fore-
going author, contains some auxiliary argu-
ments to justify the application which is
made to the clergy of the established church
in the preceding pamphlet.—The writer is
one of those people who stand extremely well
in their own opinion, and though a compli-
ment may be due to the rectitude of his in-
tention, there is none to be paid either to his
modesty or his understanding.

X. *The injured Daughter, or the History
of Miss Maria Beaumont,* 2 Vol. 12mo,
Noble.

If the Messrs Noble do not essentially serve
the interest of Letters in their publications
of this kind, they most commonly serve the
interest of their country in promoting the ma-
nufacture of paper—to say nothing of the nu-
merous hands they keep employed in the bu-
siness of authorship; to find fault with their
novels therefore would be to prevent the em-
ployment of the poor, and we must conse-
quently recommend the writer of Miss Ma-
ria Beaumont to the protection of our readers,
as we would a Spitalfields weaver in a time
of general mourning, or a half starved wa-
terman during a hard frost.

XI. *Two Grammatical Essays—First on a
Barbarism in the English Language, in a Letter*

Dr. S.— Second on the Usefulness and Necessity of Grammatical Knowledge, in Order to a right Interpretation of the Scriptures. Bathurst. 59 pages 8vo.

These two essays seem the work of a masterly hand, and cannot but give great satisfaction to a reader of erudition.

XII. *Remarks upon a Book intitled, a short History of Barbadoes, in which the partial and unfair Representations of the Author upon the Subjects of his History in general, and upon the Demand of Privilege in particular are detected and exposed.* Almon. 88 pages 8vo.

The title page fully explains the nature of this article, and we need only add, that the present writer seems to have room enough for his animadversions.

XIII. *Mosody to the Memory of a young Lady who died in Child-Bed. By an afflicted Husband.* 4to. 1s. Nicol.

There is a vein of tenderness in this piece very well adapted to the melancholy subject—the lady's last address is very affecting—

IX.

How shall I e'er forget that dreadful hour,
When feeling Death's resistless pow'r,
My hand she press'd wet with her falling tears,
And thus, in faltering accents, spoke her fears!
"Ah, my lov'd lord, the transient scene is o'er,
And we must part (alas!) to meet no more!
But oh! if e'er thy Emma's name be dear,
If e'er thy vows have charm'd my ravish'd ear:

If, from thy lov'd embrace my heart to gain,
Proud friends have frown'd, and fortune
smil'd in vain;

If it has been my sole endeavour, still
To act in all obsequious to thy will;
To watch thy very smiles, thy wish to know
Then only truly blest when thou wert so:
If I have coasted with that fond excess,
Nor love could add, nor fortune make it less;
If this I've done, and more—oh then be kind
To the dear lovely babe I leave behind.
When time my once-lov'd memory shall efface,

[place,
Some happier maid may take thy Emma's
With envious eyes thy partial fondness see,
And hate it for the love you bore to me:
My dearest S— forgive a woman's fears,
But one word more (I cannot bear thy tears)
Promise—and I will trust thy faithful vow,
(Oft have I tried, and ever found thee true)
That to some distant spot thou wilt remove
This fatal pledge of hapless Emma's love,
Where safe thy blandishments it may partake,
And oh! be tender for its mother's sake,
Wilt thou?

I know thou wilt—sad silence speaks assent,
And in that pleasing hope thy Emma dies content."

The following passages are extremely soft and natural, and contain besides a harmony of numbers, not common in publications of this kind.

XVII.

"Sickness and sorrow how'ring round my bed,
Who now with anxious haste shall bring relief,
With lenient hand support my drooping head,
Alswage my pains, and mitigate my grief?
Should worldly business call away,
Who now shall in my absence fondly mourn,
Count ev'ry minute of the loitering day,
Impatient for my quick return?
Shou'd aught my bosom discompose,
Who now, with sweet complacent air,
Shall smooth the rugged brow of care,
And soften all my woes?
Too faithful mem'ry—Cease, O cease—
How shall I e'er regain my peace?
(O to forget her)—but how vain each art,
Whilst ev'ry virtue lives imprinted on my

XVIII.

And thou, my little cherub, left behind,
To hear a father's plaints, to share his woes,
When Reason's dawn informs thy infant mind,
And thy sweet-lipping tongue shall ask the cause,
How oft with sorrow shall my eyes run o'er,
When, twining round my knees, I trace
Thy mother's smile upon thy face?
How oft to my full heart shalt thou restore
Sad mem'ry of my joys—ah now no more!
By blessings once enjoy'd now more distress,
More beggar by the riches once possess.

XIX.

My little darling!—dearer to me grown
By all the tears thou'st caus'd—(O strange to hear!)
Bought with a life yet dearer than thy own,
Thy cradle purchas'd with thy mother's bier:
Who now shall seek, with fond delight,
Thy infant steps to guide aright?
She who, with doating eyes, would gaze
On all thy little artless ways;
By all thy soft endearments blest,
And clasp thee oft with transport to her breast,
Alas! is gone—Yet shalt thou prove
A father's dearest, tenderest love:
And O! sweet senseless smiler (envied state!)
As yet unconscious of thy hapless fate,
When years thy judgment shall mature,
And Reason shews those ills it cannot cure,
Wilt thou, a father's grief t'assuage,
For virtue prove the Phoenix of the earth?
(Like her, thy mother dy'd to give thee birth)
And be the comfort of my age?
When sick and languishing I lie;
Wilt thou my Emma's wonted care supply?
And oft, as to thy listening ear,
Thy mother's virtues and her fate I tell,
Say, wilt thou drop the tender tear,
Whilst on the mournful theme I dwell?
Then fondly stealing to thy father's side,
Whene'er thou see'st the soft distress
Which I would vainly seek to hie,
Say, wilt thou strive to make it less;
To soothe my sorrows all thy cares employ,
And in my cup of grief infuse one drop of joy?

XV.

XIV. *England's Warning-Piece.—A Sermon occasioned by the untimely Death of Mr. William Allen the Younger, who was most inhumanly murdered near his Father's House, by an arbitrary military Power, on Tuesday the 10th of May, 1768.—Preached at the Request of his Friends, in the Parish Church of Newington Butts, and published in Compliance with the Demand of the Public.* By John Free, D. D. 18. Shepherd.

This is a dull yet inflammatory discourse, tending to turn the house of prayer and the pulpit of admonition into vehicles of abuse against the government.

XV. *A Letter to the Right Hon. William Lord Mansfield, &c. upon some late Star Chamber Proceedings in the Court of King's Bench, against the Publisher of the Extraordinary North-Briton, No. IV. By the Author of those Papers.* 18. 8vo. And sold by the Author at the Lottery-Office near Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn.

An unaccountable mixture of impudence and insanity, which takes assertion for truth, and uses scurrility for argument.—But as

We wage no war with Bedlam or the Mint,
we shall suffer him to pass without any farther correction.

XVI. *Considerations on Proceedings by Information and Attachment.* By a Barrister at Law. 8vo. 18. Harris.

There is much acrimony and some reasoning in this article, we shall therefore give an extract from the latter, and refer those who are fond of the former to a perusal of the pamphlet at large.

“So very jealous was the old common law of every infringement that possibly might be made on the subject's liberty, that no one could be put upon his trial before a bill was found by a grand jury. That is, every person underwent a trial by *two* juries, who must agree in finding him guilty, before he could be convicted. This mode of trial is co-eval with the English constitution; it was long previous to the Great Charter; and is expressly confirmed by the 29th chapter, emphatically styled The Golden Chapter. “*Nullus liber homo capiatur aut imprisonetur, &c. nisi per iudicium parium suorum, vel per legem terræ.*” I know there are some persons that would argue that this is disjunctive. As if the mode of trial by a jury was introduced by this statute, or that the *lex terræ*, or common-law, ordained some other mode of trial than that by jury.

But, with submission to the authority of such commentators, I would conjecture, that *vel per legem terræ* is only explanatory of what goes before: “That no man shall be imprisoned without the judgment of his peers *vel per legem terræ*,” which has a reference to the judgment of his peers, being the common law. I am confirmed herein by the opinion of the great Lord Coke, who says,

in his commentary on Magna Charta, “No man shall be restrained of his liberty by petition or suggestion to king or council, without presentment or indictment.” And he says in his third institute, “That the king cannot put a man to answer, without presentment or indictment.”

In the idea of law, the king is supposed to preside in person in his courts, and actually did so formerly; and in the King's-Bench writs are still returnable “before the king himself at Westminster.” So that to say that the king shall not put a man to answer without presentment or indictment; is in other words saying, that his courts shall not put a man to answer without presentment or indictment; for the king has no judicial power independent of them.

There is nothing more evident, than that the mode of proceeding by information was entirely unknown to the old common law: For I have looked into our oldest law-writers, Glanville (who wrote in the time of Henry the second) Fleta and BRACTON, and they say expressly, that crimes are to be prosecuted by presentment and indictment. Fleta says, “that if a person is imprisoned without indictment by twelve men, an action lies for false imprisonment.” Thus we find that none of these common-law writers knew what Informations were. It was long after *Magna Charta* that they commenced. In the reigns of weak princes we find them to be in the most flourishing state, down from the time of Richard the second.

I do not take upon me to controvert but there have been an infinity of precedents of Informations (or, as they were formerly called, *Suggestions*) in the different reigns of Richard the second, Henry the fifth and seventh, Charles the first, &c. down to George the third—I have taken some pains to examine for what offences these prosecutions were commenced, and find them to be almost altogether for nuisances, not repairing roads, &c.

It was the statute of Henry the seventh which gave such unlimited power to the Star-Chamber, that matured this mode of proceeding; this was the chief grievance complained of in that unconstitutional court, and occasioned its abolition in the time of Charles the first.

At the Revolution, an attempt was made to abolish all Informations as illegal; which Sir Francis Winnington endeavoured to accomplish; this attempt not succeeding in Westminster-Hall, recourse was had to parliament, where the power of the Master of the Crown-office in filing informations *ex officio* was totally abolished, and other regulations made respecting costs, &c. that reflect great honour on that parliament.

It is not my intention totally to deny the utility of the regular mode of proceeding by Information, on a Rule granted by the court for

for the parties to shew cause why it should not issue, which Rule upon no cause, or insufficient cause shewn, to be made *absolute*. Which only serves as an indictment or presentment of a Grand Jury, and is afterwards to go to trial. This where the spirit of faction or party runs high in the nation, may not be improper; where it is probable that a Grand Jury, biased by undue motives, would throw out a bill: yet it must be owned, that this will happen but very seldom. And I believe there is no one who has known an instance of a Grand Jury's throwing out a bill, if there was the least foundation of evidence to support it.

In short, to say the best we can of this mode of proceeding (I mean the regular method of

filing an *Information* by Rule of Court on motion of counsel) it tends to set aside the old constitutional common-law proceedings, by *indictment* and *presentment* by Grand Juries, and annihilates their existence. But if informations granted in the regular manner can be all impeached, what shall we say of *informations* filed *ex officio* by the Attorney-General?

These are in themselves so arbitrary, and consequently of a nature so heterogeneous to the laws, constitution, and liberties of this country, that it is impossible to represent them in too odious a light. They are modes of proceeding becoming the meridians of China and Japan, not England."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LETTERS from Pekin in China, by the Dutch mail, bring an account of many recent revolutions in the empire of China, and in the kingdoms of Bengala (or Bracma) Pegu, Siam, Cochinchina, and Tunkin. The king of Bengala, or Bracma, has gained twenty-eight battles, the most bloody of which was fought in the month of October 1767. Twenty thousand tartars were slain in this battle, and amongst them the generalissimo of the Chinese troops, who married a daughter of the reigning emperor. The report of this fatal day spread such a terror throughout the province of Yun-Nan, one of the richest in China, that most of the inhabitants put themselves to death without waiting for the enemy: The women especially threw themselves into rivers and wells and both men and women were seen hanging up in shoals; upwards of an hundred thousand Chinese, it was computed, having preferred the act of suicide to the more cruel and painful deaths which their terrors and imaginations had made them to expect.

Aleppo, August 12. Letters from Bassora, dated the 12th ult. say, "The English still endeavour to get possession of the island of Kareck, but hitherto without success; they have lately again solicited succours from Kerim Kham, having lost almost all their troops either by sickness or in battle. The English had in the gulph two frigates, the *Revenge* of 20 guns, and the *Bombay* of 18; three sloops mounted with 10 guns each and a bomb vessel; on board this fleet there were 400 seapoys, and 300 sailors; Solimen-Chiab, their old enemy is dead, but his eldest son and successor has declared himself their enemy.

Constantinople, October 1. On the 18th ult. an express arrived at court from the pacha of Bosnia, with the agreeable news that the Ottoman troops had beaten the rebel Stephano di-Montenegro; which was soon after

announced to the people by a discharge of cannon. We have not yet an exact detail of this victory; the following is the purport of the dispatches, viz. On the 1st of Sept. the pacha of Bosnia, having been joined by the Beglier Bey of Romelia, attacked a fortress situate on a rock, of which he made himself master in a few days; and from thence advanced to a monastery, likewise amongst steep rocks, which he took after several assaults, which cost the lives of a great number of Turks. The Pacha adds, in his relation that the Ottoman troops had acquired great glory in these different attacks; that Stephano, at the head of 10,000 rebels, as well Catholics as Greeks, had defended himself with great valour; and that the design of that chief was to erect a free state, like that of Malta. The Pacha has sent to court twenty-one heads, and a sack-full of noses and ears, which have been exposed to the view of the public, together with two banners, a gilt cross, and several prayer-books.

Constantinople, October 7. Sel Esar Hamzey Pacha, Grand Vizir, arrived here the 42d of last month. His predecessor is exiled to Rhodes. (See p. 558.)

Extract of a Letter from Rome, dated Oct. 5.

"The sovereign pontiff having at heart the termination of the differences subsisting between this court and the Duke of Modena, hath sent, it is said, to that prince a brief, by which his holiness exhorts him to revoke the edict he hath lately published, which he (the pope) considers as contrary to the ecclesiastical immunities. The holy father promises the duke, at the same time, all satisfaction with respect to his demand on the holy see. We are assured that a like brief has been also sent to the senate of Venice."

Great complaints having been made in his Sicilian majesty's dominions, of the rigour with which the clergy levy their tithes there, and the oppressions committed by them over the

the inferior ranks of the people, the government has taken the affair into consideration, and are proceeding, with great Vigour, to reform the Abuses that have crept into the State, from the tyranny and oppression of the ecclesiasticks.

Verice, October 1. We are informed that the adventurer Stephano, at the head of 2000 men, had drawn nigh to a Turkish post, but the Turks found means to open themselves a passage. They attacked him in flank and obliged him to fly, after an obstinate battle, in which most of his men were killed. A reward has been offered for apprehending Stephano, and two or three other chiefs. (See before.)

Florence, Oct. 25. On the 21st instant the grand duke, with great ceremony, invested Sir Horace Mann, bart. with the ensigns of the order of the Bath, pursuant to the request of his Britannic majesty. On the 19th of September an earthquake was felt in this city at midnight, and was succeeded by five other shocks, but without any damage, that was then heard of.

Corfica, Oct. 11. When the French retreated from Calinca, (See p. 549. & seq.) as soon as they had repassed the Guolo, they took shelter in some houses contiguous to Borgo in the province of Mariana, and intrenched themselves in such a manner that the houses formed a sort of citadel, which they provided with a sufficient Number of cannon brought from Bastia by a detachment of Cavalry.

The Corsicans, who, in the mean time, assembled themselves, marched on the 6th of this month, and arrived near Borgo the same evening. They immediately made themselves masters of the exterior houses, and by favour of the night began to draw a line of circumvallation. The French, as soon as they perceived it, strove to annoy the Corsicans by a continued fire; but the latter kept advancing till they came to a well, and thereby deprived the enemy of any supply of water.

The place being then blocked up, advice was given to the Marquis de Chauvelin, who immediately reconnoitred the position of the Corsicans, and gave orders for all the troops he had at Bastia, consisting of 3000 Men, to march. He sent Word at the same time to M. de Grand Maison, to assemble his troops, which were about 2000 more, and

lead them towards Borgo, by which Manœuvre the Corsicans would find themselves the next morning between two Fires. But General Paoli, finding their intention posed a body of above 4000 Troops between Olmeta and Borgo, which rendered it impossible for M. de Grand Maison to execute his enterprise.

M. de Chauvelin, on his side, advanced with his men on the 7th as far as the Corsican lines; and the whole day and the night following were spent in skirmishes. M. de Grand Maison, not finding an opportunity to proceed, made signals to M. de Chauvelin that difficulties had arisen. As there was no time to lose, the Marquis, seconded by Count Marboeuf, resolved to venture an attack, and they were soon masters of the circumvallation; but by the firing of the Corsicans from the exterior houses of the town, from the plain, and from their intrenchments, they were obliged to stop, and at last to retire: Nevertheless about noon they made a second attack, and at night a third; but these were succeeded by a retreat, which was covered by the royal legion of horse.

The loss, which is nearly equal on both sides, may be put at 500 men killed or wounded. Count de Marboeuf is slightly wounded in the shoulder, the colonel of the regiment of Rouergue in the leg, and the lieutenant colonel of the Royal Saxons in the lower belly.

The troops which were intrenched in Borgo, seeing the failure of the Marquis de Chauvelin's project, surrendered themselves yesterday prisoners of War to the Corsicans.

A letter from Berne in Switzerland, dated Nov. 1, says, "fanaticism is the growth of all ages and places; of which our city has furnished a very tragical example: A woman, whose son was named Isaac, and the husband Abraham, took it into her head that she was under an obligation to sacrifice her son for the expiation of her sins, and actually performed the sacrifice upon her toilet, which she converted into a kind of altar; persuading her husband that it was a good and laudable act. They are both taken up and imprisoned; and, excepting their fanaticism, appear to be both in their right senses."

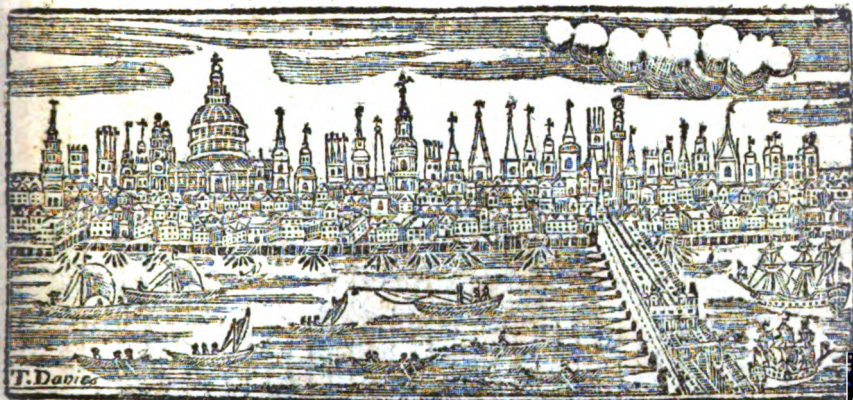
[To be continued in our next.]

✧ The request relative to Inland Navigations cannot be complied with. The verses from *Quietus* are too imperfect. I. P.'s Letter is only proper for an advertisement in the news-papers. We thank The Lover of Truth for his advice. A, B, C, will be obliged as far as consistent with the nature of our plan. A. B.'s reply to the Author of an Appeal, &c. will be inserted in December or the Appendix, as will the piece from A. Z. The pieces from Messrs. Chapman, Andrews, and Surtees are received, with many others, which will appear in due time. The *Transit of Venus*, and the remainder of the Lists in our next.



M^{rs} PRITCHARD.

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



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WITH

A fine PORTRAIT of that late celebrated Actress Mrs. PRITCHARD,

AND

A PLAN of the Road from LONDON to BUCKINGHAM, and thence to BANBURY, in OXFORDSHIRE.

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Sunday 159	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
1	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
2	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
3	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
4	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
5	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
6	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
7	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
8	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
9	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
10	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
11	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
12	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
13	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
14	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
15	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
16	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
17	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
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19	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
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21	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
22	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
23	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
24	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
25	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
26	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
27	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine
28	269	269	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	S. W.	fine

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T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1768.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.



SINCE our last number two tragedies have appeared, one at Covent Garden, and the other at Drury Lane theatre, of which our readers will naturally expect a critical account; to satisfy the public curiosity therefore we shall examine the different merits of these productions in the order of their appearance, and Cyrus having been first brought out, will consequently, be the first object of our consideration.---This piece is written by Mr. Hoole, of the East-India house, who has obliged the world with a translation of Tasso's Jerusalem, and introduced the Shakespear of Italy, the celebrated Metastasio, to the general acquaintance of the English nation.

The persons of the drama, and the performers in this tragedy, are,

Astyages,	<i>Mr. Clarke</i>
Harpagus,	<i>Mr. Hull</i>
Cambyfes,	<i>Mr. Smith</i>
Mithranes,	<i>Mr. Benfly</i>
Mirza,	<i>Mr. Davis</i>
Cyrus,	<i>Mr. Powell</i>
Aspasia,	<i>Mrs. Mattocks</i>
Mandane,	<i>Mrs. Yates.</i>

THE FABLE.

Astyages, king of Media, having learnt that a son of his daughter Mandane, who is married to Cambyfes, a warrior of distinguished reputation, would at some time deprive him of his crown, the monarch in order to prevent the possibility of such a misfortune, seized on Cyrus in his cradle, who was the issue of Mandane's marriage, and not only delivered him to Harpagus, principal nobleman of the court, with order to be destroyed, but banished Cambyfes from the kingdom.—Harpagus,

however, who was a man of the tenderest humanity, shuddered at the horrid command, and determined to disobey it.—But being fearful of the king's resentment, he could not disobey it publicly—he therefore consulted with Mithranes, a Median lord, who had quitted the pomp of courts for a rural retreat on the confines, and Mithranes having just lost an infant son, Alceus, it was agreed that this son should be exposed in the woods, and that Cyrus should pass for the actual Alceus, and the indisputable offspring of the benevolent Mithranes.

The plan thus concerted was happily executed, and the cruel Astyages never doubted the murder of his grandson, till time began to awaken the stings of his conscience, and to shew him the blackness of his crime.—Then indeed he expressed so natural a concern as induced Harpagus to tell him that Cyrus was only exposed in the woods, and not positively destroyed—This information, however, instead of pouring a flood of joy over the king's mind, only served to rouse all the horrors of his original apprehension, and the first proof he gave of his anger was to put Harpagus's son to death to punish the virtue of his father—Harpagus, struck deeply with the aggravated barbarity of Astyages, determined to be revenged, but smothered his resentment for a long course of years, till the supposed Alceus arrived at maturity.—About which time a report being spread that Cyrus was alive, an impostor took advantage of the rumour, to declare himself grandson to the king, in hope of succeeding to the Median throne.—This imposition no way alarmed Harpagus or Mithranes, on the contrary they rejoiced at it, as Astyages had sent for the impostor, in the most affectionate manner, and

was to meet him at the commencement of the play in a temple on the confines of Media, to declare him heir to the empire.—Harpagus and his friend Mithranes were well acquainted with the disposition of Astyages, and they suspected what was really the case, that all the tenderest professions by him were entirely assumed to get Cyrus into his power, and to put an end at once to his fears, by a certain destruction.—They therefore waited to see what reception the impostor met with before they revealed the real prince, and kept Cyrus himself so ignorant of his true rank, that Mithranes does not acquaint him with the secret till the very morning in which the impostor is expected to be declared successor to the kingdom, nay even then Mithranes lays him under the most positive injunction not to discover himself to Mandane, whose wild impatience to embrace a long lost son, and whose tumultuous joy at so unexpected a recovery of him, might let Astyages too soon into secrets, and undo in a moment the labour of so many years.

The business of the first act is to inform the audience of these particulars.—In the second, Cambyzes enters disguised to Mithranes, but does not recollect him.—Mithranes, nevertheless, perfectly remembers the banished warrior, but Astyages entering just as the latter is going to make himself known, Mithranes, who is fearful that the king will recognize Cambyzes, persuades him to hide behind a shade, till the monarch's departure, assuring him the dress he was then in would give much offence to his majesty.—Cambyzes accordingly complies, and overhears Astyages offer immense rewards to Mithranes provided he undertakes the murder of Cyrus.—Mithranes pressed earnestly by the king, and tremblingly apprehensive for the safety of his royal pupil, pretends at last to answer the cruel grandfather's wishes, and engages that his son Alceus shall dispatch Cyrus in his passage through the wood, retiring at the same time as if to prepare Alceus for this business of blood.—Mithranes has no sooner withdrawn, than Cambyzes issues from his concealment, and, discovering who he is, threatens Astyages with vengeance, if he persists in his barbarous design.—The consequence is, the guards hurry Cambyzes to prison, but Mandane who comes in shortly after, receives a

promise that no other punishment shall be inflicted on him, than a return to his exile—with this promise Astyages leaves her, and she is just beginning to lament the fate of her husband, when Cyrus abruptly breaks in, declares he is pursued by the royal guards, for having saved a lady from violation, and killing the person in his own defence, by whom she was so brutally insulted.—Mandane feels a strange emotion, at the sight of Cyrus, and views him with a tender complacency.—A complacency which is much increased on the entrance of her own friend Aspasia, the daughter of Harpagus, who proves to be the lady whom Cyrus had rescued from the ravisher's hands.—But just as this circumstance is known, and just as Cyrus by hearing Aspasia mention the name of Mandane, finds he has been conversing with his mother, the guards enter, and accuse him with the murder of the prince (the impostor) who it seems was the person that attempted the honour of Aspasia.—Mandane now breaks into a passion of exclamation, laments the loss of her supposed son in the tenderest terms, and Cyrus by his vow to Mithranes being restrained from making himself known, is the object of her particular execration.—In vain Aspasia reasons with her, and observes, that the crime was involuntary; her anguish is too keen to be argued with, and she goes off exclaiming

every hour
Of my succeeding life is mark'd for
horror,

And all my thoughts are now despair
and madness!

Cyrus entreats Aspasia to follow and support her—while he himself is led to prison, and the act concludes with a soliloquy from Aspasia, who confesses a secret attachment for the imaginary Alceus.

The third act opens with a conversation between Mithranes and Mandane; the latter is informed that Alceus is in reality Cyrus, and is exulting in the happiness of his unexpected safety—when she retires the king comes in overjoyed that Cyrus is no more, and Mithranes solicits for Alceus as his son, who has been imprisoned for the murder of the prince.—Astyages promises him not only liberty but large rewards, and Mithranes departs seemingly well satisfied.—Soon after the king who has

seen discoursing with Harpagus, and snatched by Aspasia in favour of Alceus, orders Cyrus before him, but struck at his sight with an unaccountable tenderness notwithstanding his affected horror at the murderer of his grandson, and not knowing what measures to take, he leaves him to the care of Harpagus, who instantly unbinds the royal youth, and falling at his feet acknowledges him as his sovereign--advising him, however, when Cyrus enquires after his mother, to keep the circumstance of his quality till a secret, not knowing that Mithranes has already communicated the secret to Mandane.---The moment Harpagus goes off Mandane enters, prepared to snatch her son to her bosom---but Cyrus attentive, inflexibly attentive to the oath he had given Mithranes, declines all her offered caresses, and tears himself away in a manner that excites her utmost astonishment--while she is distracted at the strangeness of his conduct, Cambyzes who has been set free by the assistance of Harpagus meets her--their interview is tender--and their conversation soon turns upon Cyrus, whom Cambyzes believes to be murdered--Mandane quickly undeceives him and tells particulars, which he hears with all the eager rapture of a father, till she mentions this preservation of Cyrus by Mithranes, and adds that their son has been brought up in the person of Alceus.---When he comes to this part of her story, he exclaims that she has been grossly imposed upon---and recounts the promise which he overheard Mithranes make the king, that Alceus should murder Cyrus in the wood.---Mandane receiving this intelligence from such unquestionable authority as a husband, and recollecting the coldness of Cyrus's behaviour gives an implicit credit to it all.---Nay she desires Cambyzes to strike home, when he goes to wait at Astarte's fountain, which lies in the way to the habitation of Alceus, determined to sacrifice that youth to the manes of his unfortunate Cyrus---and repairs herself to Mithranes, whom she upbraids in the keenest terms with perfidy, acquainting him at the same time that she is not yet so hateful to the gods, as to receive his Alceus for her son, and assuring him that Cambyzes is that moment gone to take an ample revenge on the young impostor.---Terrified at this information, Mithranes avows his loyalty with the bitterest imprecations,

and conjures Mandane to direct him to the spot where Cambyzes is to execute his dreadful design upon Cyrus.---Mandane however believing all his assertions so many new arguments of his falsehood, is not only deaf to his importunities but even exults in his distress, and he retires in a state of unutterable anguish to find out Cyrus, if possible, and snatch him from destruction.---Harpagus enters immediately after this, and hearing the business upon which Cambyzes is employed, convinces Mandane that Alceus and her son are but one.---Her distraction now is inconceivable.---she desires Harpagus to fly to Astarte's fountain instantly to save Cyrus, and wanders about in an agony of anguish, till seeing Cambyzes with his sword bloody, she imagines that the dreadful intention is completed, and falls wholly deprived of sense upon the ground.---Cambyzes exerts himself to recover her, and Cyrus at this time making his appearance, and endeavouring to assist his mother, Cambyzes, who has not yet been undeceived, prepares to kill him, but Mandane roused by the voice of Cyrus, exclaims just as he is going to strike

—Hold, Cambyzes, thou kill'st thy son! A very tender scene ensues upon this, in which we learn that the blood on the father's sword, proceeded from a rencounter with the guards of Astyages, and this rencounter obliged him to return from the place where he meditated the destruction of the imaginary Alceus.---Mithranes enters here, and advises the now happy family to separate as the king is expected that way---Cyrus accordingly retires with him, but before Cambyzes and Mandane take leave, Astyages enters behind with his guard, and overhearing them mention the unexpected preservation of Cyrus, he questions them concerning the place of his grandson's residence, affecting to have conquered all traces of his former resentment, and seemingly desirous of declaring him successor to the throne.---Cambyzes, however, who knows the king's dissimulation, refuses to discover his son's retreat, and charges Mandane to keep it profoundly secret.---This enrages the king, who prepares to kill them both, but is prevented by the entry of Harpagus, with an information that all the people are flocking to the temple to swear allegiance to Cyrus; Harpagus too advises Astyages to keep Cambyzes and Mandane as hostages for his own safety

safety in case of the worst, who accordingly pursues the advice, and committing them to the care of his guard, flies himself to the temple to quell the insurrection. Here, however, Harpagus throws off the mask, and upbraiding Astyages with the murder of his son, attacks him singly—both are mortally wounded; and Cyrus who flew to his grandfather's assistance the moment he heard of this danger, enters just in time to receive the king's blessing, and to be appointed successor to the empire.—Harpagus dies immediately after Astyages, recommending his daughter Aspasia to the protection of the young monarch, and Mandane with Cambyſes, being now entirely at liberty, come in to congratulate their son, who concludes the piece with a desire of reigning in such a manner, as will teach distant ages to respect the name of Cyrus.

Considerations on the Conduct of the Fable.

The conduct of this piece is in many places exceedingly inaccurate,---the principal incidents passing in an open field, and at a time too when the chief persons of the drama are constantly expressing an apprehension of being seen together by the creatures of Astyages.—Besides this, the main foundation of the fable is improbable; the imposter Cyrus, at the very moment the royal guards are attending him to the temple to be declared successor to Astyages, forgets the exalted views before him, delays the ceremony upon which not only his future greatness, but his life immediately depends, and breaks away from the solemn procession in which he is himself the most conspicuous character.—To---to do what---to ravish the daughter of the king's first minister;---the particular friend of the princess Mandane, and this in the face of the whole kingdom, at a period in which his fate almost depended upon recommending himself to the people by every act of justice and humanity.---An imposter capable of undertaking so daring an enterprize, would not be capable of acting so very like a madman; fraud is uniformly specious, and seldom throws off the appearance of virtue, till it is in a condition to despise the reality.---But in justice to Mr. Hoole we must recollect, that he claims little more than a translator's merit in the play, and therefore we are not to be surprized that he has retained even the imperfections of Metastasio his original.

Considerations on the Manners.

These are frequently violated.---The princes and Aspasia wander through the woods without a single attendant, tho' we know in all eastern nations that the ladies of very high rank are seldom, if ever, seen by any but their husbands, and the very near relations of their own family; and seldom if ever, pass beyond the immediate limit of their palaces. But here the manners of Asia are totally inverted, the most illustrious women stroll about the haunts of violence without a fear, and even Aspasia, notwithstanding the insult so recently offered her, never once shudders at the possibility of a repetition by another brutal ravisher.

THE CHARACTERS.

Mandane is well finished, and Mithranes, particularly in the fourth act, is the best man's character in the piece.

THE DICTION.

Smooth, but rather without nerve when we consider it in the general.---

THE MORAL.

Highly laudable.—To inculcate the principles of justice and benevolence, and to convince the guilty that in the highest situations the avenging hand of providence will certainly overtake their crimes.

THE REPRESENTATION.

It is not in possibility to shew a sufficient admiration of Mrs. Yates's amazing performance in Mandane.---It was universally allowed that she surpassed her customary excellence in this character, and this is almost carrying applause to hyperbole.—Mr. Powell received reiterated testimonies of the public regard to his great merit.---Mr. Bensley too in Mithranes gave much satisfaction;---and Mrs. Mattocks in Aspasia was, as she usually is, entitled very justly to general approbation.

We now turn to Drury-lane theatre and ZINGIS; the tragedy of Zingis is written by Mr. Dow, who has favoured the world with an ingenious history of Hindostan.---This gentleman resided many years in the East-Indies, and is said to be well acquainted with the genius of the people.—His story is an Asiatic one, and though on the stage it seems to have much more business than Cyrus, yet it is not by any means so interesting, nor will it take the room which we found it necessary to give Cyrus, in our account,

The CHARACTERS and PERFORMERS.

<i>Zingis</i> emperor of Tartary	} <i>Mr. Aickin.</i>
<i>Aunac</i> , the dethroned emperor	} <i>Mr. Packer.</i>
<i>Timur</i> the son of Zingis	} <i>Mr. Holland.</i>
<i>Zemouca</i> general to Aunac	} <i>Mr. Reddish.</i>
<i>Cubla</i> } Tartar princes	<i>Mr. Jefferson.</i>
<i>Zena</i> }	<i>Mr. Palmer.</i>
<i>Nevian</i> prime minister to Zingis	} <i>Mr. Banister.</i>
<i>Sidalco</i> a general in the army of Zingis	} <i>Mr. Hurst.</i>
<i>Ovis</i> daughter of Aunac	} <i>Miss Young.</i>
<i>Mila</i> the daughter of Cubla	} <i>Mrs. Hopkins.</i>

THE FABLE.

ZINGIS, a prince of the Niron tribe of Tartars, having dethroned Aunac, the grand Chan, and assumed the government himself, conceives a design of marrying his favourite son Ostar to Ovisa, who is a captive in his court, and who is the only descendant of the deposed Aunac's family.—Timur however is desperately in love with Ovisa, a passion which she returns most ardently on account of some signal kindnesses shewn by that prince to her father; and Cubla, with Zena, Zemouca and other lords of the first consequence, who entertain a rooted aversion to Zingis, take every opportunity of inflaming Timur against his father, who has, on more occasions than one, treated him with no little severity—nay they influence Ovisa to try her power for this purpose over the prince.—But he constantly rejects the importunity with a noble repugnance, and scorns either to be happy, or to be great, at the expence of his honour.—At last Aunac is taken prisoner, and Timur has reason to be apprehensive for the safety of the good old king.—He therefore gives way to the united pleadings of his humanity and his love, and, setting Aunac at liberty, is banished to a remote border of his father's territories.—Just before his departure news arrives that Aunac had been pursued by a party of troops sent after him by Zingis, and killed by Sidalco, who was chief on that command.—This intelligence rouses his utmost indignation, and Ovisa, with all the forcible rhetoric of sorrow, addressing him in such a frame of mind—he determines to join the discontented lords, whose troops form

part of Zingis's army, and wait only for his concurrence to attack the royal camp.—— Having communicated his orders to these lords, they accordingly order their several powers to fall upon Zingis, who finds himself under a necessity of heading his remaining force in person, and the conspirators get possession of the camp, and supposing from the appearance of affairs, that they had gained an entire victory, they proclaim Timur king; Timur insists that sovereignty now belongs only to Ovisa, but finding the chiefs at so critical a period unwilling to place the sceptre in a female hand, he mounts the throne and prepares to address them in a manner suitable to the occasion.—Zemouca now enters, and throws off a mask under which he had long concealed a secret ambition of seizing the empire himself, and of confirming his title by a marriage with Ovisa—threatening Timur with destruction, if he persists in holding the reins of government, and offering immediate violence to his person; in consequence of which Timur attacks and kills him, but is himself mortally wounded in the scuffle.—The Tartar lords are much afflicted at this unexpected misfortune.—An affliction which is greatly aggravated by certain intelligence, that Zingis had rallied his troops, and gained a complete victory over the conspirators.—On this advice all the lords, Cubla excepted, seek their preservation in flight, and leave the prince in his last moments to face the fury of his father. Zingis soon after appears, and begins to upbraid his son—but on Timur's falling under the anguish of his wound, his rage is turned into compassion, and the prince dies, calling with his last breath upon Ovisa.—Ovisa soon enters—but distracted at the sight of her lover dead she reproaches Zingis with his barbarity, and stabbing herself before his face expires upon the body of Timur.—Struck at this melancholy catastrophe Zingis forgives Cubla, concluding the play with this reflection.

[soul,
“ And yet the gen'rous passions of the
Those homely virtues of a private life,
Suit not our great design—we sit
aloft [world,
In thunder and in clouds, to awe the
And first must conquer e'er we bless
mankind.”

Considerations on the Conduct of the Fables
Nothing can be conceived more perplexed,

plexed, or more unfinished than the conduct of this tragedy.—It is full of bustle without business, and, if we may so express ourselves, of affliction without distress.—Ovisá, who is intended for the perfect emblem of suffering excellence, is continually urging the man she loves, and for whose reputation she feels the greatest solicitude, to parricide; and because the troops of Zingis have killed Aunac, who was an enemy, in a pursuit, she wants Timur coolly to commit a much greater crime and embroil his hands in his father's blood. Not to dwell however upon trifles, the catastrophe is capitally defective.—A subject, Zemouca, falls upon his sovereign Timur, in the full face of the monarch's court, (for we will on this occasion call Timur a monarch, as he was chosen by the conspirators for their king) while he is surrounded with his guards and great officers; we say Zemouca in this situation falls upon Timur, and the whole court, guards, great officers and all, suffer the king, an Asiatic king too, whom they have just elected, to be attacked by a vassal, and instead of hewing the traitor in pieces, they stand unconcerned spectators of the combat, though their happiness depends so materially upon the safety of Timur—and though they are so wonderfully afflicted when they find him mortally wounded.—A behaviour of this nature would be unnatural even in the coldest of our European constitutions—and there are few people, who if they saw their sovereign's life thus publicly assaulted by an individual, would think of looking tamely on, as if two indifferent persons were only deciding a private difference.—Besides the same poetical justice which demands the death of Timur and Ovisá, demands the death of Zingis.—Zingis though a hero, is like most heroes, a universal enemy to mankind.—Murder in his eye is conquest, and the basis of his glory the destruction of society—Such a wretch, if beyond the reach of vengeance on the stage of life, should always be punished in our theatres, instead of being triumphantly dismissed with the inhuman speech which closes our account of the fable.

Considerations on the Manners.

The manners are well preserved—every character is truly Asiatic, and deals in subtlety, or blood.

THE SENTIMENTS.

The sentiments are frequently worthy

of commendation, but they often happen to be wholly out of character.—Timur, for instance, is extremely anxious about his father's life and honour, at the very moment he attacks the royal camp and endangers both; and as we have already remarked Ovisá talks of filial piety as a very necessary virtue in herself, with the same breath that she endeavours to prevail upon Timur to undertake the murder of Zingis.

THE DICTION.

We observe Mr. Dow endeavours, as much as possible, to give his diction an eastern turn, for instance, *Friend of the hapless Aunac—Son of daring Tangen, Son of Zingis; Sultana of my soul; Chief of Kirgis*, are used for proper names, and sometimes the sense is rendered obscure to a common ear by this affectation—for example—Timur reproaching Sidasco, who is wounded, for the death of Aunac says,

Sidasco in his blood.

On thee the death of Aunac is relentless, cruel *Omrab*—[venged,

Now a great many people who do not know that *Omrab* signifies *lord*, or *chief* might be apt to think the word either alluded to another person, or was a term of reproach, and, indeed; we see no reason why this particular title should be kept in the original Persian, when we have the titles of kings and princes given to us constantly in plain English.

THE CHARACTERS.

There is not one character in the play for whom we are interested unless it is Aunac's, and he has no business whatever in the piece; he has but one very short scene which answers no purpose as the circumstance of his appearance no way concerns the incident of his death, and would do better in narrative than representation—But why do we say Aunac only has no business in the piece, Cubla, Zena, Nevian, Sidasco, and Myla are equally without use, unless to lengthen out a very barren plot with a wide variety of tedious conversations.

THE MORAL.

Very extraordinary indeed—and doubly so in a free country.—To show that kings must first conquer, that is, murder mankind, before they bless them, that is, before they seize upon the property of the unhappy wretches whom their avarice, or their ambition, has barbarously destroyed.

THE REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Holland in Timur does all an excellent actor can do to support a very bad part and we think the great abilities of Mrs. Barry would have assisted the character of Ovisá.

The Character of King Charles the First.
From Mrs. Macaulay's History of
England, Vol. IV.

AFTER our celebrated historian has given an account of this unhappy monarch's trial and execution, he proceeds in these words :

Thus, by a fate unparalleled in the annals of princes, terminated the unfortunate life and turbulent reign of Charles Stewart; a monarch whose principles, conduct, fortune, and death, by powerfully engaging the opposite affections attending the different views and different interests of men, have given rise to a bitter and irreconcilable contest.

Regarded as the martyr to church and state, the patron of the clergy, the support of the nobility, we behold him, in the representations of a considerable party, adorned with every flower of panegyric : by the bigots of a different persuasion, his memory, notwithstanding the tribute he paid to his crimes, is held in the highest detestation. The partizans of liberty applaud his fate : the liberal and humane condemn and pity him : to a mind softened by habits of amusement, and intoxicated with ideas of self-importance, the transition from royal pomp to a prison, from easy, gay, and luxurious life to a premature and violent death by the hands of an executioner, are punishments so sharp and touching, that, in the suffering prince, we are apt to overlook the designing tyrant, to dwell on his hardships, and forget his crimes. Compassion is the constant attendant of liberal minds ; and the commiseration of Charles's singular and unfortunate fate, but for the interests of truth and the violence of his partizans, would have inclined all such to have thrown the mantle of oblivion over the dark parts of his character, and only to have remembered that he bore his sufferings in a manner which would have done honour to the best cause. From such indulgence the ill-fated Charles is necessarily excluded : history is called upon to scrutinize with exactness his principles, conduct, and character ; since, from the false colourings which by designing men have been thrown on these, and the rancor with which his opponents have been falsely aspersed, have been deduced consequences

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destructive to the security and welfare of man, and highly injurious to the reputation of patriot citizens.

In the character of Charles, as represented by his panegyrists, we find the qualities of temperance, chastity, regularity, piety, equity, humanity, dignity, condescension, and equanimity ; some have gone so far as to allow him integrity ; and many writers, who condemn his political principles, give him the title of a moral man. In the comparison of this representation with Charles's conduct, accurately and justly described, it is discernible that vices of the worst tendency, when shaded by a formal and plausible carriage, when concordant to the interests of a faction and the prejudices of the vulgar, assume the appearances of, and are imposed on the credulous world as, virtues of the first rank. Passion for power was Charles's predominant vice ; idolatry to his regal prerogatives, his governing principles : the interests of his crown legitimated every measure ; and sanctified in his eye, the widest deviation from moral rule. His religion was to this a second and subordinate affection : the prelates of the church of England paid him an impious flattery ; this inculcated a slavish dependance on the regal authority ; the corruptions in their ecclesiastical discipline fostered superstition ; superstition secured their influence over the people ; and on these grounds, and to these ends, they kept an interest in the king's heart, which continued to the last period of his life. If Charles had an higher estimation of the faith in which he had been educated than of popery, it was because the principles of popery acknowledged a superior allegiance to their spiritual than their temporal prince ; but regarding that superstition to be more favourable to the interests of monarchy, he preferred it to the religion of any differing sect, and publicly avowed his wish, that there never had been a schism in the church.

Neither gratitude, clemency, humanity, equity, nor generosity, have place in the fair part of Charles's character. Of the virtues of temperance, fortitude, and personal bravery, he was undeniably possessed. His manners partook of the dissipation, and his conversation of the indecency of a court. His

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chastity

chastity has been called in question by an author of the highest repute; and were it allowed, it was tainted by an excess of uxoriousness, which gave it the properties and the consequences of vice. The want of integrity is manifest in every part of his conduct; which, whether the corruption of his judgment or heart, lost him fair opportunities of reinstatement in the throne; and was the vice for which, above all others, he paid the tribute of his life. His intellectual powers were naturally good, and so improved by a continued exercise, that, though in the beginning of his reign he spoke with difficulty and hesitation, towards the close of his life he discovered in his writings purity of language and dignity of style, in his debates elocution and quickness of conception.

The high opinion he entertained of regal dignity, occasioned him to observe a stateliness and imperiousness of manner, which to the rational and intelligent, was unamiable and offensive; by the weak and the formal, it was mistaken for dignity. In the exercise of horsemanship he excelled; had a good taste, and even skill in several of the polite arts; but though a proficient in some branches of literature, was no encourager of useful learning, and only patronized adepts in the jargon of the divine right and utility of kings and bishops. His understanding in this point was so depraved by the prejudices of his education, the flattery of priests, and the affections of his heart, that he would never endure conversation which tended to inculcate the principles of equal rights in men; and notwithstanding that the particularity of his situation enforced his attention to doctrines of this kind, he went out of the world with the same fond prejudices with which he had been fostered in his nursery, and cajoled in the zenith of his power.

Charles was of a middle stature; his body strong, healthy, and justly proportioned; his face was regular, handsome, and well complexioned; and his aspect melancholy, yet not unpleasant. His surviving issue were three sons and three daughters. He was executed in the forty-ninth year of his age, and buried, by the appointment of the parliament, at Wind-

for, decently, yet without pomp. The duke of Richmond, the marquis of Hertford, the earls of Southampton and Lindsay, at their express desire, were permitted to pay the last duty to their master, but were denied (by colonel Whithcor, the governor of Windsor-Castle) the use of the burial-service, according to the book of common-prayer.

Manifesto of the Grand Seignior, concerning the War declared by his Highness against the Empress of Russia, delivered the 30th of October last, to the foreign Ministers residing at Constantinople.

“IT may clearly be seen by what follows, that the Sublime Porte has strictly observed the articles of the peace, established between his empire and the court of Russia, who, on the contrary, has infringed them in many instances.

The court of Russia, against the faith of treaties, has not desisted from building various fortresses on the frontiers of the two states, and has provided them with troops and ammunition.

In the year 1777, (or 1763) on the death of Augustus the third king of Poland, the republic of Poland intending, according to the system of the Polish liberty, to proceed to the election of a king, the court of Russia set up for king a private Polish officer, in whose family there had never been any king, and to whom royalty was not becoming; and has, by siding with this king, intruded on and traversed, against the will of the republick, all the affairs of the Poles. The Porte having given notice of this to the Russian resident, he declared that the republic of Poland having required a certain number of troops to protect its own liberty, six thousand horse and a thousand cossacks were granted for that purpose, who had neither cannon nor ammunition with them, and were to be under the command of the republick, and that there was not a single Russian soldier above that number in Poland. Yet, when he was asked, some time after, why the court of Russia had sent more troops into Poland; and why violence had been used on the election of Poniatowsky, son of one of the grandes of Poland, the said resident assured, by a writing signed with his hand, that his court

had not declared for any person, nor had ever made use of violent means for the election of any one whatsoever. Notwithstanding this assurance and declaration, the court of Russia has been continually sending troops, cannon, and ammunition, under the command of its own generals, who continued to attack the Polish liberty, and put to death those who refused to submit to the person that themselves had not elected for their king, and who was not the son of a king; stripping them with clamour and violence, of their goods and estates. Such a conduct being productive of confusion in the good order of the Sublime Porte, he was given to understand, that according to the tenor of the articles of the old and new imperial capitulations, the court of Russia must order her troops to evacuate Poland; this, the said resident promised by several memorials signed, but this promise has not been fulfilled. In the mean time the Sublime Porte received advice, that some Russian troops had been sent to Balta (one of the Mussulman frontiers) with some artillery, and had, unexpectedly, attacked the Mussulmans, and massacred upwards of a thousand persons, men, women, and children.

The sublime Porte having again demanded satisfaction from the court of Russia for this outrage, which against the tenor of treaties, had been committed with artillery; and the Khan of Crimea having also demanded satisfaction for the same, the said court denied the fact, alledging that the Haydamacks had done some damage, but that care would be taken to punish them, although it is notorious that the Haydamacks never make use of cannon nor bombs in their irruptions. The Sublime Porte, notwithstanding, still persisted in requiring satisfaction for such a conduct, and still demanded the reason why the court of Russia would not, these three years past, withdraw its troops from Poland, since the articles of the treaty, concluded in 1133 (1719) and that of 1152 (1738) stipulate, "That as often as any event shall happen, capable of disturbing the perpetual peace of the two empires, they should proceed, *ipso facto*, to the means of terminating them in an amicable manner;" nevertheless, the outrages and devastations at Balta have been denied, and the punishment of

those who had the boldness to be guilty of them, has been postponed, and even neglected. The silence itself of the Russian resident, who having been invited to come to the Porte to answer for this proceeding, and to declare what his court meant by still keeping its troops in Poland, proves the infraction of the treaty. At last he was asked definitively, whether, according to the ancient and new treaties, which subsist between the two empires, the court of Russia would desist from meddling with the affairs of Poland, under pretence of guaranty and promise; he replied, that his full power was limited, and that he could not answer thereupon, since that article was known to his court only. Such a behaviour plainly demonstrates that the abovementioned power thinks proper to take upon itself the infraction of treaties; therefore it is, that the illustrious doctors of the law have given by *Fetras* (or legal sentences) their answers that, *according to the exigency of justice, it was necessary to make war against the Muscovites*; an opinion that has been unanimously confirmed. Thus the arrest of the said resident being become necessary, we give by these presents, notice to all the powers of Europe, that the said resident shall be guarded in the castle of the Seven Towers, and that, during the whole time that this transaction has lasted, the Sublime Porte has done nothing that might break the friendship, nor any thing contrary to the articles of the treaties concluded between the two empires, &c."

The Declaration of the Imperial Court of Russia to the Courts of Europe, upon the Arrest of its Minister, resident at Constantinople.

"HER imperial majesty, in taking a part in the transactions of the republic of Poland, as humanity on one side, and the obligations of her crown on the other, had prompted her, was no less careful to conduct herself in such a manner as not to give any umbrage to a jealous and powerful neighbour: Every part of her conduct was public; and she had likewise a particular attention to communicate in confidence to the Ottoman Porte her resolutions upon every step she took, and the conduct she intended to observe, till the peace and tranquillity

lity of that kingdom was entirely re-established. But the enemies to the peace of these two empires were not wanting to blacken at the Porte all the actions of her imperial majesty, and to sow there the seeds of discord by the most false imputations. The Porte, restrained by the upright conduct the court of Russia continued to maintain towards them, listened, but it was with caution, to the calumny that was spread. Some attention to the affairs of Poland, and an impartial examination of what Russia had done, compared with the overtures made by that court at the Porte, had dispelled all suspicion, and the public tranquillity seemed to be no more threatened. The common enemies, however, repeated their insinuations with more rage and audacity than ever, to impose upon the credulity of the Turkish nation, and infused a spirit of discontent among them, which called for the notice of government, for it had forced its way even into the seraglio. The change in the ministry, brought about by these events, soon produced a revolution in the system of peace, equally dear to both nations. The new Vizir, upon his advancement immediately sent for Mr. Obreskow, her imperial majesty's resident at the Porte, and after having caused to be read in his presence a declaration full of heavy charges against his court, part of which already have been invalidated by the most fair and candid explanations, and others that had never existed, or were never thought of, the Vizir pressed him to sign immediately, under the guaranty of the allies of his sovereign, some very offensive conditions, in regard to which there never had been made the least proposal during the whole course of the operations in Poland. These conditions, very derogatory to the honour and glory of an empress accustomed to receive no law, proposed in a tone and form repugnant to the freedom of negotiation adopted by every power, were attended with the alternative of an immediate rupture of the perpetual peace between the two empires. The Russian minister confident of the upright intentions of his court, and conscious of the probity of his own conduct, as having fulfilled the duties of a long ministry, was incapable of unworthily degrading his

court and his own character by a humiliating engagement, and which would have exceeded the power and commission of any minister, let them be ever so extensive; he gave therefore a positive refusal, as became his honour and his duty:—and the resolution of the Divan, which followed immediately after, was to arrest him, and part of his retinue, and carry him to the castle of the Seven Towers.—It would be needless for the imperial court of Russia to dwell any longer upon this event, or to enter here into an examination of it. The fact speaks for itself. The honour and glory of her imperial majesty—the regard to her empire, point out the part it is right for her to take. Confiding in the justice of her cause, she appeals to all christian courts on the situation she finds herself in with regard to the common enemy of christianity, certain as she is, that her conduct will meet with equal approbation from each of them, and that she shall have the advantage to join to the divine protection, the just assistance of her friends, and the good wishes of all Christendom."

Question, I. p. 520, solved by the Proposer.

PUT $a =$ sine of $75^\circ 20'$ twice the elevation, $b = 540$ feet, twice the object's height, $c =$ cotangent of the elevation $d = 1 \frac{1}{2}$ mile, in feet: and $x =$ impetus. Then $ax =$ half the horizontal amplitude at the given elevation. Again, as $1 : c :: b : bc =$ a fourth proportional; whence

$$\sqrt{ax - bx} \times ax \times ax = d, \text{ per ques-}$$

tion solved gives $x = \frac{d^2}{2d - bc \times 4} = 428 \text{ 2.5, the impetus required.}$

Question Second, solved by the Same.

PUT $a = 18' 76, b = 60', c = 8h. 17' =$ to $497'$, and $x =$ long. of the true conjunction. Then as $a :$

$$b :: x : \frac{6x}{a} = \text{interval of time, and}$$

$$\text{therefore } \frac{bx}{a} = c, \text{ per ques. whence}$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{ac}{b}} = 12.46 = 12' 28'' =$$

parallax longitude of the D A \odot , at the true: \odot whence $39' 52'' =$ interval of time.

Question

Question by the Same.

IN what latitude, on May the 20th 1769, will the sun's meridian be a maximum?

Second Question.

REQUIRED the solidity of a solid, generated by the revolution of a curve about its axis, whose equation is $\frac{4x}{x^2-1y^2} + \frac{2y}{xny} = \frac{xmx}{ay^2}$. Supposing, that when $a=4$, $y=6$?

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AMONG other uncommon animals, pray, what do you think of the description and history of the following?

First, for the formation of this stupendous animal. One historian of very distinguished credit has assured us, upon his word and honour, that the generation of this animal is entirely equivocal, and all the investigation of natural historians have never been able to disprove this opinion, though contrary to their sentiments relating to the birth of every other species. Some have roundly assured us, it was made by chance; others suppose it to have subsisted from eternity; but others with much more credit contend, that it was produced by design, which they tell you appears from most evident marks of care and contrivance in the disposition of it's parts.

Whatever difficulties however may attend our enquiry into it's formation, there are certainly great singularities and strange inconsistencies in it's constitution. This animal is a female undoubtedly, being so prodigiously prolific—look at her at some distance, and she appears very lousy and full of vermin; this circumstance indeed is not to be wondered at, since her secretions are so amazingly fine, and producing an immense variety of pabulum for the animalcules which crawl about her.

Almost all the bones of this huge creature are of much more value, in detached pieces, than her flesh; and though she moves with surprising velocity, there has never yet been discovered any cartilages, tendons, muscles, or other instruments of mutual connexion, in her whole frame;

for her crasis is preserved by a strong cohesion of parts, so that her motion is rather moliminous than active. Notwithstanding this, as she is a member of the finest choir, and assists in the execution of the finest harmony in the universe, so she is always dancing to this musick along with a female partner, called Diana, who never once turns her back upon her partner, and has a great command of countenance, assuming a variety of faces and aspects according to the several points of view in which you behold her; and puts on no less variety of complexions from a glowing blush to a deadly pale. The whole choir indeed crows over and figure in with great justness to the musick; and it were a wonder if they did not, since the musick is a most divine composition, and the choir all dance and perform at the same time—There are indeed some small irregularities in their movements, but these are not perceivable except to an exceeding nice inspection, and that only of a person, who is a very critical judge of both the musick and the dance.

It is remarkable that these two females have been partners and playmates ever since they have been able to move a limb; they have a strong reciprocal instinct in favour of each other, a kind of lunacy, and the finest foetus's of the female here described are often affected with it, and run into pairs; but are not by far so constant to their respective attachments as their natural mother—and yet she never was in contract with any one of the choir, not even her own partner, nor any other person, whatever, since she came into the world; except that she had once a *brush* (as some say) by a rude impertinent, who pushes into all companies, and drives directly through, without telling them who he is, and whence he comes.

This creature is beautiful in the most finished degree, her complexion is charmingly varied, and much weather beaten, which makes her look both lively and florid; and she has a most elegant and admirable symmetry of parts. She keeps therefore, as her parent prompted her, a very modest distance, and suffers no one around her to touch her; for if she did, her attractions would be too powerful to

be

be resisted; they would run into so rude and close an embrace, as would quite spoil all her charms. Nay her skin is so tender, that she cannot endure a flesh brush, the application of which would with very little friction rub her to the bone.—Her centre never was discovered, and remains concealed in spite of the penetration of the most able investigators: at her extremities she is generally hide-bound; has a tettered, grey, forbidding appearance; her finest parts therefore she shews to her delicate and well bred observers, but her worst parts only to persons whose view is little worth her notice. She is obliged to have her face shaved once a year for the sake of her numerous family, who live entirely upon her smiles.

In regard to her state of health, she is obliged to be fanned very often to prevent putreficiencies arising from a stagnation of air, and notwithstanding the very absorbent quality of her skin, yet she is obliged to carry about with her a large quantity of extravasated fluid, (pernicious in the constitution of other animals, but very salutary to her) which her motion with her partner keeps in perpetual agitation, and by that means preserves herself from the accession of noxious vapours. She has likewise a great insensible perspiration, her pores opening and shutting with the season as they do in other animals. She has several *ruazing eruptions*, secreted from her veins, of a thin watry substance, which the animalcules upon her skin are often imbibing.—Some of these eruptions however are of a corrosive and fiery nature, and no gentleman of any faculty whatever have been able to account for the case; some are of opinion, it is owing to an essential internal heat, which breaks out in boils upon the surface; others, to topical inflammations; others have humorously enough fancied it to be only a purgative discharge of excremental nances—the best opinion is, that the orifices of all these eruptions are emunctories to the system, to carry off the humours secreted by inward fevers and inflammations. Sometimes she has a hectic fever, at other times she is liable to be overpowered with cold unwholesome rheums and moistures, as she has been for a good many months

past.—Poor creature, she was once drowned; but came to life again.—Ever since that time, and probably before it too, she has had many inward extravasations of almost stagnated fluid, which however do not certainly impede the action of any of the vessels, nor create any manner of obstructions. And what is equally uncommon and remarkable, the extremes of heat, and cold, which bring all other animals to dissolution, is the expedient to preserve her life; the succession of these affections contributing in a surprising manner to keep her in a temperament; some parts indeed are liable to a constant extreme, but these upon that very account are neither so valuable nor so beautiful as the other.

I cannot conclude this account without observing, that her maker must have been extremely clever to make so many seeming inconsistencies conspire to the beauty, order, strength and permanency of this creature I cannot think it would be an unamusing enquiry to exemplify cases wherein these seeming inconsistencies do actually operate in the production of these effects, and possibly I may take some future opportunity to do it, though I cannot promise you this, my time being so much engaged: For, I look upon myself to have much leisure, and find upon trial I have really but little, and the intervals of it I fill up with these kind of amusements.—Such is the seeming inconsistency of my own case, and this philosophical allegory the effect of it; and there is a home example for you of the doctrine proposed, instance in

your's, &c.

Dorset, Dec. 3. 1768. CLERICUS.

A Question by Mr. William Surtees, Pupil to Mr. Eadon, in Sheffield, Yorkshire.

THERE is a right angled triangle whose base is represented by x in this equation $x^3 + 1\frac{1}{2}a^2x = \frac{8a^3}{27} + 2ax^2$; and $a = 12768$: From which x is to be found, without extracting a root, by a simple equation: Also the product of the base and cathetus, being added to twice the hypotenuse will make just 207455012 feet. Required the sides of the triangle?



*The Parish Church
Lombard Street*



*of Alhallon's
Friary.*



TOWER WARD

*The Parish Church of
St. Clements Bastion*



*The Parish Church
of St. Mary Woolnorth
Lombard Street.*



A brief Account of Candlewick and Langborn Wards, an accurate PLAN of which was given with our last Magazine, p. 586.

THE ward of CANDLEWICK, was so denominated, from a street called *Candlewick*, or *Candlewright*, street, (now *Cannon-street*) which was antiently famous for wax, and tallow-chandlers, as now stiled. On the East, it is bounded by *Bridge-ward*; on the South by *Bridge* and *Dowgate-wards*, on the North by *Langborn-ward*, and westwardly by *Dowgate* and *Wallbrook wards*. The streets, lanes, and courts, are so plainly marked in the Plan, as to need no mention here.

There are but three parish churches in this ward, although there are five parishes, viz. St. Clement East-Cheap, St. Martin's Orgar, St. Mary's Abchurch, St. Lawrence's Poultney, and St. Michael's Crooked-lane. There is also an episcopal French congregation, who assemble in the small remains of the antient parish church of St. Margaret's Orgar, i. e. the Tower and Nave, which were found capable of repairs after the fire of London. The parish churches are,

1. St. Clement's East-Cheap, which is a rectory seated on the east-side of St. Clement's-lane, in the patronage of the bishop of London: The church being destroyed in the great fire of 1666, was handsomely rebuilt, and the parish of St. Martin's Orgar joined to its own: Value to the rector, about 160 l. *per annum*. Vestry general; two church-wardens, sixty houses: Augmentation to St. Andrew's Holborn 2 l. *per annum*.

2. St. Mary's Abchurch is a rectory, seated in Abchurch-lane, in the patronage of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The church was burnt in the fire of London, was handsomely rebuilt, and the parish of St. Lawrence Poultney added to its own parish. Value to the rector about 120 l. *per annum*. Vestry general; two church-wardens; 123 houses.

3. St. Michael's Crooked-lane, is a rectory, situate in St. Michael's-lane, in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury, being one of his thirteen peculiars in London. The church was destroyed in the beforementioned

great fire, and handsomely rebuilt. Value to the rector upwards of 100 l. *per annum*. Vestry general; two church-wardens; 119 houses.

This ward is governed by an alderman, his deputy, and seven other common-council-men, eight scavengers, six constables, twelve wardmote inquest-men, and a beadle. The constable, beadle, and twenty-four watchmen, are on duty in this ward every night. The jurymen, returned by the wardmote-inquest, serve in Guildhall in the month of December. It is taxed to the fifteenth at 18 l.

The present alderman is Sir Charles Asgill, knt. and bart. his deputy, Mr. James Rossiter, common-council, Messrs Matthew Perchard, Philip Milloy, John Wathen, Thomas Wright, Henry Veysey, Edward Watson, and William Gill.

LANGBORN-ward, received its denomination from a rivulet, or long bourn of sweet water which antiently broke out of a spring, near Magpye-alley, near the place where St. Catherine Coleman's church now stands. On the East it is inclosed by Aldgate-ward; on the North by Aldgate and Lime-street wards; on the South by Tower-street, Billingsgate, Bridge, and Candlewick wards, and on the West by Wallbrook ward. We shall not mention its streets, lanes, &c. as they are conspicuous in the plan.

In this ward there are four parish churches, and three parishes without churches; the Hudson's-Bay company's, Pewterer's, and part of Ironmonger's, halls, and the General-Post-Office.

The churches, are, 1. St. Dionis-Backchurch, which is a rectory, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Canterbury. The church being destroyed in the great fire of London, was neatly rebuilt. Value to the rector about 140 l. Vestry general; two churchwardens; 122 houses: augmentation to St. Giles's Cripplegate, 8 l. *per annum*.

2. Allhallows, Lombard-street, is a rectory, and one of the thirteen peculiars of the archbishop of Canterbury. The church was consumed in the above said great fire, and handsomely rebuilt. Value to the rector, about 160 l. *per annum*. Vestry general

ral

ral; two churchwardens; 116 houses: augmentation to St. Botolph's Aldgate 7 l. *per annum*.

3. St. Edmund's the King, is a rectory, in the patronage of the see of Canterbury, and the church being likewise burnt down, is rebuilt, and constituted the place of publick worship for this parish, and that of St. Nicholas Acons. Value to the rector near 200 l. a year. Vestry general; two churchwardens; 111 houses; augmentation to St. Andrew's-wardrobe, 7 l. *per annum*.

4. St. Mary Woolnoth, is a rectory in the patronage of the family of Bowes. The church, being partly destroyed by the great fire of London, was repaired, but in 1719, was rebuilt as one of the fifty new churches, the parish of St. Mary Woolchurch being added to it. Value to the rector about

180 l. *per annum*. Vestry general; two churchwardens; eighty-eight houses.

This ward is governed by an alderman, his deputy, ten common-council-men; fifteen constables, nine scavengers, seventeen wardmote-inquest-men, and a beadle: it is taxed to the fifteenth in the Exchequer at 20 l. 9 s. 8 d. in London at 21 l. A constable, beadle, and thirty-four watchmen, are upon duty every night. The jury returned for this ward serve as jurors in the courts at Guildhall, in November.

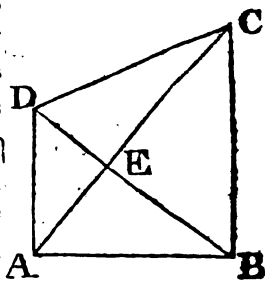
The present alderman is Sir Joseph Hankey, knight, his deputy, R. Wilson, Esq; common-council, Messrs. John Pope, Ingham Foster, George Maynard, William Chesson, James Hebert, Thomas Witherby, William Lem, James Thompson, and Robert Harison.

A Calculation of the Moon's Eclipse in December, (next,) from Mr. Leadbetter's Tables, by Mr. Thomas Barker.

	D.	H.	M.	S.
B EGINNING of the eclipse at London, December, 1768,	23	1	14	57
is, according to apparent time				
Beginning of total darkness			2	12 51
Middle			3	1 16
Ecliptic 2			3	1 54
End of total darkness			3	49 41
End of the eclipse			4	47 35
Duration of total darkness			1	36 50
Total duration of the eclipse			3	32 31
Digits eclipsed			20°	48' 4"
Moon's latitude at the { Beginning of the eclipse	9	23	N. D.	
{ End	1	55	S. A.	

An Answer to Question Page 304 in London Magazine for June 1768.

LET ABCD represent the required trapezium: put $AC = 60 = a$, $AD = 30 = b$, $AB = 40 = c$, and $x = \sin$ angle DAC, then will $\sqrt{1-xx} = \sin$ of the angle CAB, and $\frac{abx + ac\sqrt{1-xx}}{2}$ by a known theorem = the area of the trapezium a max. by the question in fluxions $\frac{-aaxx}{ac\sqrt{1xx}} = 0$, reduced $x = 0,6$; and $\sqrt{1-xx} = 0,8$; \therefore the angle DAC = the angle DBA; and the angle CAB = the angle BDA, consequently the diagonals will be perpendicular to each other, when the trapezium is the greatest; whence the sides are readily found to be $DC = 40,249$, and $BC = 48,166$ chains, respectively. W. W. R.
Harborough, Sept. 1768.



THO. SANDERSON.

The following, as it contains sundry Anecdotes of History, is inserted.

S I R,

ACCORDING to my promise, and in deference to your candid commands, and inquiry, I send you the following account, and declare, that from time past memory, it was a constant and uncontroverted tradition in Normandy, that, the Britons, then in possession of all England, unable to resist the repeated efforts of the Saxons, Danes, and other northern nations, mostly retired into Wales, naturally strong by the difficulty of the passes, through woods and inaccessible mountains; others, into Armorica, now called Brittany; and others, into Neustria, now called Normandy, from it's late occupiers; and that Anselm Fitz Arthur, Armiger, or Miles, as he is qualified in the English historians, and Fitz Artur, according to the French dialect, was the descendant of one of those emigrants from Great Britain, who retired and settled in *Agro Cadomensis*, the champain of Caen.—The fact is certain as reported by Rapin de Thoyras, and others, is to his stopping the burial of King William, the first of England, on his usurped land, by virtue of clamour of Haro, or Ha-roul.—Henry, the third brother, since the first of the name king of England, (who soon succeeded King William the second of England, and also the second brother, who was accidentally shot in the New Forest, to the prejudice of the first brother, Robert, who was to be king, but being absent in the holy wars, was obliged to be content with the duchy of Normandy) being then present at, and ordering the funeral of King William the first, being informed of the truth thereof paid the price of the land and buried his dead.

This Rol, or Roul, was the first duke of Normandy, to whom the then king of France Charles surnamed the Simple, married his daughter on his embracing christianity, and gave him that province, which he could no longer protect.—This northern hero maintained such an impartial justice amongst his people, that after his death, his name, being repeated by the Normans, commanded immediate justice to be done. And even at this day,
Dec. 1768.

in all the king's edicts, that clash with the privileges of this nation, there is always inserted this necessary clause, notwithstanding clamour de haro and Norman charter.

The documents concerning this sale, and cession of land, are deposited in the archives of the famous abbey of St. Stephen, which he founded and richly endowed, designing it for the place of his burial. Some other authentick writings concerning the same were lodged in the hands of his posterity till very lately, when, by the severity of the late persecutions, the protestants were obliged to deliver up their bibles, books, manuscripts of all sorts, &c. The priests and monks, who had the inspection thereof, and had the power to condemn to the flames those they thought fit, took especial care to keep to their own use, the most curious amongst them. The family dreading such a loss, intrusted these to a collateral branch, now extinct, and these writings falling into the hands of Roman catholicks, they have surrendered them to the abbot and monks of the said abbey, so late as about the year 1730.

Please to observe, that altho' this Anselm Fitz Arthur is stiled Armiger, and Miles, no coat of arms is mentioned, because in those days none were borne by public authority, excepting nations, sovereigns and princes, who were distinguished by them, like the Romans, by the Eagle, the Wolf, and other beasts of prey, the true aborigines indeed of that wilderness where Romulus and Remus established their azylum for themselves, and companions. The same I have observed in my voyage in America, when retained by Sir William Johnson, bart. and being at the signing of the last treaty with the, now, seven Indian nations; these divers tribes were distinguished by the Beaver, the Otter, the Bear, the Buck, the Vulture, the Eagle, &c. It is easy to observe the same amongst the German and Gothic nations, ex. gr. the Sicambri, who were a very considerable nation of the Franks, in their conquest of the Gauls, wore on their standard frogs without number, testifying thereby their original, near the confluence of the Rhine, and the drowned lands of the Batavi, which without altering
4 L in

in the least their form, hue, or colour, were since called flowers de luce without number, and at last reduced to three only, as at this day. Which, upon inspection of a common observer, will appear, by no means, to resemble a lilly, or any flower whatever. They are frogs leaping downwards, not in an ascending, but in a descending posture.

The bearing coats of arms in private families, which were arbitrary before and answered no purpose but that of mere ornament, even from the fabulous times of *Æneas* and *Tur-nus* *; took it's rise during the Holy Wars, some time after King William the First, where every nobleman and gentleman that went to these destructive wars, were proud to shew on their return home, upon their buckler and other armour the undoubted proofs of their bravery, by the wounds received in the divers rencontres with the infidels. Hence the terms so frequent in heraldry, of party, coupe, ecartele, tranche, taille, gironce, &c. The arms then in use being chiefly the bow, lance, spear, cymitar, the two handed sword, &c. which coats of arms, as now granted by sovereigns only, nearly answer the purposes of all the military honours bestowed on the Roman legionaries of old.

The city of Caen, capital of lower Normandy, is built in the country of the ancient Catti, a German nation, the chief navigators of the river Rhine, therefore much spread along the sea coast, from Cat-wick-opzee, Cattorum Vicus, the ancient port of that river, now choaked up with sand, and only a fishing village of the low countries, to Cattorum-burgus, now Cabourg, on the east side of the river Orne, in Lower Normandy, and Cat-hom, Cat-ham, or Cat-hem, the ancient name of Caen, Cattorum-pagus, which, (like the tower hamlets) was built for protection round that part of the castle, now called the dungeon, which was built to guard that famous pass over the river Orne, against the incursions of the Normans, which begun in that country at about the same time, that the nations of the same original and paganism, viz. Saxons and Danes were laying waste the island of Great

Britain, but who, with respect to their different situation, were generally and very properly called Normans, by the French. I have seen the name of that place spelt in old writings Ca-hem, then Cain, in two syllables, then Caen, as it is now wrote, but in order to make it agreeable to the French dialect, they pronounce, and say, Can. Therefore Cathomenis, Cathamenis, Cathemenis Ager, and not Cadomenis, which conveys no meaning. See the postscript.

But to return; many years after the building of this magnificent abbey, it's courts and gardens, it was thought proper also to enclose the town with ramparts, it becoming a frontier place, on which they dismantled the abbey garden wall on that side, (which looked like a vast fortification of itself) and erected a stately tower, and called it, la Tour Chatimoine to this day, as it were to chastise and curb the monks: and close to this tower they built one of the city gates, and called it, la Porte Arthour, both tower and gate situated in the parish of St. Martins, which was divided on this occasion, one part being taken within, and the other, together with the church, left without the rampart, which shews that the land extended farther than that part thereof which King William wanted for the building of his abbey.

Besides several parcels of land and farms, dispersed here and there in that district, there are two principal ones belonging to the family, and are at this day in the possession of two younger brothers. The one in the village of Ros, two leagues west of the city, whose then possessor gave unto the abbey of Ardenues, (in what age of universal darkness, uncertain, but the archive of that abbey will declare; it is supposed in the 14th century) a piece of land, whereon he erected a cross, and called it, la Croix du Pellerin, on condition that the monks of that abbey gave so much bread and other provision to the pilgrims that came, rested, and prayed at that cross; which was all the religion at that time, and is continued at this day.—The other is in the parish of Peries, two leagues northwest from the city, by

*— *Sequitur pulcherrimus Astur, Astur equo sedens, et versicoloribus armis.*



the sea coast, near the original seat of the ancient house of Colvill, which is still in splendour in that country. The younger brother of that, and many more of the noble houses in the province, followed the duke and his fortune into England, but none, or very few of the original Britons took part in the quarrel, looking on the Normans on this occasion, with no better eye, than they did formerly on the Saxons and Danes, who were avowedly the invaders of their lands and properties, whilst Duke William, more crafty, pretended the late king Edward's testament, to colour his invasion, as it clearly proved afterwards, the name of conquest remaining indelibly affixed to this, his perfect right, and (as he said) legal succession.—Perhaps this despotick prince made choice of this Fitz Arthur to show his resentment to him, and through him, to those of his nation, for their neglect of duty on this important occasion.

I will add as a carollary that Monfr. de Bras, lord of the manor of that name, in his book of the Antiquities of Caen (which he wrote above two hundred years ago; a Roman catholic, who had the mortification to live, and see the ma's abolished in Caen for twenty years together, during the civil wars) makes an honourable mention of the family of Arthur upon alloccasions, altho' they had embraced the reformation before that time.—But who can sufficiently tell of the calamities of those wars, and of the robberies committed by the mercenaries in both parties, the monument of this mighty conqueror was pillaged, in search of treasures, and his dust scattered by the winds.—This sepulchre was rebuilt by the monks, but nothing, to compare to it's former grandeur and magnificence.

Dean-street, Soho. John A.

P. S. There are many cities in Germany ending in, heim, as Manheim, Blenheim, Hildesheim, &c: and in England in ham, as Southampton, Eastham, Westham, and especially Chatham, which, on account of the hard pronounciation of (th) according to the French dialect, which they always pronounce (de), and their omitting the (h) on all occasions, being no letter, but only an aspiration,

they say, would also in less than a century be reduced to cam, or can; it being the same name no doubt and original as that city in Normandy; for what improbability is there in the old Britons to have called in, some of the industrious people about Catwick-op-zee, their neighbours, to improve the marshy lands about the river Medway, in the same manner as the Dutch have been called in lately, in order to improve the fenny grounds in Norfolk, that part thereof being called at this day, little Holland, however, this will account for the French's pronouncing the Latin name of Caen, Cadomum.

Some will say, how came this ancient family to be thus neglected for so many centuries? this may be answered, that they were not in favour with the Dukes of Normandy (nor with the nation in general) since their shewing so little regard to the ashes of the conqueror of England, and withal acquainting the world to this day, the motives of that seeming inconsiderate act; for this family were occasionally the assertors of Gothick liberty, which the Norman nation enjoyed equal with the freest people under the sun. They could not be avowed by the Britons in England, who were themselves under the yoke of their conquerors, the Normans; and they could not expect any favour from the then reigning kings of England descended from William. When the French recovered that province this British family was not known to them.—During the civil wars, *religionis ergo*, they were exposed to many vexations and persecutions, from the first dawn of the reformation; so that it is rather a matter of surprize, that this family, the fact and memory thereof, are not abolished. That favour, indeed, is due to authentick records, monuments, and historians of, and since those times,

J. A.—r.

Account of Tissot's Essay on the Diseases of Sedentary Persons, &c. continued from p. 456.

HE then accounts for the phrenzies, deliriums, vigilation, idiocy, apoplexies, and other disorders of the brain, which studious persons are liable to, all which he elucidates

with instances in point. Other disorders he deduces from nocturnal studies, and advises all men of learning not to study by candle-light, but to go to bed betimes and rise early in the morning. The dirtiness of too many students, he says produces all those disorders which arise from obstructed perspiration, whilst the custom of some in deferring the going to stool or urine, cause often grievous disorders. He then enumerates the other complaints to which sedentary people are subject, gives the preservatives to such as are in health, and for those whose constitutions are impaired, proposes remedies. We shall digest them into the following view without giving his reasons therefor.

Mind.—To preserve it, let it be often unemployed, and the body labour.—Dedicate an hour or two every day to walking; or ride, or use such exercise as employs both the arms.

Food.—Avoid all fat, viscid aliments, all aliments puffed with wind, or hardened either by art or nature. Pulse is too flatulent, and to be avoided at least in large quantities.—Eat the tender flesh of all young animals, (except swine and geese) not boiled in copious broth, but roasted, or boiled in a small quantity of water: such roots, as consist of a light flour, not without a mixture of sack or sugar; soft herbs, which are neither too acid nor too emollient. Fruits, as cherries, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, peaches, grapes, pears, &c. eat when the stomach is empty, with or without bread, and long before, or long after having drank wine. They are of great use in inflammatory disorders and slow fevers. Soft boiled eggs, well baked bread, decoctions of bread, milk, (if it does not grow acid on the stomach) chocolate, if not used to excess, and simple food, either raw or boiled is best. A mild seasoning of sack, sugar, cinnamon, nutmeg, thyme sweet-marjoram, fennel, chervil, is good for relaxed nerves. But do not use them immoderately.

Digestion, helps to. Exact mastication. Three meals a day, one some-

what considerable, the other two rather slight. "Upon rising in a morning, a studious person should drink a glass of pure water; in about an hour after he should breakfast; six hours after he should dine, having past one hour in walking; after dinner he should allow himself an hour or two of leisure, because to sit down to study immediately after eating is highly pernicious: his supper should be light; for this, there are reasons of the greatest weight, because, as I observed before, sleep occasions a dangerous plethora in the head; therefore the fullness of the vessels should not be increased before sleep by too large a meal*: add to this, that the functions of the nerves are suspended during the time of sleep, and they cannot perform digestion; at last a soft and refreshing slumber is produced by the absence of all irritation: but if the stomach is overloaded with aliments, the sleep is interrupted, as the nerves are continually affected by the irritation of digestion. Hence a plentiful supper causes a heaviness in the head, sleep is disturbed, digestion interrupted, the strength impaired, and the health entirely destroyed.

Not to sup at all, however, is dangerous; for the nerves of the learned are moveable, and easily irritated; and if the chyle is not soon renewed by a supply of new aliments, such is the acrimony of the blood, already often subdued by the strength of the viscera, that it is an irritation of the nerves, which totally destroys the sleep. The example of Augustus Cæsar who was very moderate in eating, is very properly proposed to the learned, as is likewise that of the illustrious Lewis Cornaro, who restored his ruined health by a regular diet alone; and eating but the fourth part of the quantity of victuals eaten by his fellow citizens, lived to an advanced age, vigorous and chearful. Long since Bartholus, one of the most eminent lawyers, and a man well versed in polite literature, reduced the quantity of his food and liquor to a certain weight, and by that means preserved his intel-

* Many phenomena prove this plethora; and it is evinced by a simple observation, and one that occurs daily, viz. by those convulsions of the lower jaw bone, which cause a collision of the teeth in sleep, and that more strongly in boys when they have eat a hearty supper.

lectual faculties during the whole course of his life*. A regular diet is capable of effecting every thing: studious men, however, whilst they take care of their health, ought not to forget, that a man, who is well, should not so confine himself to rules, as not to break through them, when he thinks proper: for a constant habit is real slavery: and I have known several learned and studious men, who were so scrupulous with regard to their hours of eating and going to bed, that their minds seemed to be chained to their bodies, which is the most shameful sort of servitude: nor can he be said to be either a lover of virtue or of learnings, who cannot pursue his studies if he be obliged to wait a little longer than usual for his meals, if he has not slept quite enough, or if the air be too hot or too cold.

I have hitherto spoke only of solid food; liquors are not to be forgotten. In the last age a grievous error crept into physic, that health is the better, the more fluid the blood is; and by the advice of Bontekoe chiefly, a pernicious custom prevailed of drinking warm liquors both night and day, whereby the human species has greatly suffered, and those of the present age sorely lament the injury which their forefathers sustained in the last, by impairing the strength of their nerves.

Grave authors, who knew better, and chiefly the illustrious Duncan, with Boerhaave, and the whole school of Leyden, have proscribed this error; and, if they have not reformed the abuse, have at least greatly checked it. But most valetudinarians still lie under the same prepossession, and, looking upon an over thick blood as the source of their disorder, have recourse to warm beverages, which others reject. It can scarce be believed, how many disorders proceed from this source: and I will take upon me to assert, that those pernicious bowls, overflowing with warm liquors, are the true box of Pandora, without even hope remaining at the bottom; for they are prolific sources of hypochondriac melancholy, which both adds strength to and is itself one of the worst of disorders.

Nor is it to be wondered at, if warm beverages are more hurtful to studious men, who are naturally weak and feeble, than to others; for they are not troubled with an over thick, but, on the contrary, with too thin a blood. You are well aware, respectable auditors, that the density of the blood is as the motion of the solids: the fibres of the learned are relaxed, their motions are slow, and their blood of consequence thin. Bleed a ploughman and a doctor at the same time: from the first there will flow a thick blood; resembling inflammatory blood, almost solid, and of a deep red; the blood of the second will be either of a faint red, or without any colour, soft, gelatinous, and will almost entirely turn to water. Your blood therefore, men of learning, should not be dissolved, but brought to a consistence; and you should in general be moderate in the article of drinking, and cautiously avoid warm liquors.

Amongst the favourite beverages of the learned, the worst is the infusion of that famous leaf, so well known by the name of tea, which, to our great detriment, has every year, for these two centuries past, been constantly imported from China and Japan. This most pernicious gift first destroys the strength of the stomach, and, if it be not soon laid aside, equally destroys that of the viscera, the blood, the nerves, and of the whole body; so that malignant and all chronical disorders will appear to increase, especially nervous disorders, in proportion as the use of tea becomes common; and you may easily form a judgment from the diseases that prevail in every country, whether the inhabitants of it are lovers of tea, or the contrary. How happy would it be for Europe, if by unanimous consent the importation of this intamous leaf were prohibited, which is endued only with a corrosive force, derived from the acrimony of the gum with which it is pregnant: for experience shews, that what it has of an astringent principle is lost in the warm water. (See p. 297.)

I will not pass the same censure, though I must pass some censure, upon

* It was justly observed by Theophrastus, that to eat much, and to live upon flesh, deprives men of their reason, blunts the faculties of their minds, and renders them all and stupid.

that

that celebrated beverage coffee, which both hurts by the power of the warm water, and by irritating; for nature cannot use itself to irritation without suffering. It is however rendered powerful by a nutritious flour, and by a bitter and strengthening aromatic oil; so that it may well be laid up in apothecaries shops as an useful remedy, but is improperly used in kitchens as part of our daily food. It raises the spirits, eases the stomach when loaded with phlegm, cures the head-ach, causes a cheerfulness of mind, and, if we may believe some people, increases its penetration; for which reason the learned are so fond of it. But was coffee used by Homer, Thucydides, Plato, Xenophon, Lucretius, Virgil, Ovid, Horace, Petronius, and the other great men of antiquity, who as much excelled us in genius, as we surpass them in experience and knowledge of nature.

Warm liquors being therefore justly set aside, cold water should be used, which has as much power in strengthening as the former in weakening the body.

Wine deserves its share of praise; but I have the same opinion concerning wine, with respect to the learned, that I have in regard to coffee, that it should be used as a remedy, and not as a drink. The Creator gave pure water as the universal drink, which he made a menstruum to all sorts of food, and agreeable to all palates: it should be chosen cold, soft, and mild; for it both strengthens and cleanses the viscera. Hence it has been generally looked upon as a panacea both by the Greeks and Romans, and it is the best of remedies when dryness prevails, or bile or acidity are in too great quantity*. Digestion will be more easy, sleep sweeter, the head seldom clouded, and the strength greater, if, laying aside wine, we quench our thirst with pure water alone.

Wine has one fault that renders it exceeding hurtful to the learned; it forces the blood into the brain, and increases the several disorders thereof, head aches, megrim, and the like, which are hardly to be cured without laying aside the use of wine: all these disorders are wonderfully removed by drinking water, which prevents too

great a quantity of blood from being gathered in the head. What wonder is it then if it increases the intellectual powers, and if those who drink water alone have a more tenacious memory, a more lively imagination, and quicker perceptions than others. The abstemiousness of Demosthenes is a great example in favour of drinking water, which has likewise this virtue, it in a surprising manner subdues those catarrhs with which the learned are so often troubled, and which the use of wine is apt to increase. They have often acid eructations; but wine sharpens an acidity, water dulls it.

I will solemnly own, that I have cured more nervous disorders, (and learned men are generally troubled with such) by retrenching the quantity of liquor, forbidding all warm beverages, as well as wine, and recommending exercise, than by any other remedies. Nor should the danger of leaving off what people have been used to, be alledged, there is no such danger; or, if there be, it is easily avoided by a gradual disuse.

But take notice, if sometimes the too great laxity of the stomach, the great weakness of the body, and the depression of the spirits require a remedy to brace, to strengthen, to excite, to exhilarate; wine is the most proper. In vain would you seek a more expeditious and agreeable medicine than this through the three kingdoms of nature: But let it be generous and smooth, and such as may vie with Falernian wine:

But avoid those small wines which have less of the nature of wine than vinegar, and rather irritate than strengthen. Remember that wine is an antidote against the miseries of life, and the tediousness of idleness; cares are banished by wine, whilst the reason is intoxicated: But does such a drink become the learned? And this puts me in mind of another sort of intoxication, I mean that caused by smoking tobacco, which abounds with an acrimonious salt and sulphur, together with a narcotic oil. I have elsewhere enlarged upon the folly of smoking; here I shall add more concisely, that the narcotic principle hurts the stomach, causes a stuffing up of the head, head-aches, vertigos, anxiety, lethargy, apoplexy,

* Boerhaave *pract.* tom. vii. p. 340.

plexy, and finally all the effects of opium, as the great Lord Bacon has observed. "Tobacco, says he, the use of which herb has greatly prevailed in the present age, is a species of henbane: it is evident that it disturbs the head like opiates." Therefore young men, avoid a dirty pleasure, equally injurious both to your health and your studies, and which should be left to those who have recourse to it for the killing of time. The muses fly those studies that smell like a stable, and delight in a purer air; for one of the chief sources of health or sickness is the air which environs us, in which we live, and by which not only our bodies are affected, but whose power our very minds experience."

Air. It should be pure, warm, and dry; a frigid and dry air is sup-
portable: A moist air is highly pernicious; for it increases laxity, stops perspiration, and occasions catarrhs, pains, and palsies. Live in a light-some house, an high apartment, refreshed by a breeze in summer, and enlightened by the sun in winter. Let fresh air into the chamber every day, cool it in summer, and do not keep it too warm in winter. Particularly avoid cold in the feet, wash your ears, and whole head, hair and all, every morning in cold water.

Sleep. Do not indulge in it after dinner; but if it steals upon you unbind all your ligatures.

Consumptions and other decays. Leave off study, and fly to country pleasures. Drink generous wines, if the lungs are still unaffected, eat wholesome meats, and well-boiled aliments, and milk, if the stomach will bear it. Ride, and purge away the peccant matter, by some gentle, strengthening remedy. Rhubarb, aloes, are proper for that purpose; but purges too frequently used are dangerous. Peruvian bark is an excellent remedy.

In this case there is not a better remedy; it restores digestion, strengthens the vessels, compresses the fluids, promotes secretions, and, above all, perspiration, repairs the strength of the nerves, and quells false motions. One of our most eminent geometricians soon repaired his wasted powers by a large draught of the decoction of kin-

kina, which he had constantly by his side."

Hysteric symptoms, attended with a vertigo, fainting fits, suffocation, and anxiety. Use bitters, ferulacious gums, myrrh, steel, and the cold bath. Use friction with a coarse cloth or flesh-brush. Use chalybeate waters, at the fountain head. Bleeding to be used sparingly.

After all the doctor gives, in a few words, the grand arcanum of the art of preserving health. "Chearfulness of temper is the source of health, and a virtuous life is the source of chearfulness: a good conscience, a mind pure and clear of all contagion, are the best preservatives of health; and if the learned were without them, it would be a shame: for of what use is learning without wisdom?"

Extract from Dossie's Memoirs of Agriculture.

The way of dying Leather Red and Yellow, as practised in the East, for that kind called Turkey Leather, by Mr. Philippo, an Asiatic; for which he received a Reward of 100l. from the Society of Arts, &c. and afterwards their Gold Medal.

"THE first preparation of the skins, both for the red and yellow dyes.

Let the skins dried with the hair on be first laid to soak in clean water three days. Let them be broken over the flesh side, and put into fresh water for two days more, then hung to drain, half an hour. Let them now be broken again on the flesh side, limed with cold lime on the same side, and doubled together with the grain side outward. Thus they must be hung within doors on a frame five or six days, 'till the hair be loose, which must then be taken off, and the skins returned into the lime-pit for three weeks. Take them then out, and work them well, flesh and grain every sixth or seventh day during that time; after which wash them ten times in clean water, changing it at each washing. They are next to be prepared and drenched as follows.

2. Second preparation of the skins for both the dyes.

After squeezing the water out of the skins,

skins, put them into a mixture of bran and water new milk warm, in this proportion, viz. three pounds of bran for five skins, with about a gallon of water to each pound of bran. Here drench them three days; at the end of which work them well, and then return them into the drench two days longer, after which take them out and rub them between the hands: squeeze out the water, and scrape the bran clean off from both sides, and then wash them again ten times in clean water, and squeeze the water out. Thus far preparatory to both colours; but afterwards those that are to be red must be treated as follows.

3. Preparations in honey and bran.

Mix one pound of honey with three pints of luke warm water and stir them well till the honey be dissolved. Then add two double handfuls of bran; and taking four skins (for which this quantity will suffice) work them well in it separately. Then fold each separately into a round form, the flesh side outward, and lay them in an earthen pan, side by side, in summer, and in winter on top of each other. Place the pan sloping that the fluid may run spontaneously from them. An acid fermentation will then arise in the liquor, and the skins will swell considerably. Thus let them continue seven or eight days, but the draining moisture must be poured off once or twice a day; after which the next preparation will be necessary.

4. Preparations in salt.

After the last mentioned fermentation, take the skins out on the ninth or tenth day, and rub them well with dry common salt, about half a pound to each, which must be well worked into them. Then they will contract again, and part with a considerable further quantity of liquid, which squeeze out by drawing each through the hands. Next scrape them clean on both sides; after which strew dry salt over the grain sides and rubbed well. Then double them length-wise, from tail to tail, the flesh side outward, and strew more salt thinly on the flesh side, rubbing it in. For which two last operations a pound and half may suffice to

each skin. Then put them, folded on each other, between two clean boards, placed sloping breadthwise, and a heavy weight laid on the upper board, in order gradually to press out the moisture they will thus part with. They should be continued so pressed two days or longer, when they will be duly prepared for dying.

5. Preparation of the red dye, in the proportion for four skins, and the manner of applying it to the skins.

To eight gallons of water in a copper, put seven ounces of Shenan * tied up in a linnen bag. Light the fire, and when the water has boiled a quarter of an hour, take out the bag, and put into the water still boiling two drams of alum, three quarters of an ounce of turmeric, three ounces of cochineal, and two ounces of loaf sugar. Then let the whole boil six minutes longer.

Put two pints of this liquor into a flat earthen pan; and when cool as new milk, take one skin folded lengthwise, grain side outward, and dip it in the liquor, rubbing it gently with the hands, then take it out and hang it to dry. Proceed thus with the rest of the skins separately, eight times before each fresh dipping, squeezing them by drawing through the hand. Then lay them on one side of a large sloping pan for as much of the water to drain as may be without pressure in two hours, or till cold.

6. Of tanning the red skins.

Powder four pounds of fine white galls in a marble mortar, sift them fine, and mix them in three quarts of water. Work the skins well in this mixture half an hour or more; then folding them fourfold, let them lye in it twenty-four hours; then work them again as before; when taken out and scraped clean on both sides, put them into the like quantity of fresh galls and water. Work them here again three quarters of an hour, fold them up as before, and leave them in this fresh tan three days. On the fourth, take them out again, wash them clean from the galls in seven or eight waters, and hang them up to dry.

* Shenan is an eastern drug for dying, easy to be procured at any of the ports of Asia, Africa, or the Levant. It is the jointed Kali, by botanists called *Salicornia*, of which we have a lesser species in Lincolnshire, but of inferior quality, which yet perhaps may be owing to some unattended circumstance in the collecting.

7. Manner of dressing the red-skins after tanning.

When near dry scrape them with a proper scraper, on the flesh side, to a requisite thickness. Lay them on a smooth board, and glaze them with a leek-stone. After this, rub them with olive oil, and linen rag, an ounce and half of oil to four skins; then grain them on the graining board, lengthwise, breadthwise, and crosswise from corner to corner.

8. Preparation with galls of the skins for the yellow dye.

When the four skins are taken out of the bran drenched and clean washed as before directed, Art. 2d. work them very well half an hour more, in a mixture of one pound and half of fine white well powdered galls, with two quarts of clean water. The skins are then to be separately doubled lengthwise, rolled up the flesh side outward, laid in the mixture, and close pressed down on each other, so to continue two days, the third day work them well again in the tan, and afterwards scrape them clean from the galls with an ivory or brass scraper, but not an iron one. Put them again into a fresh tan, made of two pounds of galls with three quarts of water, and work them well in fifteen times. After this double and roll them up as before, and lay them in the second tan two days; on the third, work a quarter of a pound of white sea-salt into each skin, and double and roll them up as before to be returned into the tan till the day following, when they must be taken out and well washed six times in cold water, and four times in luke-warm. Squeeze the water by keeping the skins under pressure between boards half an hour with two or three hundred pounds weight on the upper board, then they will be ready for the dye.

9. Preparation and application of the yellow dye for four skins.

Mix six ounces of Cassiari Gehira, or Dgéhira * with the same quantity of allum, and pound them together till fine, in a marble mortar with a brass pestle. Thus powdered, divide them into three equal parts, one of

which put into a pint and half of hot water in an earthen vessel and stir the mixture.

Let the boiled fluid cool till the hand can bear it. Then spread one of the skins on a flat table in a warm room, the grain side upward; and pour a quarter of the tinging liquor, prepared as here directed over the grain side spreading it equally over the skin with the hands, and rubbing it well in. Do the like with the other three skins, for which the mixture first made will suffice.

Then repeat the operation twice more separately on each skin, with the remaining eight ounces of powder of berries and alum, with the aforesaid proportions of hot water put to them as before.

Hang the skins when dyed, upon a wooden frame, the grain side outwards, without folding, and let them drain three quarters of an hour, then wash them six times, or more, in a running stream; which done, press them about an hour to squeeze out the moisture, and hang them up to dry in a warm room.

Lastly, dress, and grain them, as directed for the red ones; except that these must not be oiled.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Nov. 21, 1768.

HAVING lately read with pleasure the following paragraph in *Dr. Nugent's Travels thro' Germany*, p. 21, 22, relative to the subject you have so often, at my request, recommended to the publick attention, I hope you will be so good as to insert it in your next.

"In the neighbourhood of Gluckstadt is a fort or prison where malefactors from several parts of the Danish dominions are obliged to atone for their crimes by hard labour. Some are condemned for life, and others for a limited time. This seems to have been borrowed from the Romans who had their *damnate ad metalla*, or criminals condemned to work in the mines. The Danes have a proverb, that a dead

* *Cassiari Gehira* is the berries of an Eastern buckthorn tree, and may be had at Aleppo, or other parts of the Levant, at a small price, by the same means as the Shenan. The common Avignon berries, or yellow berries, may be substituted, but not with so good effect.

man is good for nothing: and that it is much more advisable to reap some benefit from malefactors than to deprive them of life. Hence some are employed on the fortifications, others, as I have been told, on the high roads, and others in cleaning the streets. Such a plan of punishing delinquents has been proposed in England as a more effectual method of preventing enormous crimes than transportation or hanging; yet it has been rejected as inconsistent with the constitution of a free country. But why it should be any objection amongst a free people to deprive those of their liberty who by the laws have forfeited their lives, is what I never could comprehend. The sight of criminals employed in useful labour is not so shocking as that of malefactors moving in procession to Tyburn: And I make no doubt but it would be productive of a better effect, as it would imprint a greater terror on those whom idleness and aversion to labour generally prompt to vitious courses."

Give me leave to add the following extracts from a celebrated writer, whose reflections on proportional punishments are, in the opinion of the Monthly Reviewers, truly excellent.

"The prior of *** from whom two of his domestick servants in the country had stolen two measures of corn, has just had the two delinquents hanged. This execution cost him more than all his harvest hath been worth to him; and since that time he hath not been able to get a servant."

If the law had ordained that such as stole their master's corn should work in his grounds for their lives in fetters, and with a belt at their neck fixed to a collar, the prior would have been a considerable gainer by it.

"Terror should be preventatively employed against crimes." Very true; but work on compulsion and lasting shame strike more terror than the gallows.

There was some months ago, at London, a malefactor who had been condemned to be transported to America to work there at the sugar works with the negroes. In England any criminal, as in many other countries, may get a petition presented to the king, either to obtain a free pardon,

or a mitigation of the sentence. This one presented a petition to be hanged, alledging that he mortally hated work, and that he had rather bear strangling for a minute, than to make sugar all his life-time.

Others may think otherwise: every one to his taste; but it has been already said, and cannot be too often repeated, that a man hanged is good for nothing, and that punishments ought to be useful.

Some years ago in Tartary, two young men were condemned to be impaled for having (without taking off their caps) stood to see the procession of the Lama pass by. The emperor of China, who is a man of very good sense, said, that for his part he should have condemned them to walk bare headed in the procession any time for three months afterwards.

Proportion punishments to crimes, says the Marquis Beccaria: Those who made the laws were not Geometricians." Thus Voltaire. *Man of forty crowns*, p. 67, 68.

The objection abovementioned by Dr. Nugent seems to suppose our ~~h~~le Le——rs thus reasoning and resolving.—"As we are distinguished by the respectable name of Britons, and are stationed in a land of liberty, we cannot act so far out of character as to doom those of our countrymen who are guilty of sheep-stealing, &c. to an ignominious servitude. No: For the honour of our country we will order them not to be made *slaves*, but to be *hanged*: And that they may not be deprived of their liberty, we will deprive them of life; and generously keep them out of the hands of severe task-masters by sending them out of the world. Such a conduct is quite constitutional, and suitable to the genius of a free people."—Of the justice and propriety of such resolutions formed by our R——ves, their constituents are to judge: numbers of whom, it is presumed will be apt to say;—if we live in a free country, grant the poor wretches the liberty to chuse whether to *dye* by the hands of the executioner, or to *live*, and work with *their own*, under the direction and management of proper inspectors. If the latter be chosen and granted, is there not reason to hope they would be ready to ~~do~~

lemonstrate that they are good for something, and their lives were not spared in vain? Is it a dictate of prudence absolutely to incapacitate them for making any satisfaction for the injury they have done? What gratification can their destruction be to those whom they have injured? How much more desirable the possibility of their giving convincing proofs of their repentance and sorrow for what they have done, while they are visibly *eating the fruit of their own ways*, and continue to caution numerous observers against *sinning after the similitude of their transgression*? What pleasure can the master take in reflecting coolly on the execution of his maid servant, lately mentioned in the publick papers: She takes away some of his money: He takes away her life! How conspicuous the fitness, the equity of such a conduct! How delightful in the review!—It is indeed added in the account, that she had been guilty of the same crime in all the places where she had lived: And for this probably she was considered as unardonable, and not fit to live. But, (as we are not informed that she was so much as once punished) let it be considered to what the repetition of the offence was owing: doubtless to her escaping with impunity when the first was committed. And to what was that impunity owing? Perhaps to the severity of the law: her master being such that the loss of her life should be occasioned by the much smaller loss which he had sustained. Whereas, if he had been confined to hard labour and under proper correction for the first offence, she could not have proceeded in her iniquitous practices. Nor was the frequent repetition of her crimes a proof that she was incurably hardened, or had taken shelter in infidelity; for we are told, that in the view of death, she expressed great concern about her everlasting state, reflecting on her multiplied, aggravated offences: So that there is no reason after all to conclude that if she had not died, she would not have lived to any valuable purpose.—I am inclined to enlarge on this interesting subject. But (as you have other correspondents who merit my regard and yours) I shall not add at present what I may send you ere long, if you think fit to allow this a place in your very useful

repository, and thereby add to the many favours already conferred on

Your, &c.

PHILANTHROPOS.

To the Author of *PIETAS OXONIENSIS*.

Dear Brother—

WHY so touchy? Why so angry? Are the members of the university in particular—and the clergy in general—reprobate—because they differ in opinion from you—and your six pious young gentlemen lately expelled? What all in a damnable state because you call them *Arminians*? Are only *Calvinists* to be saved? Do the *Arminian* clergy in general seek after and hold all the fat benefices in the kingdom—(p. 45) and not one left for you—after labouring through your academical studies—twenty years—? Shake off the dust from your feet—and set out for Scotland—or Holland. Roar against the church of England. But take heed—you are a fugacious pointer—not a word against the kirk. If you do—those *Calvinistical* gentlemen will send you a staff and a pair of shoes—agreeable to their antient custom—the use of them—you will soon know. And then—you may fancy yourself another Rousseau—and that there is not a place—fit for so refined a genius—as yours.

But now, sir, to be serious. Your book—I have read with the greatest attention. Sorry I am to observe—that there is neither candour—decency—nor even common charity in it.—It is full of disrespect to your superiors—and indelicacy to the university.—Only—because they do not think as you do. Must they subscribe to that horrid doctrine of reprobation from everlasting—because you—and your pious young gentlemen—preach—and propagate it? Must they approve of Master Barret's recantation which he was compelled to make? Must the questions and answers (p. 57.) touching the doctrine of predestination—demand their assent because they have your fiat? Far be such concessions.—Can there be a greater indignity passed on our merciful God—than to represent him—like the heathen God Moloch—who is not to be appeased—but by fire?

Absolute predestination to everlasting salvation—we grant you—as the 17th article expresses it.—And as proved by scripture

scripture—we readily assent to it. But let us observe—that the *grace of election* is only—there—asserted—The *severity of reprobation* from *everlasting*, is left wholly untouched upon. Certain I am that *reprobation* from *everlasting*—is contrary to reason—as well as scripture. Can any be so weak—as to think that God—who seems to glory—(If I may be allowed the expression) in representing himself—the *God of mercy—long-suffering—ready to forgive*—wills that *all men should be saved*—and come to the knowledge of the truth, should predestinate any to damnation? And if I am not mistaken—there is not one text of scripture that can be advanced in defence of this doctrine.—If there is---what will become of the many texts---*exhorting---advising---* and *inviting all men—to turn to the Lord---while he may be found---* and *to our God---who will abundantly pardon?*

God--I acknowledge---is said to give up men to a reprobate mind. But--when? Not till they have despised his judgments---set at nought his commands---and done despite to his grace. Then he gives them up---as a physician does his patient---when he will not follow his prescription.---But your observations---(page 61.) on this head must not be passed by.

“ These questions and answers concerning predestination---which are full---punctual---to our purpose ---were always printed at the end of the Old Testament, and bound up and sold---*cum privilegio*---till about the year 1615.---Since which no *such bibles* were printed.---We may therefore use them (don't forget the confession of faith, page 64.) as a pregnant testimony---and a punctual declaration of the doctrine of our church.”

In those early days---just emerging out of *darkness*---the church was then *pregnant*---with such doctrines---but the soon---(to write in your stile) *miscarried*---before such shocking doctrines came to *maturity*---or were ripe for another calvinistical-rebellion---when they levelled the church---and the crown.---Let us be on our guard---what has been---may be. But thanks be to God---now the church is truly orthodox---a tender---nursing mother---raising up sons---which will be an honour to her.

If I shall not trespass too much, sir,

on your patience---or rather on the Magazine---a word or two---to another assertion of yours. Once a *child of God*---always a *child of God*. If this is true---why that caution of the apostles---Let him that thinketh he standeth---take heed lest he fall. Give me leave here, to ask you---what is the meaning of the following text?---If once a *child of God*---always a *child of God*. When the righteous man doth turn from his righteousness and commit iniquity---he shall die in his sin---his righteousness which he hath done shall not be remembered.---Ezek. iii. 20.---By this---it seems a man may be a child of God many years---and at last---be the child---of---the devil.

Permit me to ask---you for information sake---was not David a child of God---when God took him from the sheepfold and made him king over his favourite people---and was declared---by the prophet---to be a *man after God's heart*? Doubtless he was; but sure---not *always*---not when guilty of murder and adultery.

When St. Peter confessed---and acknowledged his master to be the *Christ*---the son of God---when he was admitted as a spectator---of his master's glorious transfiguration---when through faith---at his Saviour's command---he descended from the ship and walked on the waves of the sea---Was he not at those times a *Child of God*? But not *always*---not when he denied his master---with oaths and curses.---And now, good brother, what are these things written? But for our admonition---that we should not be *high minded*---but fear---lest we---also fall---from grace---to perdition.---No wonder methodists make so many converts.---If once a child of God---always a child of God---be their doctrine. Happy should I be (in my own opinion at least) if I could believe myself to be in such a situation.---No---it is my opinion---(till better informed) that no one---can be *always*---the child of God---till he hears---and receives this blessing which Jesus Christ---shall pronounce---to all that---love and fear him---saying---Come---ye *blessed children* of my father receive the kingdom prepared for you---from the beginning of the world.---

If you, sir, are pleased to make any reply

reply to this letter, permit me to ask a favour or two of you. First---not a word more---from the primitive fathers---or first reformers---we have had enough of them in your late performance. I highly revere their memory---but they were men---*humanum est errare*---Probably---you will say---that's my misfortune. Granted. For which reason---do you follow the apostle's advice---*be apt to teach* with meekness and charity---and we will treat you with the greatest delicacy.

I am, sir, your's, &c.

H. C.

Explanation of the Stationer's Almanack, 1769.

THE historical figures on the MONUMENT in London described, viz. The west side of the pedestal is adorned with a curious emblem in *alt relief*, denoting the destruction and restoration of the CITY; the first female figure represents the City of London, sitting in ruins, in a languishing posture, with her head dejected, hair dishevelled, and her hand carelessly lying on her sword. Behind is time gradually raising her up; at her side a woman gently touching her with one hand, whilst a winged sceptre in the other, directs her to regard the goddesses in the clouds, one with a cornucopia, denoting plenty; the other with a palm branch, the emblem of peace. At her feet a bee-hive, shewing that by industry the greatest misfortunes are to be overcome. Behind Time are citizens exulting at his endeavours to restore her; and beneath, in the midst of the ruins, is a Dragon, who, as supporter of the city arms, with his paw endeavours to preserve the same. Opposite the city, on an elevated pavement, stands the king in a Roman habit, with a laurel on his head, and a truncheon in his hand, and, approaching her, commands three of his attendants to descend to her relief; the first represents the sciences, with a winged head and circle of naked boys dancing thereon, and holding Nature in her hand with her numerous breasts ready to give assistance to all; the second is Architecture, with a plan in one hand, and a square and pair of compasses in the other; and the third is Liberty waving a hat in the air, shewing her joy at the pleasing

prospect of the city's speedy recovery. Behind the king stands his brother, the duke of York, with a garland in one hand to crown the rising city, and a sword in the other for her defence. And the two figures behind are Justice and Fortitude; the former with a coronet, and the latter with a reined lion; and under the royal pavement, in a vault, lieth Envy gnawing a heart, and incessantly emitting pestiferous fumes from her envenomed mouth. And in the upper part of the plinth the re-construction of the city is represented by Builders and labourers at work upon houses.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Leigh, Oct. 12. 1768.

A few safe FAMILY RECIPES.

1. *An Elestuary for the Piles.*

TAKE, of flower of sulphur half an ounce; lenitive electuary two ounces; syrup of marsh-mallows, enough to render it soft.

This is good against the piles, taking the bigness of a nutmeg, or a walnut, at a time, every three or four hours.

If they be attended with febrile, or inflammatory symptoms, two drams of nitre may be occasionally added.

2. *For the Epilepsy, or Falling-Sickness.*

Take peruvian bark in fine powder one ounce; powder of wild valerian root, half an ounce, with syrup of orange peel as suffices, make it into an electuary.

Take the bigness of a nutmeg night, and morning for three months. After that to confirm the cure, and prevent a relapse, repeat the same dose for three or four days before every new, and full moon for a considerable time. The moon, certainly affects the brain when weak, whatever some say to the contrary: witness childrens convulsive fits most frequent at those times.

3. *For the Bloody Flux.*

Take yellow wax three drams; spermaceti two drams; conserve of red roses one ounce; syrup of balsam a sufficient quantity to make an electuary.

Let the wax and spermaceti be melted in oil over a gentle fire, and then be mixed with the conserve and syrup.

It is good for the dry gripes likewise;

wife; the bulk of a nutmeg three times a day or oftner.

4. *An Alterative Eleſtuary.*

Take crude antimony moſt finely levigated three drams; roſin of guaiacum two drams; oil of ſaſſafras thirty drops; conſerve of red roſes an ounce and half; baſſamic ſyrup as much as is ſufficient.

Grind the roſin and the levigated antimony well together, and having mixed theſe with a little oil, drop, on a little ſugar, the conſerve, let the whole be ſoftened in the ſyrup into a due conſiſtence.

This is excellent for all cutaneous foulneſſes; obſtructions of the glands; impurities of the blood and juices; and even effectual ſometimes in palſies, leproſies, and moſt chronic diſeaſes. Diſpenſatory writers lay the principal ſtreſs in compositions of this kind, upon the calx, ceruſſe, or cinnabar of antimony, preparations which are all far inferior to the plain crude antimony itſelf, and very ill deſerve the great character, which has been uſually given of them. The bigneſs of a nutmeg of this ſoft eleſtuary may be taken morning and evening with lime water, or any proper medicated ale, or wine, even for the pſora, or ſcab, and pox itſelf alſo.

5. *A Deobſtruent Eleſtuary.*

Take gumammoniac, hard ſoap, of each a dram; powdered ſquills one ſcruple; conſerve of orange peel half an ounce; ſyrup of ginger as much as ſuffices.

Where the breaſt, or liver is oppreſſed, or obſtructed with thick, or viſcid phlegm, or the other bowels loaded therewith, this mixture when twice, or thrice a day taken to the quantity of a nutmeg, is of ſingular ſervice. It diſſolves and attenuates the viſcid juices; opens the ſmall veſſels; and promotes all the natural evacuations, from the irregularities of which diſeaſes moſtly flow.

6. *Eleſtuary to provoke the Menſes.*

Take powder of black helebore root three drams; of myrrh two drams; conſerve of ſcurvy-graſs two ounces; ſyrup of ginger as much as ſuffices. The doſe is the bigneſs of a nutmeg twice a day, uſing moderate exerciſe.

7. *Eleſtuary for the Palſey.*

Take powder of muſtard ſeed and conſerve of roſemary tops each one ounce; compound ſpirits of lavender two drams.

Beat up the muſtard ſeed with a little water that the pulp may be paſſed thro' a hair ſieve, then mix with it the conſerve and ſpirit.

This is a very efficacious medicine for paralytick diſorders; tremors; numbneſs of the limbs; decays accompanying old age; and in all caſes where the ſolids require to be ſtimulated; or ſluggiſh ſtagnant juices to be put into motion. Take the bigneſs of a nutmeg three times a day, with a glaſs of rich wine, or proper cordial julep, after it.

8. *A Peruvian Eleſtuary.*

Take extract of peruvian bark one ounce; extract of logwood, extract of liquorice, each half an ounce. mucilage of quince ſeed as much as is ſufficient to reduce the other ingredients into the due conſiſtence of an eleſtuary.

This is a very agreeable form for taking the bark to thoſe who cannot well bear its diſagreeable taſte, at the ſame time they coincide with its virtue. The compoſition is a very elegant and pleaſant one. It may be given either in the form of a bolus, or eleſtuary, to the doſe of a dram, or more; or diſſolved in a ſuitable liquor, as red wine, to thoſe who prefer it, into a draught. Good for agues, and nervous caſes.

Your's, &c.

J. COOK.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Sir.

Leigh, Oct. 29. 1768.

BEING laſt week informed of the following odd particular, by a correſpondent, and patient, at a certain ſea-port town in this nation, I thought proper candidly to communicate the ſame by means of your extenſive Magazine, as ſoon as poſſible, to prevent ſuch miſchief befalling others, whoſe profeſſion makes them liable to the like miſfortune.

The accident was this. The ſurgeon of a certain ſhip, lately returned, unexpectedly received the grand pox

by

by inoculation, only thro' means of a cratch on one of his fingers where-with he dressed his venereal patients.

This is a new discovery, and not improbable, as we know the sucking infant receives that disease only by means of the infected nurse's nipple; and also shews the advantage of removing such dressings with proper instruments, neatly, without touching the sore.

Hence, let all whose business calls them to dress such patients take caution, and beware that there be no cratch, or cut on their fingers; nor even any of the cuticle, or scarf-skin, of any part of them, lest by coming into contact with the venereal matter, discharging, they chance to suffer the like fatal infection.

Your's, &c.

J. Cook.

The State of Agriculture in France. From Letters concerning the State of the French Nation.

THERE is no country in the world more happily situated, for a vigorous cultivation of the earth, than France. The climate is mild and temperate, the soil scarce any where barren—and the situation between two seas, gives her a million of advantages in the articles of commerce, which are an immediate assistance to husbandry. It must however be confessed, that this art has not met with that attention in France, the real importance of it deserves.

Wherever great numbers of people have existed, we may take it for granted, agriculture has been followed; or without it they could not live. It is one of the most melancholy reflections humanity can suggest, that the records of mankind are filled with miserable butcheries, while the cultivation of the earth is scarce ever mentioned. A few pages would give us a complete compilation of the history of agriculture, which feeds mankind—millions of volumes are filled with the art of war, which destroys them. Such are the cruel prejudices of this world!

This blind infatuation is to be regretted in the French writings, equally with those of other countries, until be present age. Very little concerning husbandry is to be met with in any before the reign of that great and good

prince Henry the fourth. He, and his minister Sully, understood and loved agriculture; and were the most remarkable men in this, as well as other respects, in modern times. The king's ideas of national improvements, were of a larger extent than the minister's, comprehending the encouragement of manufactures; but the latter, with most justice, was of another opinion, and condemned manufactures until that first great manufacture of the soil was complete; accordingly, he encouraged agriculture all in his power, and by greatly adding to the ease and comfort of the lower people, made them fond of that profession which rendered them happy: Nor was his master backward in promoting the minister's conduct; and agriculture so attended to, made large strides, and flourished more in France than in England, or any neighbouring kingdom: And herein, in a good measure was laid the foundation of the future power of France.

It is impossible that wiser measures could have been taken, than were by these two truly great men, for the restoration of France. Harassed with all kinds of civil convulsions, of a great number of years; it was necessary, if ever she was expected to make a considerable figure, to allow her full time to recruit her losses, and likewise, during that time, to pursue such a conduct, as would lend the most helping hand, to render her tranquillity flourishing. This was not to be done by hunting after foreign commerce, while her soil was uncultivated; nor by establishing manufactures at home while hands were every where wanting in husbandry: The only just plan was, to give all possible encouragement to the cultivation of the earth; and thereby to render the people, who had groaned so long under the oppression of a civil war, easy and comfortable.

These were the measures of that great king, and his truly faithful minister; agriculture, under their encouragement, flourished—the lands, which had been so long uncultivated, were covered with corn—the peasants were affluent and happy—the general face of the kingdom was changed—it gave manifest signs of speedily becoming most flourishing and formidable:—Cabals, factions, confusion, civil

civil wars, and every horrid contrast to this happy period, then ensued: It may easily be supposed, that the voice of husbandry was heard no more; indeed we know nothing of the French agriculture during that period, and in all probability there was nothing in it worthy to be known. In those times of public confusion, it infallibly sinks to a wretched state of insignificance. So great a power has a *few* of ruining the *many*! The number of men engaged in a civil war, is always vastly short of the number who follow their common occupations—the proportion will not be found to be one in a hundred; and yet what misery and wretchedness does that one man bring upon his hundred neighbours!

The settlement of the kingdom, by Lewis XIV. and the encouragement of arts succeeded. What miserable inconsistencies is this world full of? The same people that gave the glorious title of *Great* to Henry, bestowed it likewise on Lewis!—What did I say? *The same people*. No: The PEOPLE surnamed the first—the *courtiers* the latter. What a difference! immortal fame ought ever to attend the one—contempt the other. But I am not here to characterise the two princes: I would speak only of agriculture.

Colbert soon became the chief minister of Lewis. This man had certainly great ideas; and withal a spirit of improvement, which blazed out with wonderful lustre. He apprehended that a vast trade, and numerous manufactures, would enrich the kingdom so prodigiously as to give her unfathomable resources. He accordingly rejected the plan of Sully, and *began* with establishing a vast variety of manufactures at a prodigious expence: Neither did he spare any cost to render France the first trading power in the universe. But with design to enable his manufacturers to sell cheaper than those of other countries, he thought it requisite to have bread at as low a price as possible; from that *apparently* just reasoning, that the cheaper a manufacturer could live, the cheaper the manufacture could be afforded. To effect his design he prohibited all exportation of corn from the kingdom, and even greatly cramped the transportation of it from one province to another. These measures were intended

to give a plenty at home: Not content with this, he, in times of distress, (and even before they came) greatly loaded the husbandmen with impositions and taxes, that the manufacturer's share of those burthens might be the less.

All this management formed a system of policy, infinitely more wretched than one could believe would ever have entered the head of a man of genius, who had the example of Sully before him. Every measure was attended with an effect directly contrary to that he expected. Instead of the price of the necessaries of life *falling*, they *rose*, and became extremely fluctuating and various; corn was sometimes a drug, at others, immensely dear, and famine itself appeared almost periodically. These circumstances ruined the agriculture of France, without being of any service to her manufactures; for it is a fact, universally known, that workmen in no country, will labour for more than a subsistence, and if that subsistence can be earned, in three days, in sufficiency for a week, only three days will they labour. It was very apparent in France, after an excessively plentiful harvest, that a general idleness ensued amongst their manufacturing hands—on the contrary, in some years, the most industrious diligence could not keep them from starving.

But had their manufactures flourished in proportion to the depression of husbandry, as Colbert seemed to imagine; nevertheless, what the nation gained by one hand, she lost by the other: Her profits by manufactures, were ten times over-matched by her losses in husbandry. Besides, there was a standing disadvantage attending the luxurious manufactures set on foot by Colbert; they did not all find their way into foreign countries—many remained at home: the nation became luxurious and expensive in these articles, in proportion with her neighbours; this occasioned vast quantities of money, and numbers of hands, to be perpetually drawn off from the culture of the land, until France became almost a desert.

The resources likewise, which this celebrated minister expected would always attend such numbers of manufactur-

tures, proved as delusive as the rest of the scheme. In respect of perfect population; that is to say, the number of valuable people—manufactures improperly managed yield none. It is a lively and vigorous cultivation which alone breeds a race of hardy and courageous soldiers—The true military genius of the French decayed when an immense number of manufacturers entered her armies, in the recruits which necessarily were drawn from that set of people. But this circumstance was not of such striking consequence as the hurt which population in general received from so imperfect a cultivation as took place in France.

It is supposed that manufactures add prodigiously to the population of any country—and one reason is, because we see manufacturing towns so very populous: But it is well known that the increase of mankind in cities, is in no proportion to what it is in the country—Great numbers of people collected together, form an *appearance* of population; but this proves nothing; the point is, their increase: Is that so great among ten thousand people in a town, as ten thousand spread over the country? By no means.

The agriculture of the kingdom, wanting encouragement so greatly, was attended with those effects, which the Duke of Sully, had he lived in Colbert's time, would have predicted. Those resources, which the latter minister depended so much upon, proved in a good measure delusive. And France, while so busily employed in the manufacture of trinkets, gewgaws, and superfluities of all kinds, became dependent on her neighbours for bread; and during the course of many years, expended almost as much for corn, as she received for manufactures. So great was her distress, in this respect, that Lewis XIV. more than once recruited his armies, by providing *them* with bread, and taking no care of supplying the *people* in general. Nor were the resources of revenue less precarious than those of men; the numerous manufactures had not diffused those truly substantial riches which result from a vigorous cultivation of the soil—they reited in the undertakers, and monopolizers of

expensive works—great fortunes were acquired—a vast inequality among the people became visible—those branches of luxury, which are beyond all doubt pernicious, were encouraged—and thus the acquisition of riches, in numerous instances, was of no advantage to the increase of national industry and wealth; all of which circumstances are totally different with the acquisitions made by agriculture.”

Proposal to prevent the Scurvy at Sea.
By Dr. Nath. Hulme.

“I Would humbly propose that one ounce and an half of the juice of oranges, or lemons, and two ounces of sugar, be daily allowed to each man in his majesty's navy; to be mixed with his allowance of spirit and water, commonly called Grog. And I would further advise, that the said liquor be so far diluted with water, as that the whole allowance to each man may be equal to three pints; and served out to him, regularly, three times a-day. That is to say, one pint at eight in the morning, another at twelve o'clock, and the third at four or six in the afternoon; so that it may become, as it were, the common drink of sailors at sea, like small beer; and that they may be rarely, or never, necessitated to drink water alone: this in cold climates, or in temperate ones in the winter time.

But in all hot climates, and in the heat of summer in temperate ones, a greater quantity of drink is required; and then the liquor should be so far diluted with water, as that each man may have four pints a day; namely, one at eight in the morning, two at twelve o'clock, and one at four, or six in the afternoon.

In those countries where wine is allowed the ship's company, instead of spirits, I would advise the same quantity of the juice and sugar to be mixt therewith, as is directed for the Grog; and to be so far diluted with water, as that it may be served out in the same proportion, and in the same manner. And though good sound small beer, is an excellent antiscorbutick liquor, yet, as it is not found sufficient of itself to prevent the disease, it should also be daily impregnated with the same quantity of the juice and sugar.

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Dec. 1768.

But as every man on board hath as much small beer as he chuses to drink, a quantity of this liquor should be taken up daily, equal to the allowance of Grog, in order to be mixed with the juice and sugar and served out regularly in the same manner.

By these means, there will be such a quantity of vegetable antiscorbutic juices thrown gradually into the body every day, by way of diet, as, in all human probability, will entirely counteract the bad effects arising from the putrescent and noxious qualities of the remainder of the sea food; and thus hinder the body from running into that state of corruption, which is the genuine and true source of the scurvy."

Dr. Hill's Directions for preparing the Herb Agrimony, for the Cure of the Jaundice, and other Disorders of the Liver.

"FOR the first or slightest stage of the jaundice, strip off half a pound of the fresh leaves of Agrimony; clip them to pieces, and pour upon them, in a stone-mug, a quart of boiling water; cover up the mug; and let it stand twenty-four hours, then press it off. Let it settle to be quite clear; and take it at four doses, eight hours distant from one another; sweetening it with honey. This quantity in the first stage will generally cure. If not, repeat it three or four times, and all will be well.

The body must be open all this time: If it is naturally so the better; if not, half a pint of Jessop's well-water, or any other of the purging waters, must be turned with milk into a kind of whey, and taken occasionally: not to purge, but merely to prevent costiveness.

When all is over, a somewhat larger dose of the same whey should be taken twice, to operate as a purge, and carry off any thing that might remain after the disease.

When the jaundice is in its second stage, which is the most common case of all, not the leaves but the crown of the root of agrimony, is the part to be depended on. This is the place where the root ceases, and the stalk and leaves begin; that part of the plant which is between earth and air. At this particular place, there is al-

ways a great collection of the best and richest juices of the plant. The bud is formed there in autumn upon all new off-sets of the roots; and continues till spring. 'Tis then, that is in the month of April, in its highest perfection of virtue, extremely fragrant and agreeable; but now in autumn, and through the winter, lying almost within the ground, it continues fresh and full of virtue. After the plant shoots to a stalk, this part gives its richness to the leaves; and in the summer months they must be used: unless precaution have been had to dig this up, in time, and dry it in the shade; in which way it preserves all its virtue.

For the cure then of this common degree of the jaundice, take up the roots of Agrimony to the length of an inch, with the buds upon them: of these cut to pieces six ounces, bruise them in a marble mortar, and pour upon them a quart of boiling water. Let this stand twenty-four hours, after which the liquor is to be strained off, and taken just as the former, sweetened with honey.

While this is making, let the person take a vomit. Nothing is so well as the common ipecacuanha, worked off with water gruel. The morning after let the Agrimony tea be taken, and continued thrice a-day without intermission till the disease is conquered. In what time this will be, depends upon the particular nature of the case, and the time the disorder has had to strengthen itself: but that the cure will follow, is as certain as any thing in physic."

POLITICAL MANOEUVRES.

Nov. 25, 1768.

IN consequence of repeated solicitations on the part of the Earl of Chatham, a most cordial, firm, and perpetual union this day took place, with his noble brother-in-law, Earl Temple. It is not doubted that this friendship will produce the most solid advantages to the public, whose interests have, since these noble lords were jointly in office, been occasionally betrayed and neglected. Mr. Grenville has heartily acceded to this union; so that it may be presumed, there are now the fairest hopes of seeing this country

country rescued from the storm that or some years has been gathering with a most threatening aspect. In like manner, previous to the late war, when by ignorance, folly, and corruption, the public affairs were reduced to the most deplorable situation, this family, and this family only, rescued the kingdom from the fate that seemed inevitably to await it; and from being the most abject and despicable, it became, in their hands, the most powerful and respectable nation upon the face of the globe.

It has been asserted, by the friends of administration, that the earl of Bristol's acceptance of the privy-seal, in the room of the Earl of Chatham, was with that noble lord's consent: but it now comes out, that no such consent ever existed, notwithstanding any unwarrantable use which may have been made of his lordship's name, by supposed friends. There is the best authority for assuring the public, that the Earl of Chatham has strongly declared his disapprobation of any intended measure to expel Mr. Wilkes.

[*Polit. Reg.*]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE,

On a very remarkable Excommunication.

S I R,

THE extract of a letter from a gentleman, on a journey of pleasure through the north of England, which has been inserted in several of the public papers, has occasioned in my mind sundry painful reflections.—The story he relates is as follows, "In the castle at Lancaster, I met with a woman in her seventy-ninth year, who has been a prisoner there near eighteen years. I wondered what inexorable creditor or heinous crime had occasioned so long a confinement, and found this to be the case: The poor woman had apprehended an undoubted right to a certain seat in the church of St. Peter's in Liverpool—her antagonist got her into the bishop's court, by which she was excommunicated with the greater excommunication, and in consequence was attached by a writ from the sheriff, and committed to this castle, in December 1750, has continued there ever since upon the county allowance

of one shilling per week—She was clean in rags—enfeebled with old age, emaciated with close imprisonment, destitute of every relief, oppressed with want!" See *London Chron. of Nov. 12.*

Astonishing it is that such an instance of unfeeling barbarity should be found in a land of liberty, a land that holds in abhorrence the cruelties of a popish inquisition. In order to form some satisfactory idea of the reason or ground of a pretended power of excommunication being somewhere lodged in, what is called, the christian church, I have, with some care, examined the New Testament, and there I find, that the divine Jesus has given no other rule of proceeding against a trespassing brother but this,—*First*, to go and tell him his fault privately. *Secondly*, if this has no effect, to take one or two to witness the accusation. And, *thirdly*, if this has no impression, then to tell it to the church, or the society of professors of which he is a member. And if he neglects to hear the church, then, and not till then, he is to be looked upon by the person he has injured, as a reprobate, abandoned person, unfit for any communion*. This is all the direction given by the great lawgiver, respecting the offender.

But it will be said,—even an apostle did deliver a man over to Satan for the destruction of the flesh, 1 Cor. v. 5. why true; so he did. But then this was a person guilty of taking to his bed his father's wife. A very unpardonable crime, and which deserved very open punishment. Accordingly, the apostle inflicts on him some bodily scourge that may bring him to repentance, and destroy his carnality, but he does not put it out of the man's power to be-think himself and reform, and he no sooner does this, but St. Paul pathetically exhorts the Corinthians, whom he had forbidden to eat with him, to receive him again into their bosoms, See 2 epist. ii. 6—12.

But here, we are to observe, the apostolic rod was authorized by a miraculous power, the crime was abominable, and there was, in the apostolic age, no christian magistrate. It was therefore meet that the apostles should discountenance and openly punish all

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* See *Math. xviii. 15—19. comp. Jones's Canon, &c. Vol. I. p. 130.*

great immoralities among their converts.—But when once a community was become christian, the civil magistrate would, by virtue of his office, be a terror to evil doers. Nor does it appear, to me, that excommunication has the least warrant in any christian society; unless it be on account of notorious gross immorality. Such was the excommunicated heretic whom St. Paul bids Titus reject, after the first and second admonition; *knowing, that he that is such is subverted, and sinneth, being condemned of himself* *. A vicious character. Certainly known to be such.

Excommunications, as usually practised, in what is called the church, have no countenance from our Lord or from any of his apostles. They cannot at all contribute to the service of religion, nor aid the cause of christianity, where the civil police is upon any humane or just establishment.—The very plea of borrowing authority from the power of *binding and loosing*, (which apostles themselves only could have, as they were the publishers of the gospel doctrine, and that must be the rule of the final judgment;) is a pretence which is futile and untenable. In truth and fact, there is no authority invested in any human mind, over the consciences of men. The apostles did absolutely deny they had any. Nay, Jesus Christ himself ascribes all the authority of his own teachings, to their being the word, the commandment, and will of his father. The power of binding and loosing, we have fully signified in their commission, *be that believeth shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned*. Hence they, the apostles, were a *favor of life unto life, and a favor of death unto death* also.

But what is all this to the purpose of investing men with any similar powers since the age of the apostles? The New Testament-writings do contain in themselves the whole of that power. And the opinion or interpretation which any man forms of those writings, can bind no one but himself. There is no human authority that either can now, or ever could bind the conscience, or give law to the religion of man.

Excommunications, used as the signatures of church-power, are without any warrant, that I am able

to find, in any of the teachings of God; *i. e.* either in the book of reason and nature, or in the volume of revelation. They suit the spirit of popery, where the *priest* exercises a dominion over the faith and understandings of men: Where the people are satisfied with becoming the vassals of a spiritual tyranny—but they are utterly inconsistent with the exercise of the most sacred rights of the human mind. The papist, with his usual sophistry, disallows of the church using any coercive measures upon those whom she excommunicates. On the contrary, she would be thought to be full of christian pity and tenderness, when she delivers over to the secular arm.—And, methinks, something like this, probably, might be pleaded in defence of the greater excommunication from the bishop's court, in the case of the poor woman prisoner in Lancaster castle; for we are told, that in consequence of that excommunication, *she was attached by a writ from the sheriff, and so committed*. What would have been the efficacy of the excommunication without the aid of the secular arm does not appear. But I am led to conclude, that if this is the constitution, of the bishop's court,—viz. that the bishop is to certify the excommunication into the temporal courts, setting forth specially the cause of excommunication, it must follow, that all which can be intended by the *excommunicato capiendo*, or the writ directed to the sheriff for apprehending the excommunicated person, must be considered as giving the spirit and penal energy of that excommunication: and, consequently, the pretence of the spiritual power having nothing to do with the coercive measures, is extremely idle and fallacious.

But yet, a popish writer has the assurance to express himself thus:—

“There are few protestants in England, who make the least doubt that it is a religious principle of popery to persecute heretics capitally, and punish them for their religion with death or corporal pains; yet it is a certain truth, that by a decision universally acknowledged and obeyed in that church, her powers of persecution are very limited, and she is expressly
forbid

* Self-excommunicated. See Grove's Sermon, Vol. IV. p. 179.

orbid by her own laws to inflict any corporal punishment even on convicted heretics, and on that, or any pre-
 ence whatsoever, to touch life or limb *."—Thus can the papist presume to play, in all the wantonness of his insolent spirit, with the understandings of mankind!

An Enemy to Church-Power.

To the PRINTER, &c.

S I R,

EVERY village in the neighbourhood of this great City has one or two little schools, where young ladies are boarded and educated. The expence being small, hither the blacksmith, the alehouse-keeper, the shoemaker, the barber, the butcher, the baker, &c. &c. &c. sends his daughter, who, from the moment she enters, becomes a young lady. The parent's attention is honest: His time is too much taken up, as well as his wife's, by the necessary duties of his profession, to have any to bestow on the education of their children; they are therefore obliged to send them from home: This being the case, there ought certainly to be proper schools for their reception: But surely the plan of these schools should differ as much from that of the great schools, intended for the daughters of the nobility and gentry, as the station in life of the scholars at the one differs from those of the other. This is, however, so far from being the case, that the article of expence excepted, the plan is the same; and the daughter of the lowest shopkeeper at one of these schools, is as much Miss, and a young Lady, as the daughter of the first viscount in England at one of the other. The mistress of the school is called *Governess*, for the word *Mistress* has a vulgar sound with it; and *Miss*, whose *Mamma* sells oysters, tells *Miss*, whose father deals in small-coal, that her *Governess* shall know it, if she spits in her face, or does any thing else unbecoming a young lady. Were a foreigner, acquainted with our language, to overhear a conversation of this kind, and some such conversation is to be heard every day in some alley or other in this town, how would he be astonished at the opulence of a country, where the meanest tradesmen

kept governesses for their daughters. French and dancing is likewise taught at these Schools, neither of which can be of any use to ladies of this sort. The parents may imagine the first may procure them a place, but in this they may be greatly mistaken, as there is hardly a single instance of a girl's having learned that language to any degree of perfection at one of these schools. I shall only mention that it cannot possibly be of use to them, and that it would be of much more consequence, they should be well instructed how to wash the floor, than how to dance upon it. I am very certain there are several fathers of this rank, who have had cause to wish their daughters had lost the use of their limbs, rather than been taught this pernicious use of them by the dancing master, the consequence of which has often been that of inducing them to quit their parents sober dwelling at midnight, for the licentious liberties of a ball of 'prentices, where the young lady, no governess present, may be exposed to great dangers, at a place where the scheme for the ruin of many an innocent girl has been formed and executed. The needlework taught at these schools is of a kind much more likely to strengthen the natural propensity in all young minds to shew and dress, than to answer any housewifely purpose. One of these young ladies, with the assistance of an ounce of coarse thread, and a yard of catgut, dresses herself up in what has the appearance of Brussels lace, or Point.

How disappointed will the honest shopkeeper be, if, at an age when he thinks proper to take his daughter from school, he should expect any assistance from her. Can he suppose a young lady will weigh his soap for him? or perform any other office, the gentility of her education has exalted her so far above? Though ignorant of every thing else, she will be so perfect in the lessons of pride and vanity, that she will despise him and his nasty shop, and quit both to go off with the first man who promises her a silk gown and a blond cap. In short, the plan of these schools appears much better calculated to qualify the scholars to become, in a few years, proper inhabitants of the

the Magdalen House, than to make of them industrious frugal wives to honest tradesmen, or sober faithful servants: And I cannot suppose the ambition of any father of this rank, amongst us, rises higher than to see his children in one or the other of these stations. That he may not be disappointed in so laudable a view, I would propose schools for the education of such girls by discreet women; those who have been house-keepers* in large families would be the properest persons for this purpose: That the young people should be taught submission and humility to their superiors, decency, and modesty in their own dress and behaviour: That they should be very well instructed in all kinds of plain work, reading, writing, and accounts, pastry, pickling, and preserving, and other branches of cookery, and be taught to wash lace and other linen: Thus instructed, they may be of great use to their parents and husbands, they may have a right to expect the kindest treatment from their mistresses, they are sure to be respected as useful members of society: Whereas *Young Ladies* are the most useless of all God's creatures.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

G. H.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

THERE is nothing which creates more animosity and disturbance in the common intercourse of life, than form and ceremony. The influence of a ridiculous etiquette extends to the great, vulgar, and the small. I am an inhabitant of a little town at some distance from London, where I have for many years had the pleasure to see my neighbours living in peace and harmony, and visiting one another without form. But all on a sudden the demon of Discord broke in among us, and threw the whole village into confusion. About three years ago the lady of a city knight, who was originally the illegitimate daughter of a French valet; and, during the time of her spinsterhood, had been in the capacity of a mantua-

maker, a milliner, and a lady's-woman, came hither for the summer season, and carried the business of ceremony to such an excess, that the heads of all my female neighbours have been turned ever since with adjusting the punctilios of place and precedence. In these delicate points little trifling omissions and inadvertencies have created piques and prejudices, between persons who were formerly the most intimate friends. Some time ago Miss Kitty Gimp, whose father is an eminent haberdasher, assured me, that her Mamma and Mrs. Grogan, at the stuff-shop, had never spoken to one another since the great rout at Mrs. Cadwallader's; for that Mrs. Grogan, had presumed to take her tea before her Mamma, without any kind of apology, though her pappa at that time was senior-churchwarden, and a man of much greater property in the parish than Mr. Grogan, who had formerly been a bankrupt, and let lodgings in London; that on the same account Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Julep had kept at a distance ever since, though before they had been intimate companions; that for reasons of the like nature there had been a fracas between Mrs. Lute-string and Mrs. Duffel, a discord between Mrs. Tweedle and Mrs. Diddle, a shyness between Mrs. Hornbuckle and Mrs. Gulix, a coldness between Mrs. Fig and Mrs. Cheshire; a downright quarrel between Mrs. Marrowbone and Mrs. Smallwort, and, in short, a reciprocal jealousy between almost all the ladies in the parish.— Upon my observing, that I had not heard of any difference between some of the principal families in the place, Miss Kitty replied, that it was very true; nobody disputed the right of precedence with Lady Callipash; nor was there any contest between Mrs. Chrysothome at the rectory, and Mrs. Foxchase at the Grange, though Mr. Foxchase was justice of the peace and esquire; because that Mr. Chrysothome was originally esquire, but had dropped that appellation when he became reverend, as an inferior title; and that the fourth place was universally given up

* Perhaps serious and prudent widows, who have had families, would be better qualified to inculcate humility and modesty into their minds, than house-keepers of large families.

to Mrs. Cadwallader, as she was of an ancient family in Wales, but that the place and precedence of all the rest was not so particularly determined.

—In short, these unhappy differences had such an effect, that an end was put to all their usual visits, and mutual good offices. Curtsies and salutations no longer past at church, their children were baptized in private, and almost all the whole winter was spent without a party. Censorious observations and slanderous reports were all their topics of conversation, and one universal gloom had taken possession of the whole village. Things went on in this manner for a twelvemonth, when my Lord Daffydowndilly came hither to canvass for a seat in parliament; and, as he was a gentleman of great politeness, he proposed to entertain the ladies of the parish with a card-assembly and a dance; but how to bring them together, and settle the ceremonial, was a matter of great difficulty, and required uncommon address. At last however he adjusted these mighty contests by a declaration, or placart, which he ordered to be publicly notified, to the following effect. “His lordship on Tuesday next expects, that all the ladies of the parish will favour him with the pleasure of their company at his assembly. And having well and duly weighed the disputes which at present subsist among them, he proposes, that if any difference should arise, on this occasion, the lady who is the prettiest, and the most accomplished of the two, shall give place and precedence to the other.”

The ladies upon this unexpected declaration were so confounded, that none of them pretended to insist upon their rank; but every one had such an opinion of her own person and accomplishments that the question was not who should take her tea, draw for her seat at the card-table, place herself on the upperhand, or go out first, but who should be last.

By this happy expedient I am now in hopes, that all animosities will soon be buried in oblivion: and peace and harmony, society and good neighbourhood, established among us; for which we are infinitely obliged to the politeness and ingenuity of my Lord Daffydown-dilly. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

JERRY JONQUILL.

To the PRINTER, &c.

S I R,

OF all the vanities which are daily acted under the sun, none appear more unaccountable to a cursory observer than the prodigality with which riches are squandered in youth, and the avidity with which they are sought after in old age. Every man who comes into the world may assure himself that he is one day to leave it: and the experience of every hour, as well as the history of former generations, may convince him, that a century will include the term of his temporary existence. It should then seem reasonable that the less of that term we had run through, the more careful should we be of the means of supporting life, and that every year which rolled over our heads, as it took from the sum of the days we had to spend, so should it proportionably lessen our anxiety for the goods of fortune: But when, on the contrary, we see those who have the greatest number of years in prospect the least careful of the means of passing them with satisfaction, and that as the back bends with infirmities, and the head whitens with age, the desire of riches gathers strength and vigour, how can we help pronouncing man to be a mystery to himself, and the most inconsistent of all God's creatures! Yet with all this appearance of absurdity, men do not even in these instances act without the concurrence of reason: For that eagerness after wealth, which is remarked to be the universal concomitant of old age, is not generated by a desire of enjoying it, but has it's source in the pride of living independent of our fellow creatures, and is nourished by the dread of the calamities attendant on poverty: Neither is the youth's disregard of money to be attributed to ignorance of it's value, or inattention to the uses he may have for it in future, but it is founded on the confidence he places in his bodily strength, and a presumptuous dependence that his abilities will always be sufficient to procure him sustenance.

The man who feels no infirmity, may have no apprehensions of a sick bed, and may flatter himself that he has still time enough to provide for the imbecility of old age; but he who feels the decay of nature, and is conscious of his incapacity to provide necessities

cessaries for himself, and whose experience has taught him the selfishness of professions of friendship, and shewn compassion to be a precarious dependence, must grasp the bag with ardor, and count over it's shining contents with delight, when he reflects that they alone can in the estimation of the world supply the place of labour, they alone can find rest for the limbs which totter under their burden, and procure cordials for the heart that is bursting with anguish.

Generosity is, therefore, as suitable to the beginning of life, as Frugality is to the latter end of it; and dispositions, which are alike conformable to our different circumstances, are certainly alike commendable. The misfortune, however, is, that generosity, when indiscretely indulged in youth, frequently leads to extravagance and criminal dissipation; and that frugality, when it is made the business of advanced life, often grows into nigardliness and avarice.

But although each of these vices are equally odious, yet the treatment which each meets with in the world is very different: Avarice in an old man is only termed excess of prudence; while prodigality in a youth is stiled the offspring of folly. This happens because it is the aged who give laws to the world; and every man is fond to excuse the vices to which he finds himself addicted, and to stigmatize those to which he finds no incitement. And hence it is that we often see a parent disinherit a worthy son, whose only crime is negligence of his pecuniary affairs; whilst he cherishes a wretch who deviates from every path of honour and virtue, because he is careful of his money. Yet whatever may be said in extenuation of the vice of avarice in the aged, nothing sure can be urged in aversion of the heaviest censure on the youth who suffers the love of money to be his ruling passion: For he who, in the bloom and vigour of life, can place his confidence in wealth, must be unconscious of any good quality by which he might hope to recommend himself to the favour of those who have the power to serve him; nor is the prodigal, who, although he dissipates his fortune, and reduces himself from affluence to labour and want, scatters plenty on the industrious, and

supplies the cravings of the needy, to be held equally criminal with the man, who, to secure to himself the good things of this life, independent of the good-will of his fellow-creatures, locks up the means of subsistence from thousands, and "turns the hungry empty away."

The present custom of estimating the value of every man by the size of his fortune is, indeed, a strong temptation to the young as well as to the aged to consider riches as their chiefest good, and poverty as the most shocking of all vices. But the christian, who has another method of valuing things, and whose prospect into futurity extends beyond the limits of this life, will consider wealth as an adventitious good, and that virtuous dispositions are more to be prized than largeness of possessions.

The inequalities of the moral, as well as those of the natural world, he knows to have their uses, and to be ordained for purposes equally wise. If some are raised to eminency, it is not to indulge them in the pleasure of overlooking others, but that they may become fountains of benevolence; that the blessings which they respire may be diffused in streams of bounty and munificence amongst those who daily pay back a portion of the gift in grateful exhalations to the source of all goodness.

Every situation in life has it's attendant obligations, and as we are told that the reward of fidelity will not be proportioned to the post occupied, but to the vigilance of the centinel, it is of small importance whether our lot places us in the front or in the rear. In every station we may rely on his protection, who *numbereth the hairs of our heads, and whose tender mercy is over all his works*: He it is that commands us to cast all our cares upon him, and he will supply all our necessities: He it is that assures us, *That when the poor and the needy seek water, and there is none, and their tongue faileth for thirst, I the Lord will hear them; I the God of Israel will not forsake them.*

Labour he has indeed entailed upon all the posterity of Adam as the temporal punishment of his transgression; and it would be acting in contravention of his own decree, should he procure sustenance for us otherwise than he

he feeds the ravens: He provides for them in the mortality of other animals; and for us by a providential distribution of rain and sunshine. They must use vigilance and industry to seek their prey, and man must till the earth and sow the seed before he can expect the harvest. The children, whom we have been the instruments of bringing into being, it is certainly our duty to provide for in their infancy, and to endeavour to place them in such a Station in advanced life, that their being may be eligible to them. But as they are equally with ourselves comprehended in Adam's transgression, it is no part of our duty to spend our whole lives in labour and anxiety, without allowing ourselves any respite for doing good, or considering our ways merely to exempt them from partaking in the denunciation against Adam's posterity, or to deliver them from any necessity of being active or industrious. Indeed if we confide in the promises of him who made both us and them, we shall take a much surer method of providing for them, by giving them a virtuous and religious education, and setting before them an example of a good life, than by heaping up riches for them by oppression, and increasing their inheritance with the spoils of the poor. *I have been young, says David, and now am old, and yet never saw I the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging their bread.*

The sovereign disposer of all things, it cannot be supposed will withhold those blessings from his servants, which he bestows on the unjust; nor can we, without banishing his providence from the superintendancy of worldly affairs, imagine but that "all things will work together for good to them who love him." The whole scheme of our religion is indeed so contrary to avarice, or an anxious desire of wealth, that we have assurances from the divine author of it himself, that it is hardly possible for a rich man to enter into his kingdom, and that no man who is the slave of this world can be his servant. A man may call himself a christian if he will, but if he scrapes together wealth with the avidity of a miser, and hoards it with the anxiety of an avaricious man, he surely gives his conduct in evidence against the ruth of his professions, and manifests to the world, that he places more de-

Dec. 1768.

pendance on riches for supplying his necessities, than on the assurances of the captain of our salvation. If we trace the consequences of this detestable vice, we shall quickly perceive, that there is none among those which we are required to abstain from as the beginnings of Sin, that is more horridly attended, and none from the indulgence of which it was greater mercy to warn us.—The love of money has stopped the ears of the merciful against the cries of the wretched—the pitying eye it has turned away from beholding scenes of misery and calamity—the tongue it has prompted to utter falsehood—the hands it has taught to steal—and the heart it has hardened to deliberate upon murder! . . . What more can be added?—And yet there is another crime behind—and let the christian who has cherished this adder in his bosom, tremble when he recollects it!—It was for the lucre of thirty pieces of silver that Iscariot betrayed his Lord and Saviour, and made the name of Judas to all generations as hateful as that of the devil himself.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Memorial for a Contribution in Behalf of the Brave Corsicans.

"NO man can be a true lover of liberty in his own country, who does not love to see it flourish in every other: An indifference to the liberties of neighbouring nations is a sure forerunner of indifference to those of the nation to which we belong; if the one is not rather a sure mark, that we are already arrived at the other. Of all principles, the passion for freedom wherever she is to be found, ought most to be cultivated in free nations; not only because it inspires generous and high thoughts in the citizens, but because it cements free nations together; gives them a common interest; forms them into a common bulwark against tyranny; and, on the principles of private virtue, founds public security. From policy, perhaps, as much as from virtue, the Romans affected to be the patrons of the liberty of mankind; and hence they came to govern the world. In the Peloponnesian war, as described by Thucydides, the different states of Greece joined with Athens, or with Sparta, according as the different constitutions of their

their states resembled that democratical, or that oligarchical form of government, in one or other of which, the system of liberty was, at that period, thought to be comprehended. When the speaker of the House of Commons gave thanks to King William and the Dutch, for their services in the revolution, he put the king in mind that the Dutch had now repaid to the English that protection which the English had a century before, bestowed upon them. The courtiers saw unpoliteness in the remark; but the deliverer of Europe heard it with pleasure. In short, no maxim in politics can be more true, than that free nations surrounded with nations that are not free, should encourage and protect freedom abroad as well as at home.

No nation, either ancient or modern, has ever felt more strongly the force of these generous principles than the English. They adore the memory of Queen Elizabeth because she stretched her protection to the persecuted protestants in France and the Netherlands. They despise that of King James, because he tamely gave up the Palatinate to the rage of her enemies. The first complaints against Charles, I. arose from his desertion of the Huguenots in France. Cromwell's crimes are almost pardoned in the high tone of superiority, which, in the cause of England, or of those befriended by England, he assumed over other nations. The English shook Charles II. on his throne, because he endeavoured to destroy one of the bulwarks of liberty in Europe, and dethroned his successor, because he joined in league, or was thought to have joined in league, with the common enemy of the freedom of mankind.

There is at present a people free in the regions which slaves only inhabit, who call on Britain alone for protection, and can from Britain alone receive it. Need it be said that the unfortunate and generous Corsicans are the people alluded to?

The government of Britain may be in such circumstances from the fetters of treaties, or from domestic disturbances, that it may be improper for her to interpose, even in defence of a people that resemble her own. But if the public cannot, without break-

ing through the rules of good policy, interpose, there are no fetters upon private persons. It is the privilege of Britons, that they can apply the superfluity of their wealth wherever their own generous breasts point out it should be directed. Government cannot stop them, and therefore other nations cannot complain to the public, when private persons raise and give contributions in a way disagreeable to them. Britain has this yet wanting to complete her glories, that the individuals of her people may give that protection to a sinking nation, which only the monarchs or rulers of great states are, in other parts of Europe, able to bestow. A private citizen of Antwerp, by stopping the funds of Spain, stopped the Armada for six months from invading England. The pride of the house of Austria thought itself honoured, not degraded, by receiving, in the war before the last, a present from a British subject*, which it would have scorned to receive from the subject of any other nation."

Thus far the cause of Corsica has been favoured with the pen of a writer of distinguished abilities. May I be permitted to add, that even setting aside the essential interest which this nation has to prevent the French from becoming masters of the Mediterranean, every motive of generosity and humanity calls upon us to support the Corsicans. Let us consider them only in the light of a distressed people. Surely our benevolence is never refused to the distressed; and shall we refuse it to those whose distress is occasioned by their bravely defending their liberties?

The sentiments with which the generous aid of individuals is received in Corsica, will best appear from what the illustrious chief Paoli writes to me on being informed that a society of gentlemen had sent two and thirty pieces of ordnance from Scotland, for the service of the brave islanders. *Li Principi soccorrono per le loro mire politiche ed interessate. Questo è un sussidio che ci procura la virtù e l'umanità.* "Princes give succours from political views and interests. This is the subsidy of virtue and humanity."

The Corsicans have already done wonders against the French: and if they are speedily supplied with money

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* The Duchess of Marlborough.

to purchase ammunition, and pay the men, who, while under arms, cannot provide for themselves, I have good authority to hope that we shall see them nobly resist all the force of the enemy.

JAMES BOSWELL.

Contributions are received by Andrew Drummond, Esq; and Co. London, and John Coutts, Esq; and Co. Edinburgh.

THE late riots at Brentford, having much, this month, been the topic of discourse, we imagine the following account will be agreeable to our readers, those in the country particularly.

On Thursday, Dec. 8, came on at Brentford the election for member for the county of Middlesex, and about half past ten the poll began, which went on without much disturbance, any further than the great difficulty of getting through so great a crowd, till about half past two; at which time Mr. Glynn appearing to have polled a greater number than Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, a desperate set of ruffians, armed with short staves, bludgeons, &c. were, at the signal of tossing up a hat, let loose upon the peaceable, unarmed, and inoffensive freeholders; and forcing themselves into the poll-booth, cleared their way to the hustings, knocking down all who opposed them, drove the clerks away, seized and tore to pieces four of the poll-books, and destroyed the hustings; so that the election was intirely stopped. Serjeant Glynn, about the beginning of the attempt to force the hustings, was left almost alone, running about, distracted as it were, with his sword half drawn, as ready to defend himself from the mob, crying out, "Where's Sir William? Where's the sheriff?" but they had luckily escaped.—When the Irish chairmen, and the professed bruisers at their head, had proceeded so far in their cruel and villainous intention of murdering and wounding the people, that the gentlemen upon the hustings were in danger of their lives; one gentleman went up to the candidate whose mob it was suspected to be, and expostulated with him upon the base conduct of *his mob*. *My mob!* said the candidate: Yes, sir, said the gentleman, *your mob!* and

added, I insist upon your speaking to those fellows who are knocking down the people there. The gentleman, who had spoke to him, finding himself in danger of his life, seized him by the great coat, and shewed his star to the armed ruffians, who instantly took off their hats and huzza'd him. While the ruffians were thus huzzaing, the gentleman escaped. When the above villains had cleared the hustings, they went into the town of Brentford, and attacked the Castle inn, (which was one of Mr. Glynn's houses) and made considerable havock in it. The inhabitants of the town observing this mischief, and beginning to fear that their own houses would next be destroyed, a general indignation rose amongst them. They sallied out, attacked the villains with great spirit, and drove them out of the town. Resentment then taking place in the breasts of some of them, they vented the remainder of their rage upon one or two of the houses opened for the other candidate. Great numbers of freeholders were hurt in trying to get away; others came home directly, and the remainder of the day was a scene of confusion. Had not the inhabitants of private houses protected and sheltered the freeholders, it is thought much more mischief would have been done.—Immediately before the general desolation, ONE, who appeared a leader of the hired ruffians, cried out, *Close the poll.*—*Damn my eyes Sir Beauchamp Proctor shall sit in the house whether you elect him or not;* and instantly the attack began. During the riot several gentlemen, Sir W.'s friends spoke to him with some warmth, and told him, if that was his method to gain the votes of the freeholders, he should never have their's, nor their interest; and determined to poll against him.

When Sir W. B. Proctor addressed the mob from the hustings, while they were brandishing their sticks, previous to their forcing themselves thereon, he asked them whose mob they were, when one of them cried out, Sir W.'s; on which he directly declared he knew nothing of the matter.—Several of the hired mob had previously applied to Serjeant Glynn; but on his friends refusal, they went elsewhere.

One man was set upon by ten or
4 O 2 twelve

twelve of the Irish mob, who beat him in such a cruel manner as never was seen, and even after he was down; so that the blood gushed out at his eyes, ears, mouth, and nose at the same time. A linen-draper at Hammer-smith standing at his door with his children, to see the company return from Brentford, the mob of Irish chairmen came by and attacked him with their sticks, beat out his brains, and he fell over the children, dead, in his own shop! Mr. Ellett, and his nephew, coach-harness-makers in Piccadilly, were knocked down by a riotous mob at Hyde-park corner, and so ill used, that they were taken home in two chairs almost speechless; and we hear old Mr. Ellett is since dead of the hurt. Mr. Charles Sturges, the tumbler at Sadler's Wells, without having interfered in the least, was knocked off his horse, and cut and slashed about his head in a most dreadful manner; the villains beat the horse's head to a perfect jelly. Two party mobs met at Kensington, and came to blows, when four men were killed, and three so much wounded that they were sent to the Middlesex Hospital, and it is thought they cannot recover. The Quack Doctor, who usually performs his operations in Leicester-fields, went down to Brentford, in expectation of getting some employment, but unfortunately received a broken head from the rioters, and was obliged to have recourse to one of his brethren for assistance. Upon the whole, there never was such a scene of riot, nor so many people killed, maimed, and wounded in one day at any election so near town, the hired mob knocking every one down, even at their own doors.

Bills have been preferred at Hicks's-Hall against five of the mob who went to the Angel at Islington on Thursday last, armed with sticks and papers in their hats, with "Proctor and Liberty" thereon; and warrants are granted for apprehending many others.

The next day the following spirited address appeared in the papers.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Middlesex.

Gentlemen,

THE warm professions of gratitude so frequently uttered by those who feel

no gratitude for their constituents, because the means by which they succeeded take off all obligation, make me at a loss for terms to express myself on so signal, so generous, and so glorious a support as I have met with from you.

Every means employed, every influence exerted during a six months canvass, have not been able to divert a great majority of you from espousing the cause of a candidate whom you suppose a friend to the cause of the people, and in whom you hoped to find a zealous and disinterested defender of the rights and liberties of his country.

Honour or infamy will deservedly attend me in the same measure as my future conduct shall answer or disappoint your expectations. I do not owe your support to any personal friendship or connexions, and am therefore free even from the temptation of leaning to them. My obligations are to the public, and to the public I will return them.

For my conduct in the course of this election, I can appeal even to my adversaries: and the truth of my declaration to you has been most convincingly proved by the infamous behaviour of my opponents in their lawless interruption of the poll; when a mob of hired ruffians were, at a signal, let loose upon the peaceable, unarmed, inoffensive freeholders of the county of Middlesex, in order to destroy those whom they could not corrupt, and to wrest from them by violence that freedom of election which every undue and unconstitutional interposition had failed to overthrow.

The sheriffs, and every person present, were witnesses of a scene never before exhibited at an election:—A desperate set of armed ruffians, with "Liberty and Proctor" in their hats, without the least provocation or cause of quarrel, destroying those who did not lift up a hand in their defence. Sir William, to whom I called to go with me and face this mob, returned me no answer and left me: I remained the last man upon the hustings. However, I live, gentlemen, to assert not so much my election as your rights; and I pledge myself to you, that your blood, so wantonly shed yesterday, shall be vindicated, and the charge brought home to the hired and the hi-

ners: The more exalted their stations, and the more privileged their persons, the louder is the call for justice; and the more necessary it's execution.

Whether as your representative, or as a private gentleman, I pledge myself to you to go through with this business, or perish in the attempt.

The freedom of a county election is the last sacred privilege we have left; and it does not become any honest Englishman to wish to survive it. For my own part, I will not. And if by this declaration I may seem to depart from that moderation which has always particularly marked my character, it is because I think tameness in a cause like this, is infamy. There is virtue still left in this country. We are come to a crisis; and the consequence of this struggle will determine whether we shall be slaves or free.

It is at present depending before the House of Commons what measures shall be next pursued in regard to this election: when they have decided, I will give you the earliest notice possible: and I promise you that no discouragement shall ever make

me desert you, who have shewn that you will not desert yourselves.

I am, Gentlemen, your most grateful and faithful humble servant,
Bloomsbury-Square,

Dec. 9. JOHN GLEN.

However, on the 11th a certificate of the coroners of Middlesex appeared in the papers, testifying, that, to their knowledge, there was not any person killed in the above disturbance. Affidavits were also published, fixing the guilt of hiring this mob upon Sir W. B. Proctor, or his agents, particularly Broughton, the late noted bruiser, now a yeoman of the guard.

It should be recorded to the honour of the present Lord Mayor, that on the said 8th of December, when the jury was called, at the Old-Bailey, his lordship asked them, upon their honour, if any of them were freeholders of Middlesex; it appeared that about eighteen of them were so, on which his lordship immediately dismissed them, that they might not be hindered from discharging their duty at Brentford.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

The LION in the TOILS.

A political Fable. By Mr. KENRICK.

Ex angue leonem.

Committed by the hand of power,
To close confinement in the Tower,
Where many a dang'rous beast, we know,
Lodg'd for royal raree-show;
Lion, in a leopard's skin,
His spots without, his heart within,
Held forth to Privilege, his paw,
And claim'd protection of the law.
Harm'd! the forest stare a-while!
He asses bray! the foxes smile!
And tygers tam'd, untry'd, condemn
Heir brother brute too wild for them,
He sages of the law consult
The nature of his crimes occult,
While, wav'ring 'twixt the wrong and right,
They let him loose, and hope his flight;
Still basely hurt in bloody fray,
O distant lands he's lur'd away.

Let justice bring him now to shame;
He absent ever are to blame.
Accus'd he stands of horrid crimes,
Range to thee loyal, pious times!

Against his king—a bishop nods—
Nay, more, he scratch'd against the Gods,
Behold the impious traitor's claw,
Known and obnoxious to the law.

The Lion heard, and with disdain,
Returning to his native plain,
Demands the records just and true,
The fine and punishment his due.
Appall'd deluded Justice stands,
Her balance trembling in her hands,
Nor holds uprais'd th'avenging blade,
Without the ranc'rous Lynx's aid.

Again the snare of pow'r is spread,
Enclosing his devoted head;
Again is urg'd the shame and sin
Of spots upon a leopard's skin:
When lo! he casts his wanton spoils,
And proves a lion in the toils.

EPIGRAM

On the Death of the late Duke of Newcastle.

NEWCASTLE dead! Confusion seize
The wretch who reads it at his ease,
Nor dreams what England has to dread,
St—ll alive, and P—HAM dead!

Imperfect

Impromptu on the Death of the D. of Newcastle.

EPILOGUE, by Mr. GARRICK;

SHALL Holles die, and shall no son of
 verse
 Pay the just tribute of a warm applause?
 Is there no weeping muse to tend his hearse,
 Who liv'd and died the prop of Brunswick's
 cause?

II.

Where are thy odes oh! Maſon, thine oh!
 Gray!
 Say Whitehead are thy powers for ever gone?
 —Did Lloyd or Churchill live, we ne'er ſhould
 ſay,
 Here lies unſung Britannia's darling ſon!

III.

No—they would ſtrain their powers, and
 ſtrike the ſtring;
 The ſtring, reſponſive, would their lays re-
 peat;
 While each of Britain's friends would join to
 'Tis greater to be good than to be great. M.

On the late Marchionefs of TAVISTOCK.

NO tender, gen'rous ſoul can ſure forbear
 For Ruſſel's fate to ſhed a pitying tear!
 Since not to feel for ſuch tranſcendent ſmart,
 Betrays a ſavage or an iron heart.
 Ah! gentle ſhade! your keen miſfortunes
 The pow'rful force of true connubial love:
 You loſt your all when your lov'd huſband fell
 —Extremely few, alas! now love ſo well!
 From hence, ye fair and gay, ye great and
 bold,
 Learn how precariouſly your bliſs you hold:
 Far Ruſſel every temporal bliſs enjoy'd,
 Which one tremendous moment quite de-
 ſtroy'd! S. T.

PROLOGUE to the New Tragedy of ZINGIS.

By Mr. HOME.

Spoken by Mr. HOLLAND.

TOO much the Greek and Roman chiefs
 engage

The muſes care—they languish on our ſtage;
 The modern bard, ſtruck with the vaſt applauſe
 Of ancient maſters, like the painter draws
 From models only.—Can ſuch copies charm
 The heart, or like the glow of nature warm?

To fill the ſcene, to-night our author brings
 Originals at leaſt—warriors and kings—
 Heroes, who, like their gems, unpoliſh'd
 ſhine,

The mighty fathers of the Tartar line,
 Greater than thoſe, whom claſſic pages boaſt,
 If thoſe are greateſt, who have conquer'd moſt.

Such is the ſubject—ſuch the poet's theme,
 If a rough ſoldier may aſſume that name;
 Who does not offer you from fancy's ſtore,
 Manners and men.—On India's burning ſhore,
 In warlike toils he paſſ'd his youthful years,
 And met the Tartar in the ſtrife of ſpears;
 But tho' he liv'd amidſt the cannons roar,
 Thunder like your's he never ſaſt before;
 Liſten indulgent to his artleſs ſtrain,
 Nor let a ſoldier, quarter aſk in vain.

* To the boxes.

Spoken by Mrs. ABINGTON.

I'M ſent, good folks, to ſpeak the epilogue,
 But 'tis ſo dull—I'll cheat the ſcribbling
 rogue:

Among ourſelves, your loſs will be but
 You're * too polite for epilogue to call.
 But as for you †—it is your joy and pride
 Ever to call but never ſatisfied.—

Will you, ye critics, give up Rome and
 Greece?

And turn Mahometans, and ſave this piece?
 What ſhall our ſtage receive this Tartar race,
 Each whiſker'd hero with a copper face?

I hate the Tartars—hate their vile religion:—
 We have no ſouls forſooth—that's their de-
 ciſion!

Th'eſe brutes, ſome horrid prejudice con-
 Speak, Engliſh huſbands—have your wives no
 ſouls?

Then for our perſons—ſtill more ſhameful
 work.

A hundred women, wed a ſingle Turk!
 Again, ye Engliſh huſbands, what ſay you?
 A hundred wives! you would not wiſh for
 more.

Romans and Greeks for me!—O that dear
 Their women had a noble Magna Charta!
 There a young hero, had he won fair fame,
 Might, from her huſband, aſk a lovely
 dame;

The happy huſband of the honour vain,
 Gave her with joy, took her with joy again;
 The choſen dame no ſtruggles had within,
 For to reſuſe, had been a public ſin.—

And to their honour, all hiſtorians ſay,
 No Spartan lady, ever ſin'd that way.—
 Ye fair, who have not yet thrown out your
 bait,

To tangle captives in the marriage ſtate;
 Take heed, I warn you where your ſnares you
 ſet;

O let not infidels come near your net.
 Let hand in hand, with prudence, go your
 wiſhes.

Men are, in general, the ſtrangeſt fiſhes!
 Do not for miſery your beauty barter,
 And—O take heed—you do not catch a
 Tartar.

*Occaſional PROLOGUE on the Appearance of
 the new Juliet at the Theatre Royal in
 Covent Garden.*

*Written by Mr. COLMAN.**Spoken by Mr. POWELL.*

WHEN fryghten'd poets give the town
 a play,

Some bold or gentle prologue leads the way;
 But when new players their weak powers
 engage,

And riſque their future fortunes on the
 No bard appears to plead their deſperate
 cauſe,

To ſilence cenſure, or beſpeak applauſe.

Author

† To the gallery.

Authors too, cautious to direct your choice,
 Mere empty echoes of the public voice,
 With less poetic fire than critic phlegm,
 Praise as you please, and blame what you
 condemn.

Actors, as actors feel: and few so fear'd,
 But well remember what they first appear'd;
 When sudcen tumult shook the lab'ring
 breast, [possess;
 With hope, and fear, and shame, at once
 When the big tear stood trembling in the eye.
 And the breath struggled with the rising sigh.

To-night a trembling Juliet fills the scene,
 Fearful as young, and really not eighteen:
 Cold, icy fear, like an untimely frost,
 Lies on her mind, and all her powers are lost.
 'Tis yours alone to dissipate her fears,
 To calm her troubled soul, and dry her
 tears.
 Bit with the cank'ring east the infant rose
 Its full-blown honours never can disclo'e;
 Oh, may no envious blast, no critic blight,
 Fall on the tender plant we rear to-night!
 So shall it thrive, and in some genial hour,
 The opening bud may prove a beautiful
 flower.

PROLOGUE to the new Tragedy of CYRUS.

Written by Mr. HOOKER.

NEW to the stage, before this dread ar-
 ray
 repair'd to offer here his virgin play,
 Our tim'rous author, diffident of praise,
 Grafts his first laurels on another's bays;
 Takes from another's breast the gen'rous fire,
 And fits to English strains a foreign lyre:
 Aspires to please by unsuspected means,
 Importing passion from Italian scenes:
 Where heroes combat to soft music's note,
 And tyrants warble thro' an eunuch's throat;
 To sympathy despairing lovers sigh;
 And struggling traitors by the gamut die:
 Yet here, a living bard, whose fame out-runs
 The foremost of the tuneful drama's sons,
 Can e'en in song his magic pow'r dispense,
 At once uniting harmony and sense.
 From him our poet now essays to write,
 And plans from him the story of to-night:
 A well-known tale—who has not heard the
 name

Of Cyrus and the rising Median fame?
 Each puling school boy can discuss the theme;
 The suffering grandson, and the monarch's
 dream!

Oh! could our poet catch th' inspiring thought,
 And nobly copy what was nobly wrought:
 Or where the master's hand but sketch'd the
 line,

With happy warmth fill up the bold design;
 Then ev'ry figure with new force impress,
 Might wake the feelings of th' impassion'd
 breast;

While each bright eye amidst this circle pays
 The tribute of involuntary praise.

EPILOGUE.

Written by Dr. HAWKESWORTH.

WELL, here I am—thank heav'n! no
 more Mandane—

Among ourselves, this bard is but a Zany.
 Says I, when first he offer'd me the part,
 "I hope 'tis nature—level'd at the heart."
 Says he, "A husband thought far off to roam,
 "Disguis'd and unexpectedly comes home.
 "A son returns, lost twenty years, d'ye see,
 "To call you mother, tho' not thirty-three."
 This (I reply'd) will do, if I can guess,
 For this indeed is natural distress—
 Distress (he cry'd) you quite mistake the thing.
 Asyages; you'll find—had dreamt—the king—
 I stop't him short—perhaps it may be true,
 That your old nature differs from your new:
 From various causes equal sorrows flow,
 All realms and times have some peculiar woe:
 With us what griefs from ill's domestic rise,
 When now a beau, and now a monkey dies.
 In this our iron age, still harder lot,
 A masquerade, no ticket to be got—
 Your obsolete distress may now be told—
 Let's see—there's ravishing—that's very old.
 There's love that scorn'd a title and estate—
 These woes of love are vastly out of date.

Then there's your martyr to his country's
 weal: [feel!

What strange distress these ancients us'd to
 The love of country now indeed runs high,
 They prove its value most who dearest buy:
 Think what our patriots pay in sterling gold,
 A single borough for seven years to hold!
 Though here in *statu quo* I still remain,
 I've oft been marry'd, ravish'd, crown'd, and
 slain.

None of all these have been my fate to-night,
 So us'd to fancy anguish and delight:
 Yet let me hope you felt the part I bore,
 Give me your plaudit—we can with no more.

The LOTTERY and LIBERTY.

A SONG.

OH what raptures will abound,
 When I've got ten thousand pound?
 Then from slavery set free,
 Frantic pride, shall stoop to me.

On how riches,
 Men bewitches?
 Worth and poverty they flee.

Oh what changes?
 Men in rages,
 Will adore with extacy.

II.

Few attended humble Bet,
 Now by ev'ry knave beset;
 Those regardless of my charms,
 Now wou'd fly into my arms.

Men may flatter,
 Women chatter,
 I'll secure my liberty.
 From attendance,
 And dependance
 Fortune calls—and I'll be free.

A. Z.

Sung by Mr. MORGAN at SADLER'S WELLS.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The lyrics are written below the staff, with some words split across lines. The score consists of several measures, including a final measure with a 5/7 time signature change.

Help me each Har - mo - ni - ous Grove gen - tle
 whisper all ye trees,
 Tune each warbling throat to
 love, Cool each mead with softer breeze,
 Tune each warb-
 ling throat to love Cool each mead with softer breeze.

II.

Breath sweet odour ev'ry flower;
 All your various painting shew;
 Pleasing verdure grace each bower,
 Around let ev'ry blooming flow.

III.

Glide ye limpid brooks along,
 Phœbus glance thy mildest ray,
 Murm'ring floods repeat my song,
 And tell what Colin dare not say.

IV.

Celia comes whose charming air
 Fires with love the rural swain;
 Tell, ah! tell the blooming fair
 That Colin dies if she disdain.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Have, according to promise, sent you my computation of the ensuing Transit of Venus, from Dr. Halley's Tables: And also a true delineation of the apparent curvilinear path of Venus on the solar disk. Inserting the same in your next Magazine, will doubtless oblige many of your readers, as well as,

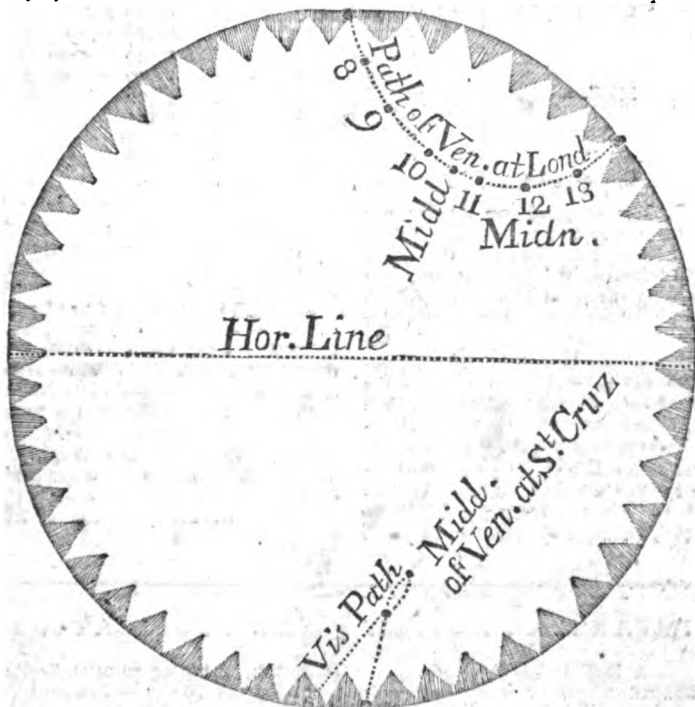
Sir,

Hitchin,

Your constant reader, and humble servant,

Oct. 20, 1768.

ROBERT LANGLEY.



The Transit of Venus over the Sun, June 3, 1769, Calculated from Dr. Halley's Tables.

At London, June 3, in the Evening, apparent Time.

from the north $59^{\circ} 10' 50''$. The altitude of Venus $4^{\circ} 57' 42''$, and azimuth from the north $59^{\circ} 11' 1''$.

	<i>b</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>s</i>
First contact	7	20	29
Central ingress	7	28	42
Totally in the disk	7	37	4
Ecliptic conjunction	10	12	46
Middle of the Transit	10	34	31
Begins to emerge	13	31	54
Central egress	13	40	16
End of the Transit	13	48	30
Central duration	6	11	34
Total duration	6	28	1
Nearest approach of the centers	$0' 51'' 3'''$		
Apparent semi-diameter of Venus	$26''$		
and that of the sun	$15' 50'' 37'''$		

At the middle the sun will be vertical in lat. $22^{\circ} 27'$ north, and long. $1^{\circ} 8' 38'$ west from London, in the pacific ocean. In lat. $58^{\circ} 30'$ south, and long. as above, in the aforesaid ocean, the Transit will begin a little after sun-rise, and end near sun setting; where its duration will be nearly the shortest possible. For Venus being in the northern part of her orbit, and the spectator's motion contrary to that of Venus, the nearer he approaches (under the same meridian) to the earth's axis in south latitude, the shorter the transit, et contra in north latitude; and which is evident at sight by a projection of this curious phenomenon. In lat. $58^{\circ} 30'$ north, and long. $21^{\circ} 22'$ east, the Transit will begin a little before sun-set, and end soon after sun rise next morning. And as the spectator's motion here conspires with

N. B. No regard was had to parallax in the above computation, but if that be considered, the times above will be a small matter affected thereby.—The sun sets about an hour after the beginning. His true altitude at the central ingress is $4^{\circ} 41' 51''$, and azimuth

Dec. 1, 68.

4 P

that

that of Venus, the Transit will thereby be protracted nearly the greatest possible.

I have, in order to delineate Venus's apparent path accurately, computed her true elevation above the sun's horizontal, and distance from his vertical diameter, to several intervals, by which the above type for London is correctly drawn.

	H. M. S.			Venus's elev. above the Sun.		Distance from his vertical diameter.	
				M.	S.	M.	S.
June 3, evening, Central ingress	7	18	43	15	51	0	11 left
	8	0	0	13	43	0	28 right
	9	0	0	11	17	1	32
	10	0	0	9	20	3	29
Middle nearly.	10	35	48	8	39	4	38
	11	0	0	8	15	5	31
	12	0	0	7	55	7	51
	13	0	0	8	34	10	6
Central egress	13	40	16	9	54	12	40

N. B. The foregoing computation was made nearly according to Mr. Dunthorne's precepts for solar eclipses; but if different methods be taken, we may expect some variation from the times above: I shall just give one instance as a proof of the abovementioned Calculus. At the central ingress the sun's true place is Π $13^{\circ} 20' 17'' 56'''$, declination $22^{\circ} 26' 32'' 5'''$, and angle at the pole $112^{\circ} 10' 30''$; whence his true altitude may be easily found $= 4^{\circ} 41' 50'' 51'''$ and azimuth from the north $= 59^{\circ} 10' 50''$. The true place of Venus Π $13^{\circ} 31' 7'' 49'''$ and latitude $11^{\circ} 35' 2''$ north, whence (by spherics) I find her true declination $= 22^{\circ} 39' 21'' 46'''$, and right ascension $= 72^{\circ} 5' 46''$,

4''', the sun's right ascension $= 71^{\circ} 55' 40'' 55'''$, and angle at the pole $= 112^{\circ} 0' 24'' 51'''$, whence I find her true altitude $= 4^{\circ} 57' 42'' 1'''$ and azimuth from the north $59^{\circ} 11' 0'' 48'''$.

Now we have given two sides of a spherical triangle and the angle included, viz. the zenith distances of the Sun and Venus; and the azimuthal distance of Venus from the center of the Sun, to find the third side $= 15^{\circ} 51' 22'''$, which exceeds the Sun's semidiameter only $45'''$, and proves the central ingress to be ascertained extremely near.—The true hourly motion of the Sun is $2' 23'' 24'''$, that of Venus in the ecliptic $1' 34'' 16'''$, and her horary decrease of latitude $35'' 30'''$.

AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW of NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

ANOTHER Traveller! or cursory Remarks and critical Observations made upon a Journey thro' Part of the Netherlands, in the Year 1766. By Coriat Junior. 2 vol. 12mo. Johnson.

This performance is written in imitation of Sterne's Sentimental Journey, and breathes to the full as much benevolence as that celebrated production.—If it does not equal the Sentimental Journey in wit, it exceeds it in decency, and is, in our opinion, as well calculated to give a sensible lesson to the public.—The author calls himself Coriat, after the famous Tom Coriat who flourished in the reign of James the first, and travelled over a great part of Europe and Asia on foot.—However as the reader will possibly wish to have a specimen from a writer who treads immediately after Mr. Sterne in this whimsical walk of genius, we have selected the following chapter for his entertainment.

CHAP. XXVIII.

A few general Remarks upon Brussels, with some particular ones on the Beguinage.

TIS fine talking of seeing every thing in three or four days in such a capital

as Brussels, and being acquainted with the people into the bargain!—Commend me to such ingrossers of curiosity!

This brings to my mind some of my country friends, who in their week's jaunt to London pretended also that they had seen every thing.—And pray what did you see?

“Why Westminster-Abbey, and its matchless monuments—St. Paul's Cathedral, and its naked majesty—the pillar of fire, and its smoky prospect—the Tower, and the roaring lions—the wax-work, not forgetting mother Shipton.”

That's enough—and more by all that you have mentioned than you could have seen, had you never stirred from home.

But where to begin my remarks?—that's the question.—I once thought of expending a great part of this chapter upon the subject of public ministers residing at foreign courts.—

“Hey day!—Why what the plague can that have to do with Brussels more than any other court?”

True, my accomplished friend!—and it was upon that consideration, that I laid my design aside.—It may be introduced with more propriety upon another occasion—but

I shall

hall never have a fairer opportunity of acknowledging the polite reception that I met with at the English ambassador's, and the elegant entertainment that our company partook of there.—In grateful remembrance of which, suffer me to add, that politeness of manners and elegance of living appear to me to be highly requisite in public characters? who study the honour of their sovereigns, more than their own emolument—whereas such base spirits as seek to enrich themselves, where parsimony becomes a vice; are rather the ministers of their own avarice, than of their country.

I confess that Brussels with all her boasted beauty, fell short of my expectation.—I found in her little to be admired but fountains and crooked streets; if we except the public edifices, some of which are very grand.—The several ascents to the palace, frequently reminded me of Snowhill—in the way you meet with a magnificent pile of ruins, which has lain in much the same condition for these forty years, but which with us would have been cleared in a few months.

But the court, the theatre, the brilliant assemblies, the agreeable *promenades*, the fashionable *course*—those are the charms of Brussels:—and to such as can enter into them with spirit, it must be accounted a delicious place:—to such then I leave them, for the sake of more important researches.

Peace be to the pious ashes of Saint Begal the foundress and patroness of those religious female colonies called *Beguinages*—and whether thou wert queen, priestess, or prophetess—virgin, wife, or widow—or all, or neither; it matters not to me.—Let monkish superstition on blason thy hallowed dust; and ignorance invent to thy honour, far more than is necessary to be believed—such legendary records may add to our wonder, but cannot increase our praise.—If by thy bright example, thousands of thy loved sex have been sheltered from want, and shielded from prostitution; millions of thanks we owe to thy memory.—If by receiving thy gentle rule they have been cut off from the corruptions, but not from the commerce of the flesh—and though recommended to enjoy a life of celibacy, nevertheless are not debarred the freedom of wedded felicity, when suitable matches offer; what songs of praise shall we not render thee?—In the mean while, by sober industry, each to employ her talent towards her own support; in various needlework, weaving lace, knitting purses, washing prints, fashioning and dressing dolls, and the elder ones, in nursing the sick at their respective houses.

Well, after all, this seems to be no absurd institution—and something like it might be admitted into any corporation, whether papist or protestant.—I will subscribe to it with all my heart for the love I bear the sex,

No wonder that where such provision is made for frail virtue, profligate vice is not rampant in every street, to the annoyance of the sober, and the destruction of the unwary: that goals and bridewells are not overloaded with such delinquents; and finally that they are not freighted off in ship-loads to poison foreign plantations, after having done their worst at home.—Such a preventive for the most fatal and complicated mischief, is, in my poor opinion, to be preferred to speculative and patched-up cures. There is seldom a remedy for idleness, when the habit of industry is lost—no room for good seed to spring up, where the soil is choked with weeds.—“Employments are wanting, is the common cry; and support in the mean time must be had.”—How so?—these people you find employ and support themselves; and so they might any where, under proper regulation.

It is not an hospital, or a row of almshouses, into which none but the wretched are admitted—but it is a little hamlet within itself, enclosed with walls and gates, containing fifty, an hundred, perhaps two hundred tenements, ranged in several neat streets, with a handsome church or chapel.—The devotees enter there of their own free will, and carry their little portions and effects, if they have any, along with them.—'tis no discredit to be of their order—they are not confined save to the rule of the society, but are seen every where; and whenever they think fit may resign the habit, and engage again in the business of the world.

If therefore there are no avowed prostitutes in the Austrian Netherlands, one reason for it is pretty obvious.—Every city has its *Beguinage*, containing from two hundred, or a thousand of those virtuous spinners called *Beguiues*.

Our fair pilot having indulged us with her courteous company for a week, from the time we left Ostende; found it necessary to return thither—and in recompence for her many civilities, we could do no less than accompany her on the way as far as Ghent.

And now, my good friend, said I, we shall have a little leisure to look about us—no posting back to Brussels! if you please—if the gates must be shut at seven, in God's name! let them shut the gates—we will sleep upon the road, that is all.”

II. *A Charge to Englishmen, dedicated by Permission to John Wilkes, Esq; 8vo. 1s. Flexney.*

This is the performance of a Mr. Sharpe, who professes the warmest admiration of the gentleman's character to whom he dedicates his piece: In an advertisement prefixed to the charge, he informs us that it was delivered at a patriotic club at Newport in the Isle of Wight, where it seems it met with a very favourable reception, highly to the credit

of the society before whom it was pronounced, but little to the honour of their understanding.

III. *Elegies on different Occasions.* 32 pages 4to. Bathurst.

The public is here presented with nine elegies, in which though the author has endeavoured to be uncommonly plaintive he is more likely to excite the smile than the sensibility of his readers.

IV. *The Complaint of Liberty.* 23 pages, 4to. Cadell.

The author of this poem, like many late writers, makes very free with the name of Liberty, and with just as much success, for though his public spirit may be intitled to a compliment, there is very little due to his literary abilities.

V. *Paradise a Poem*, 4to. 1s. 6d. Peach.

This is a descriptive poem, painting in very tolerable numbers a gentleman's seat in the country; but who the gentleman is, or where the scene is laid, we cannot inform the reader, the author being intirely silent with regard to these particulars.

VI. *The Grenada Planter, or a full and impartial Answer to a Letter in the Gazetteer, relative to the Conduct of his E—y G—r—M—lc.* 8vo. 1s. A mon.

Anonymous attacks upon the character of any man, are always to be suspected of great malevolence, therefore we shall only say, that if all the allegations contained in this pamphlet are true, the author would do much better to lay his facts before the administration in a decent remonstrance, than to obtrude them in this ineffectual manner on the public.

VII. *Verbes to the Memory of a Lady: written at Sandgate-Castle.* 4to. 6d. Becker.

These verses are said to be the composition of a Dr. Langhorne; but on what account he particularly tells us they were written at Sandgate Castle, we are at a loss to discover. —Indeed if the air of Sandgate Castle had any inspiring quality, there would be some reason for mentioning it, but as from the strictest consideration of the poem we are not able to discover such a circumstance, nay, as the author is much inferior to many poets in the elegiac walk of genius, it would be more to his credit if the present verses had never been written at all, since they now serve as a monument of his ambition without being a proof of his abilities.

VIII. *A Plan of Education for the Nobility and Gentry of Great Britain. Most Humbly addressed to the Father of his People,* by Thomas Sheridan, A. M. 148 pages, 8vo. Dilly.

This plan of education is written by Mr. Sheridan, the celebrated tragedian, whose solicitude for reforming the present mode of instructing our youth, has already given birth to several performances which have been very favourably received by the public;—In

his dedication to the king, Mr. Sheridan offers to employ the remainder of his life in conducting an academy instituted upon his own principles, provided he is allowed an appointment equal to what he is now able to make in much less laborious pursuits; with regard to the defects in the prevailing system of our schools, he thus delivers himself.

“The sole end proposed at present is to make good Latin and Greek scholars, and minute philosophers; whereas the true ends of education in all christian countries, ought to be to make good men, and good citizens.”

Thus the tender minds at first setting out get a wrong bias; the most precious years of life are employ'd wholly in studies which will produce little future benefit to them or advantage to the world; while such as would contribute most to public and private prosperity, that is to say, religion, morality, and the English language, are utterly neglected.

Nor are the means less absurd or prejudicial than the end.

In the first place, all boys whatsoever, and how different soever their professions in life may be, are trained in one and the same books, pursue the same exercises: whether they are to be legislators, divines, physicians, soldiers, merchants or mechanics. And this course is so far from fitting them for these several professions, that it does not in the smallest degree qualify them for any one.

But of all the absurdities, that of the written exercises, in which the greatest portion of the boys time, even at the best schools in England, is taken up, appears the most strange. They are set about performances which require invention and judgment, before either the storehouse of the memory is supplied with materials, of any kind but a few words; or the understanding enlightened, or exercised.

Such a grossly erroneous practice cannot be better exposed, than by a representation of the behaviour of the poor boys upon this occasion (set like the Israelites to make brick without the straw) who generally apply to those in the upper classes, and telling them the subject of their exercise, address them in this ridiculous phrase, “*Pray give me a little sense.*” And when their want is supplied in this respect, their business is to turn it into barbarous Latin.

Nor is this the most ridiculous part of school exercises: the extravagant attempt to force all to be poets in spite of nature; of having four exercises out of five of this kind, and that in a dead language too; of obliging all boys belonging to the same class to write the same number of verses, whatever difference there may be in point of genius and capacity; are practices so opposite to common sense, that it is a wonder how they could ever have obtained footing in a civilized country.

If a sportsman were to take great pains to have his greyhounds, his mastiffs, and all sorts of dogs, taught to hunt in the same manner that hounds do; and should mingle them all with the pack when he went in pursuit of a fox or a hare, how would his neighbours laugh at him? And yet would there be any thing more absurd in this practice than the other? I remember indeed to have seen a cur dog, which had been bred with the hounds from a puppy, and which constantly went out with them to the chase, gave an excellent mimic of their manners. He put his nose to the ground, and pretended to scent; he yelped when they were in cry, and seemed as busy as the best in the field. How many busy yelping curs in poetry, this mode of education has pestered the world with; he prescribes but too liberally informed us.

The next great error in the present method is that of ranging the boys in classes according to their different standing, and keeping all the same length of time in the same class. From this practice one of these two bad consequences must be produced; either that those of the quickest parts must wait for those of the slowest, to their great hindrance and loss of time; or those of the slowest must be compelled to keep pace with those of the quickest: which in point of earning is an impossibility; and if it be only observed in point of standing, absolute ignorance must ensue on their parts.

What a fine damper to emulation must this prove of uncommon parts! If the horses which run at Newmarket, were to be linked together by a long rope we should hardly see such exertions in the race."

Mr. Sheridan then proceeds to shew that the very small salary allowed to schoolmasters, obliges all to take a much larger number of pupils than they can properly attend; hence (adds he) "arises the necessity of classes in the manner above-mentioned, of the same books, the same exercises, &c. for as it is impossible that a master so circumstanced, can give a particular attention to each particular boy, he must to avoid any appearance of partiality, act towards all by one general rule."

The narrow limits of a magazine, where such a variety of subjects are to be treated of, will not allow us to give a longer extract from Mr. Sheridan. — Upon the whole, however, there are many judicious regulations to his plan, though there are many things too romantic to be practicable, and it is particularly well worth the attention of the opulent, who are willing to pay an extraordinary attention to the education of their children.

IX. *A short Account of that Part of Africa inhabited by the Negroes* 8vo. 2s. Horsfield.

This is one of the authors who please even without abilities: his arguments are the dictates of genuine humanity, and his

endeavour is to shew from the authority of several eminent writers, that the slave trade to Africa should be instantly suppressed on account of its evident barbarity.

X. *Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, a Poem.* By George Cockings. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Cooke.

Mr. Cockings, if we mistake not, is porter to the laudable Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, and therefore for a poet in such a situation the good natured reader will kindly make allowances—though indeed we scarcely remember any production which requires more allowances than the present article.

XI. *A short View of the History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, with Respect to their original Charter and Constitution.* 1s. 6d. Wilkie.

A necessary pamphlet in the present situation of our differences with the American colonies.

XII. *Love at Cross Purposes.—Exemplified in two sentimental and connected Histories from real Life, viz. The forced Marriage, or, The History of Sir George Freemore and Miss Emily Menel,* 2 vol. 12mo. *and the Memoirs of Lady Frances Freemore and her Family,* 2 vol. 12mo. Noble.

Love indeed at cross-purposes, and very tender for young ladies during the interruption which the present season gives to the employments of the boarding school.

XIII. *The History of England from the Accession of James the First, to the Elevation of the House of Hanover.* By Catharine Macaulay, vol. 4. 4to. 15s. Johnston.

This volume contains the reign of Charles the First, from the dissension between the two houses of parliament to the execution of that prince—and breathes like the former volumes of Mrs. Macaulay's history, spirit, genuine freedom, strong good sense, and strict impartiality. In the more forward part of the present Magazine we have made an extract from it, which we are certain will be acceptable to our readers.

XIV. *Experiments and Observations in Electricity, made at Philadelphia in America,* by Benjamin Franklin, L.L.D. and F.R.S. 4to. 1 vol. 10s. Newbery.

This is a correct edition of what the very ingenious Dr. Franklin has written on electrical subjects—but the author's reputation in this walk of science is too universally known and admired to stand in the least want of our recommendation.

XV. *The American Gazette,* No. III. 8vo. 1s. Kearsley.

The utility of this compilation rises upon us in every number, and it is but truth to say that it contains many things of the utmost importance both to Great Britain and her American colonies.

XVI. *The Case of Anne and Isaac Scott, Bankrupts, late Mercantils and Dry-Salters.* By Mrs. Scott, 2s. Flexney.

Hear both sides of every question before you pronounce your opinion," is the advice of a very sensible writer—therefore till we read the answer to this pamphlet, which is already advertised, we shall not take upon us to say how far Mrs. Scott's narration is to be relied on.—The tendency of her performance is to lessen the character of the assignees to the commission of bankruptcy taken out against her and her son, and to shew that from the failure of her house to the present hour, she has been treated with unexampled cruelty by these gentlemen.

XVII. *A Letter from a Lady to the Bishop of London.* Oct. 1s. Brown.

Whether this letter is or is not written by a lady must be a matter of little consequence to the readers, the only thing necessary for his knowledge, is, the merit of the performance, which in our opinion is very little, as the piece contains nothing but a trite, unnecessary declamation in favour of good works, and a melancholy prophecy that some such terrible judgement will speedily overtake this kingdom, as fell upon Sodom and Gomorrah, to punish the extravagant profligacy of the inhabitants.

XVIII. *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the present Disputes between the British Colonies in America and the Mother Country.* Oct. 1s. 6d. Willkie.

The author of this pamphlet is not without

moderation, and says, that the Americans should either be allowed a representation in the parliament of Great Britain, or that they should be indulged with an internal legislation of their own, subject however to the controul of the mother country. This is all the Americans contend for, and the only source of their complaints is the new mode of taxing them, either without a parliamentary representative or the customary concurrence of their respective assemblies.

XIX. *The Journal of a Two Months Tour; with a View of promoting Religion among the frontier Inhabitants of Pennsylvania, and of introducing Christianity among the Indians to the Westward of the Allegheny Mountains, &c.* By Charles Beatty, A. M. 110 pages, 8vo.

This is a very well meant, but a very dull account of the author's tour for the purposes mentioned in the title page.—Mr. Beatty indeed gives us an information which must afford much satisfaction to every benevolent mind, namely, that through the various parts of his journey he found the Indians constantly eager to be instructed in the principles of Christianity.—Annexed to the Tour are some arguments endeavouring to prove that certain of the Indian tribes are descended from the Jews; but this is nothing extraordinary when our author seems to think that a particular nation of these savages originally emigrated from Wales, and that they speak the Welch language at this hour very perfectly.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

London, Dec. 18, 1768.



IS majesty, ever ready to encourage useful improvements, and always intent upon promoting every branch of polite knowledge, hath been graciously pleased to institute in this metropolis a royal academy of arts, to be under his majesty's own immediate patronage, and under the direction of forty artists of the first rank in their several professions.

The principal object of this institution is to be the establishment of well regulated schools of design, where students in the arts may find that instruction which hath so long been wanted, and so long wished for in this country. For this end, therefore, there will be a winter academy of living models of different characters to draw after, and a summer academy of living models of different characters to paint after; there will also be laymen with all sorts of draperies, both ancient and modern, and choice casts of all the celebrated antique statues, groups, and basso-relievos. Nine of the ablest academici-

ans, elected annually from amongst the forty, are to attend these schools by rotation, to set the figures, to examine the performance of the students, to advise and instruct them, and to turn their attention towards that branch of the arts for which they shall seem to have the aptest disposition.

And in order to instruct the students in the principles and laws of composition, to strengthen their judgment, to form their taste of design and colouring, to point out to them the beauties and imperfections of celebrated performances, and the particular excellencies and defects of great masters, to fit them for an unprejudiced study of books, and to lead them into the readiest and most efficacious paths of study, there are appointed a professor of Painting, a professor of Architecture, one of Anatomy, and one of Perspective, who are annually to read a certain number of public lectures in the schools, calculated for the purposes above recited.

Furthermore, there will be a library of books of architecture, sculpture, painting, and all the sciences relating there-

to;

o; also of prints of bas-reliefs, vases, trophies, ornaments, antique and modern dresses, customs, and ceremonies, instruments of war and arts, utensils of sacrifice, and all other things useful to students in the arts.

The admission to all these establishments will be free, to all students properly qualified to reap advantage from such studies as are here cultivated. The professors and academicians, who instruct in the schools, have each of them proper salaries annexed to their employments: as have also the treasurer, the keeper of the Royal Academy, the secretary, and all other persons employed in the management of the said institution; and his majesty hath, for the present, allotted a large house in Pall-mall for the purposes of the schools, &c.

And that the effects of this truly royal institution may be conspicuous to the world, here will be an annual exhibition of paintings, sculptures, and designs, open to all artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public view, and acquire that degree of fame and encouragement which they shall be deemed to deserve.

But as all men, who enter the career of the arts, are not equally successful, and as some unhappily never acquire either fame, or encouragement, but after many years of painful study, at a time of life when it is too late to think of other pursuits, find themselves destitute of every means of subsistence; and as others are, by various infirmities incident to man, rendered incapable of exerting their talents, and others are cut off in the bloom of life, before it could be possible to provide for their families: His majesty, whose benevolence and generosity overflow in every action of his life, hath allotted a considerable sum, annually to be distributed, for the relief of indigent artists, and their distressed families.

This is but a slight sketch of the institution of The Royal Academy of Arts, yet sufficient to convince the world, that no country can boast of a more useful establishment, or of any established upon more noble principles.

The present Officers are,

Joshua Reynolds president.

J. Chambers, treasurer.]

J. Mich. Moser, keeper.
J. Mil. Newton, secretary.

Professor of Painting,
Edward Penny; of
Architecture, Tho.
Sandby; of Anatomy,
Dr. W. Hunter;
of Perspective, Samuel Wale.

Council.

George Barret,
William Chambers,
Francis Cotes,
Nathaniel Hone,
Jeremiah Meyer,

Visitors.

Agostino Carlini,
Charles Catton,
J. Bap. Cipriani,
Nathaniel Dance,
Francis Hayman,

Council.

Edward Penny,
Paul Sandby,
Joseph Wilton.

Visitors.

Peter Toms,
Benjamin West,
Richard Wilson,
Francesco Zuccarelli.

TUESDAY, Dec. 20.

Westminster. This day his majesty came to the house of peers, and being in his royal robes seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, gentleman usher of the black rod, was sent with a message from his majesty to the house of commons, commanding their attendance in the house of peers. The commons being come thither accordingly, his majesty was pleased to give the royal assent to

An act for continuing and granting to his majesty, certain duties upon malt, mums, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine.

An act for granting an aid to his majesty by a land-tax, to be raised in great Britain, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act for the regulation of his majesty's marine forces while on shore.

An act for the more effectually preventing the clandestine importation of foreign spirits; and for explaining such part of an act made in the fifth year of his present majesty, as relates to the penalties inflicted upon persons selling ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors by retail without licence; and for taking away certain powers, granted by former acts, for punishing persons convicted of retailing spirituous liquors, without licence.

An act to allow for a further time, the free importation of rice into this kingdom from his majesty's colonies in North America.

An act for the repairing, improving, and better preserving, of the harbour and quay of Wells, in the county of Norfolk.

An act for erecting a market-house, and holding a market in the town of Taunton in the county of Somerset, and for preventing the holding of any market in the streets of the said town, and for cleansing the streets, and preventing nuisances and obstructions therein; and for lighting certain streets in the said town.

An act for repairing and widening the roads, from the turnpike road at Golford Green, in the parish of Sandhurst, and from the Green, near Benenden church, to the Bull-inn at Rolvenden Cross in the county of Kent.

And to six private bills.

WEDNESDAY, 21.

At the general court of the India company held yesterday, it appeared that a very extraordinary step had been taken, in order to conceal the present brilliant state of the company's

pany's affairs, viz. the secreting the sum of 1,200,000 l. from the annual account of the company, made up to June last. This manoeuvre, when discovered, afforded no small diversion to the proprietors, especially as the excuse made for this pious fraud was, that it was done with the best intention possible, that of not letting government into the true state of the company's affairs, lest they should squeeze the company;—the truth however came out, which, in few words, is, (that notwithstanding common place complaints of bad sales, simple contract debts, &c.) the company has been going on for three years past in the accumulation of one million three hundred thousand pounds *per annum*, exclusive of the sums paid to government, and the augmentation of dividend; so that the proprietors have this consolation at least, that if they have not been allowed two and a half *per cent.* more than their present dividend, they have nevertheless been laying up ever since the acquisition of the Dewannee forty *per cent. per annum*; an accumulation which, in the twelve unexpired years of the charter, would leave the company the trifling capital of twenty millions.

Elizabeth Richardson, who was condemned on Saturday sevensnight at the Old Bailey, for the murder of Mr. Pimlot, attorney, of Symmonds inn, was, pursuant to her sentence, executed at Tyburn: She behaved with great penitence and devotion, and seemed truly sensible of the atrociousness of her crime. She appeared to be about thirty-five years of age, her person very plain, brown complexion, and much pock-fetted. After hanging the usual time, her body was cut down, and carried to surgeon's hall for dissection.

John Simmonds commonly called Captain Simmonds, who was some time since, at a trial before Lord Mansfield, convicted of unlawfully inveigling and decoying men into the service of the East India company, confining them as prisoners in a lock-up house in Chancery-lane, where they were frequently beat and otherwise cruelly used, compelled, contrary to their inclinations, to take the usual oaths for such service, and afterwards by force, put on board vessels in order to be sent abroad, was brought up to the court of King's-Bench to receive judgment; when

the said court, by Mr. Justice Yates (who most pathetically expatiated upon the heinousness and enormity of the crime) ordered him to be confined in the King's-Bench prison for eighteen Calendar months, and after the expiration of that time to find security for his good behaviour for seven years.—This prosecution, which, to the honour of the court of aldermen of the city of London, was carried on by their direction, it is hoped, will effectually put an end to these wicked practices, and happily prevent, for the future, the liberty of the subject from being so grossly and inhumanly invaded.

SATURDAY, 24.

His majesty went with the usual state, to the house of peers, attended by his grace the duke of Ancafter and the earl of Denbigh, and gave the royal assent to the bill for prohibiting, for a further limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, biscuit, and starch, and also the extraction of spirits from low wines.

The following is an account of the exports to the continent of America from England only, for five years, exclusive of Scotland.

1761	amounts to	1,554,836	2	3
1762	—	1,812,082	17	7
1763	—	2,535,429	18	2
1764	—	2,230,012	15	0
1765	—	2,228,450	3	8

£. 10,360,821 16 8

which is 2,072,164 l. 7 s. 4 d. *per annum*, on a medium of those five years, by the custom-house entries and valuation.

Imports from the continent of America to England only, for five years exclusive of Scotland:

1761	amount to	787,978	15	0
1762	—	1,145,899	3	6
1763	—	1,104,844	8	6
1764	—	1,202,238	11	2
1765	—	1,804,689	19	11

£ 5,405,950 18 1

which is 1,081,190 l. 3 s. 7 d. *per annum*, on a medium of those five years, by the custom-house entries of England only.

[The remainder of the *Chronologer*, *Foreign Affairs* and the *Lists*, &c. for 1768, is in *Appendix*.]

About the Middle of January will be published, Price 6d.

The APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR 1768.

Containing a great Variety of important and entertaining Particulars, absolutely necessary to complete the Year.

Together with a beautifully engraved GENERAL TITLE and FRONTISPIECE, and accurate and copious INDEXES to the Volume.

APPENDIX

TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE:

MDCCLXVIII.

Extracts from Letters concerning the Present State of the French Nation, &c. (See p. 645.)

THE state to which France was reduced by the last war, was so exceedingly low and miserable that a few campaigns, perhaps a single one more, would have fixed the acquisitions made by the English for ever in their hands. It is needless to point out the dreadful consequences to France of such an event; and that it would have been brought about almost without an effort is very palpable. The French power was become entirely despicable to that nation—she would have stripped her enemy of every colony, settlement and possession that was disjointed from the very kingdom of France itself—she would not have left even a shadow of any trade or naval force—so circumstanced she might, at a moderate expence, have bid defiance to France, and indeed all Christendom—carrying on half the commerce of the globe, in possession of the most valuable settlements of France and Spain—growing more rich and potent from the very causes that ruined her enemies—the might have kept all her conquests, and gained fifty times more from a perpetual French and Spanish war, than the best treaty ever made could enrich her with.

But the advocates for a peace in
App. 1768.

England urged strongly the necessity of concluding a war which cost them so many millions annually. Weak and despicable politicks! They did not seem to consider, that a peace whenever made was nothing more than a respite to the French to enable them to recruit their losses by their trade, and render them speedily strong enough (according to the ideas of the French government) again to try the success of war: and that one million expended with judgment in the course of a prosperous war, is of more effect than the chance of five in any future one; when ministers, commanders, and measures on all sides may be so totally different. Nor can any one venture to assert, that another campaign, carried on against the French and Spanish settlements at the expence of twenty millions sterling, would not have been attended, in all probability, with more success than an hundred millions spent in a succeeding one after the enemy is recruited by trade and commerce. I state that sum supposing it all expended on maritime measures, and that five millions annually were necessary to be sent by the English to Germany to effect their conquests elsewhere.

It should be remembered, that there is a vast difference between a million spent against an enemy almost crushed, and against an enemy in the beginning of a war, when both parties start nearly equal. The million, in the latter case, possibly evaporates without a single advantage being gained by it—

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the enemy is prepared, and very little ground, if any, is gained: it is, therefore, very apparent that many millions must be expended *even in a successful war*, for *one* to take great effect: that is, the enemy must be reduced; but when he is reduced every sixpence takes effect—every blow reaches his very vitals—resistance is faint and languid—then is the time to finish not at great expences which operate so strongly to prevent future ones.

The English, on the contrary, expend immense sums to reduce their enemy—when he is reduced, they quarrel and become factious amongst themselves; new ministers come into power, and they make a peace to establish that power—their enemies regain the chief of their losses—by those means they recruit their worn out forces, become rich again by that trade which is given them by their conquerors, and in fine, try the chance of war again—then must all the former preparatory millions be again expended by the English, perhaps to no effect: whereas one tenth of the expence added to that of the former war, in continuing it, would have so strengthened themselves by cutting off the resources of their enemies, as to defeat the very idea of future attacks.—It is this wretched conduct of the English, in the conducting treaties which will, if any thing of this matter can, prove the ruin of that nation. When they are political enough to leave the making a peace to the same ministry that have carried on a victorious war—they will see this truth; but the factions of their court will never let the supposition be realized.

The ministry in France is at present but very indifferently fixed. The death of Madame la Pompadour, left the whole court split in factious parties; and the present countenance of affairs looks much like a continuation of female influence. There is no minister of tried and known abilities—none who owes his advancement to any thing, but intrigues of no bright aspect. While this is the case there must be a melancholy instability of councils, which will in any system of measures, that may be pursued, occasion a weak, languid, and mistaken administration: but the least change of men for the better, will immediate-

ly be attended with a change, perhaps of *measures*, but most certainly of *executive management*.

It is however extremely probable that the French ministry, of whomsoever it may consist, and whatever general plan of European politics may be embraced, will continue to cherish the arts of peace; and assist, as far as they are able, the people, in recruiting the losses of the war. They will probably aim at effecting this by encouraging agriculture, commerce and manufactures; or, in other words, they will let the kingdom remain quiet for some time, and repair its own misfortunes; some advantageous laws may be made for promoting this matter, in proportion to the abilities of the ministers.

It is however highly improbable that they will long maintain the present peace. France is a country of great extent; admirably compact, and has naturally great resources—these circumstances, with the addition of her foreign commerce, will presently enable her again, to carry that countenance, which will again deceive her government. She will be recruited in appearance, much sooner than in reality; and this difference will be the cause of another war, kindling Europe again into flames. A very few years will see the face of affairs greatly changed in France, from what it was at the last peace: Her commerce will presently flourish—her seamen greatly increase, and a vast navy be built—it will not follow from hence, that she will then be powerful enough again to encounter the English; but her ministers, and the people possibly themselves, may think so—a new war will soon be the consequence—and she will again probably be reduced to the same situation as before.

I am far from being clear that it is not the system of France, always to engage in a war with England, the moment she thinks herself able; and this, let the prospect of success be what it may. The aim of this conduct evidently is, to ruin her enemy by the mere weight of expence. The French ministry do not so much consider what they gain or lose, as the number of millions added to the national debt of England. Increase but that to a degree to hurt publick credit, and they will think

hink their business done. Without his credit England cannot command vast supplies; a national debt certainly *may* encrease to the ruin of a country.

The French ministry will probably, on this plan renew the war as soon as they falsely suppose the kingdom recruited: They will add fifty or sixty millions to the debt of England: They will themselves be exhausted. A peace recruits them—another war adds fifty or sixty more: The misery of France, in the mean time is little considered: every object is included in the ruin of England: The power of France is considered, not at what it is in reality, but at what it is on comparison of her grand enemy. Now the government of France is a resource great and endless, on comparison with the state of her neighbour—and however the kingdom may be reduced, a few years peace will give her a flourishing *appearance*; and if she should again start with her enemy, just involved in bankruptcy, the consequences would probably be more in her favour than are at first apparent.

But all such management, however politically it might tend to ruin England, must necessarily ruin France likewise: It is true she would no longer have that formidable *credit* to fight against, but then she herself would no longer bear the weight she does at present, on comparison with her *other* neighbours: A point of no small consequence.

The changes of the European system are so various and great, that the power of states and princes, not heard of within a few centuries, break forth formidable to their neighbours; inso-much that no potentate can be in the east secure *in general*, because intirely *in particular* to one enemy. Thus France might demolish England by putting her to immense expences; but to effect it she must weaken herself to such a degree, that a powerful neighbour would be enabled to dismember provinces from her.

These reflections may be considered as false and improbable; but it should be considered that whatever might be the motive which occasioned the respective wars, yet they have all tended to one point since the reign of King William, that of running England immensely in debt. These debts of the

English form a very remarkable figure in the politics of the modern world; and it must be confessed, no one can say, with any certainty, how far the funding scheme may be carried by a nation whose agriculture and commerce are so amazingly supported. It must likewise be allowed that France might possibly be utterly undone before she could break the enchantment of English credit—but this supposition is formed on another, viz. that England gave up continental expences, and spent her publick money only amongst her own subjects; which however will scarcely be the case.

What the fate of France might prove, if the affairs of the grand enemy were conducted in a true political manner, and the tide of her wealth rolled into that vast sphere of dominion, her navy; it is impossible hardly to conjecture. I have sketched the future politics of both nations, on the supposition of their both continuing to act a false part; France in going to war at all, and England when engaged, in making peace so soon. Let us now imagine the conduct of the latter kingdom to change. Such disquisitions are very far from being of no use; they throw into a variety of lights, the consequences of publick measures, and by stating the comparative power of kingdoms, display in no uncertain scale what each may have reason to hope or fear.

In the next war, these two kingdoms will, it may be supposed, act the chief part. Considering the present situation of affairs in Europe, it is natural to conjecture that France will have the alliance of the Bourbon family in her favour, but that England will notwithstanding prove too strong for all her enemies: Her success will be trifling at the beginning, the nature of her constitution preventing those previous measures which are attended with brilliancy at the very opening of a war: Her expences will be very great before any acquisition of importance graces her arms: But when once she is thoroughly roused -- and the activity of her motions in full play, there can scarce be any doubt (provided her ministry is capable, and firmly fixed in their power) but she will command prodigious success. Let us imagine her acting on a truly national

tional plan—rejecting all continental expences, and exerting all the efforts of her power on maritime expeditions. These are of no small extent, for her navy would find full employment for an hundred thousand land forces. If her vast power was all thrown into such a channel, she would in every part of the world prove invincible: The strongest as well as the most distant colonies, of her enemies would be conquered—their own coasts menaced and burnt—their trade, commerce, and shipping, utterly ruined. These are facts which we have seen, while millions were lavished in Germany: Let us only suppose the same scene once more before our eyes; with this addition—That she was political enough to continue the war until her enemies were reduced to such a state as she would have nothing to fear from them; or in other words, to such a state as she reduced them in the last war, *without* listening to any terms of peace. Let her then carry on the war on a more contracted plan, and at a lighter expence, to feel the benefit of that all comprehensive trade which such a war always yields her. Her enemies reduced to so low a state—the little remains of their trade daily destroyed—the wretchedness of their situation every hour increasing—would accept, in a few unexpensive years, her own terms. She would then retain all those acquisitions which were of considerable benefit to her trade; restoring the rest, and giving peace to her enemies.—In this manner would she amply repay herself for the expences of war: Those who know not the consequences of trading acquisitions, know not how soon the interest of fifty or sixty millions might be paid by the produce of a single sugar island—of an African port—of an East Indian settlement.—The island of Guadaloupe, in the West Indies, is to any nation worth sixty millions sterling.

Were such suppositions as these once realized; (and as to the conquering part, how lately have we seen them realized!) France would be sunk to that state of insignificance which her sister Spain has so long occupied. For it is trade alone which gives the French nation the appearance of formidable power."

On the Matrimonial State amongst the Russians. From Dr. Smollet's Present State of all Nations.

THE Russian women are remarkably fair, strong, and well-shaped, obedient to their lordly husbands, and patient under discipline; they are even said to be fond of correction, which they consider as an infallible remark of their husbands conjugal affection; and they pout and pine if it be withheld, as if they thought themselves treated with contempt and disregard. Of this neglect, however, they have very little cause to complain; the Russian husband is so very well disposed, by nature and inebriation, to exert his arbitrary power. Some writers observe, that, on the wedding day, the bride presents the bridegroom with a whip of her own making, in token of submission; and this he fails not to employ as the instrument of his authority. Very little ceremony is here used in match-making, which is the work of the parents. Perhaps the bridegroom never sees the woman, until he is joined to her for life. The marriage being proposed, and agreed to, the lady is examined, stark naked, by a certain number of her female relations, and if they find any bodily defect, they endeavour to cure it by their own skill and experience. This is a very wise and laudable custom, which if it prevailed in other parts of Europe, would prevent many unhappy marriages. The bride, on her wedding day, is crowned with a garland of wormwood, implying the bitterness that often attends the married state: When the priest has tied the nuptial knot at the altar, his clerk or sexton throws upon her head an handful of hops, wishing that she may prove as fruitful as the plant thus scattered. She is muffled up, and led home by a certain number of old women, the parish-priest carrying the cross before; while one of his subalterns, in a rough goat-skin, prays all the way, that she may bear as many children as there are hairs on his garment. The new-married couple, being seated at table, are presented with bread and salt: and a chorus of boys and girls sing the epithalamium, which is always grossly obscene. This ceremony being performed, the bride

bride and bridegroom are conducted to their own chamber by an old woman, who exhorts the wife to obey her husband, and retires. Then the bridegroom desires the lady to pull off one of his buskins, giving her to understand, that in one of them is contained a whip, and in the other a jewel, or a purse of money. She takes her choice; and if she finds the purse, interprets it into a good omen; whereas should she light on the whip, she construes it into an unhappy presage, and instantly receives a lash, as a specimen of what she has to expect. After they have remained two hours together, they are interrupted by a deputation of old women, who come to search for the signs of her virginity: If these are apparent, the young lady ties up her hair, which, before consummation, hung loose over her shoulders; and visits her mother, of whom she demands the marriage portion. It is generally agreed that the Muscovite husbands are barbarous, even to a proverb: They not only administer frequent and severe correction to their wives, but sometimes even torture them to death, without being subject to any punishment for the murder. If a woman dies, in consequence of the correction she has received from her husband, the law of Russia interprets it not an offence, but an accident. A tradesman of Moscow has been known to burn his wife to death, by setting fire to a smock which had been soaked in spirits of wine; and no cognizance was taken of the murder. A man sometimes ties up his wife to a beam by the hair of her head, and scourges her to death: But such punishments have been reserved for those who were guilty of adultery or drunkenness, seldom inflicted, and now wholly laid aside. Indeed precautions are commonly taken against such barbarous practices by the marriage-articles, in which the bridegroom obliges himself, under certain penalties, to treat his wife according to her quality, supply her with good and wholesome provision, and to refrain from manual chastisement, either by whipping, boxing, kicking, or scratching. If a woman, provoked by hard usage, takes away the life of her husband, a case that sometimes happens, she is

fixed alive in the earth, up to her neck, and in this posture suffered to die of hunger: A punishment incredibly shocking, under which some of those wretched objects languish for several days in the most dreadful misery.

The common law of Muscovy forbids the conjugal commerce on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and whoever transgresses this law, must bathe himself before he enters the church porch. He that marries a second wife, the first being alive, is not admitted farther than the church door; and if any man espouses a third, he is excommunicated; so that, though bigamy is tolerated, they nevertheless count it infamous. When the Czar, or Emperor, has an inclination for a wife, the most beautiful maidens of the empire are presented to him for his choice.

Notwithstanding the arbitrary power and brutal disposition of the Muscovite husbands, the women are said to be very free of their favours, and even to transgress the bounds of conjugal fidelity, in order to incur the resentment of their husbands, when the whip is too sparingly administered. This discipline took its origin many centuries ago, among the Scythian Sarmates, the ancestors of the Muscovites. These people, going in quest of a better settlement, left their wives under the care of their slaves, and made an irruption into Greece, part of which they subdued. These conquests, however, detained them so long, that the women, despairing of their return, married the slaves, who were strong enough to make head against their masters, when at length they returned from Greece. Both sides were already drawn up in order of battle, when one of the Sarmatians, addressing himself to his fellows, observed, that they should debase themselves by using the sword and spear against slaves, whom they had formerly overawed with the sound of a whip: He therefore proposed, that every man should arm himself with this weapon only: The advice was immediately pursued, and they attacked the enemy with scourges. The slaves had been so accustomed to dread this instrument, they were instantly seized with a panic, and fled with the utmost precipitation.

The

The prisoners were punished with death, and great part of the women made away with themselves: The rest submitted to flagellation, which was severely exercised. In memory of this event and as a warning to Muscovite

wives, the whip or scourge is the first wedding present, and hung up in the most conspicuous part of the house, that, by presenting itself continually to the good woman's eyes, it may never slip from her remembrance.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AMONG the numerous computations, of the eclipses, for this year, already published, having not seen any made from Clairaut's tables, has induced me to send you the following computations of the next lunar eclipse.

Yours

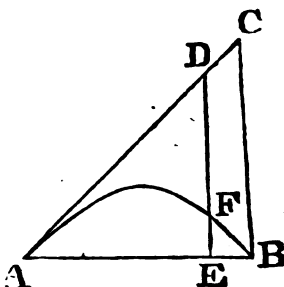
THO. SANDERSON.

P. M.
Apparent time at
London by Clai-
raut's tables

		H.	M.	S.
{	1768 Beginning of the eclipse Dec.	23	1	20 55
	Beginning of total darkness		2	19 11
	Ecliptic conjunction		3	5 53
	Middle of the eclipse		3	6 52
	End of total darkness		3	54 33
	End of the eclipse		4	52 49
	Duration of total darkness		1	35 22
	Duration of the eclipse		3	31 54
	Digits eclipsed		20	17 1/2

An Answer to Quest. I. in Magazine for October last, p. 520. By the Same.

LET the parabolic curve AFB represent the track of the ball, put $AE = 2640$ yards $1 = a$, s = the sine of the angle CAB, and c = the cosine, $b = EF = 90$ yards, and $y = AB$ the horizontal range, at the given elevation $37^\circ 40'$; then by trigonometry $c : a :: s : \frac{as}{c} = ED$, and by similar triangles $a : \frac{as}{c} :: y : \frac{y}{c} = BC$, also by Simp. Exercises cor. I. p. 183. $(BC \times DF = DE^2) = \frac{asys - bcsy}{cc} = \frac{aass}{cc}$, and $y = \frac{aass}{as - bcs} = 2762$ yards nearly; whence



by trigonometry, and the nature of projectiles, the greatest horizontal range at an elevation of 45° is readily found = 2855 yards, nearly, half which, or 1427,5 yards = the impetus required.

If the proposer means, that the rectangle of the longitude of the true conjunction, and interval of time, from some given time given longitude, and time is = to 8 h. 17 m. then the following is answer to the second question; Put a = the hourly motion of the moon from the sun in seconds, b = the seconds in one hour, c = the seconds in 8 h. 17 m. and t = the interval required;

then $b : a :: t : \frac{ta}{b}$ = the motion of the moon from the sun in the time t , and $\frac{tta}{b} = c$; whence $t = \sqrt{\frac{cb}{a}}$, which added to a given time will give the time of true conjunction; and $\frac{ta}{b}$ added to a corresponding longitude will give the longitude of the true conjunction. I have given no numerical values as I am not certain I have hit the proposer's meaning.

Harborough, Nov. 18, 1768.

THO. SANDERSON.

[Mr. Henry Lloyd, of the Excise-Office, Hay, Brecon, answered Mr. Baxter's question, p. 352, somewhat differently from the solution, p. 486; as did Master W. Surtees, pupil to Mr. Eadon, at the free writing school at Sheffield.]

A main

A main Hindrance of Population.

Leigh, July 11, 1768.

MISERABLE women, as physicians have remarked, have almost all diseases in common with the men, and 200 others besides, from the state of virginity; going with child; child bed; births, and giving suck, &c. of which barrenness is none of the least: And my third preventative cause of population.

To discover then a cure for barrenness would be a most acceptable blessing to many a married pair, not only for the sake of future heirs, but for the present pleasure, and comfort of pretty issue, those cements of love, and the mutual delights proceeding from the little innocents to both fond parents, the common fruit of whose joint endeavours they naturally are.

As to the males, the cause is seldom on their side, wherefore I shall confine my advice to the fair sex only, and endeavour to relieve them of those several obstacles to propagation, they are naturally so subject to, and by God's blessing, render them joyful mothers of children.

It is not so much from any insuperable defect in our art, but from an ill timed modesty that there are so many barren women amongst us, many of whom might be easily put into a safe, and regular way of breeding, would they but submit to consult their physician in such secret, and serious cases, as they do in many others, and which might be decently done too, with the strictest modesty, the most delicate lady could desire: nay if they would only condescend to write to me, without either name or place, I would soon resolve them only by a question or two, whether there be any hopes of curing them of this melancholy calamity. Two young ladies, sisters, and both married to able men, for whom I have great respect, labouring under this sad case of sterility, visiting me last week, put me in mind to write on this subject. The knowledge of the cause of a disease, is reckoned half the cure, and if I can but find out the first, I am almost certain I can effect the last.

The causes of barrenness are several and various according to the different seat of the disease. If external, and where manual operation can reach, it is a case of surgery, and so can be soon, and easily removed; but if the cause

lies higher, it falls under the physician's province to cure: but let the cause lie where it will, it is its preventing the procreative principles coming into contact, that occasions barrenness, and this obstruction lies then, either in the uterus itself, or its appendages, to remove which is the only intention of cure; and may oft times be happily effected, provided the person labouring under these impediments would consult a sensible physician, who is master of the anatomy of those parts.

If barrenness proceed from too many menstrua, bark, astringents, and cold bath, will be the best remedy. If from too few, a spoonful or two of tinctura sacra, each night at bed time, or two or three times a week, for a long time, will open those obstructions. If from a fluor albus, a grain of powder of ipecacuanha every night at bed time, and a new laid egg sucked in the morning, with the cold bath, will do wonders. If from stronger obstructions still, quicksilver will safely and effectually break open the hidden passages; of all preparations of which there are none better, and neater, than white æthiops, or æthiops alkalicized, made only by rubbing of quicksilver one part, with crabs eyes two parts, till no globules thereof can be seen; or with fine sugar. A scruple more or less, once a day, for a long time, (forbearing a week or two now and then between whites) in any fit vehicle, will open all glandular, and vascular obstructions.

Sometimes barrenness proceeds only from the os tincæ being glued up with viscid matter, which prevents the free passage of the semen masculinum, without the entrance of which there can be no impregnation. At other times, tho' the os uteri admits the semen, yet if the fallopian tubes be obstructed, the effect will be the same. This was the extraordinary case of a lady in Scotland who had been married to several husbands, always without issue, mentioned by Dr. Dickson of Edinburgh, who found a total obstruction of those tubes; and adds, that sometimes they have been observed to be altogether wanting. In which case sterility must needs be incurable, but that happens very rarely indeed.

In such cases, and the like, receiving resolvent, aperient, fumes, and vapours, up through a funnel, or machine inwardly, with frictions outwardly, and mercurial

Appendix, 1769.

4 R

purges:

Purges, detergent salts, warm baths, and lastly a gentle spitting, with the study of my book on generation would not fail oft times to give relief, by opening a free passage for the impregnation of the ova, the first and necessary step toward conception. This method is for those that cannot conceive.

But then again there are others who do conceive well enough, but can never keep what they have got, but miscarry always before their full time. These are easier to be relieved than the other, and need only strengtheners to enable the matrix to retain what it has hold of, till it arrives to maturity: but these are but bare hints, and touches upon the subject, according to the limits of a Magazine.

Whoever would be fully satisfied herein, may, by applying to me by letter be modestly put into a fair way of population, and that too without any personal acquaintance. To encourage the good women, that would if they could, among many other instances, I will mention only these three, where I succeeded far beyond expectation, whence they may hope for the like good luck, also.

A young woman after several years marriage without issue applied to me bewailing the great misfortune of her barrenness. After a month or two, taking aperients, tinctura sacra, and other deobstruent medicines, she conceived, and bore three sons successively, who grew to men. The second applied for the like misfortune, under the blessing of God I procured her a son. They are both still alive, and he born to good fortune, but being content with one child only, she applied no more. A proof of the case is, she never had a child before him, nor yet one after him. The third woman conceived, but could never retain, but about the third month always miscarried. She was ordered bleeding; I forbid it, as causing a greater relaxation of the uterus, and abatement of the vis vitæ, and cured her only with bark, and elixir of vitriol, taken a little before the usual time, and continued a month after, by which means I strengthened the connexion, that by getting over that critical season, she went her full time. But being content with one daughter too, she likewise had no more children either before or after. She was born to good fortune also, and they two had nearly watched together, which I wish they had; for then I had had a progeny on both

sides of my own procuring. They were both married into other families, and both have issue, and enjoy the agreeable fruits of their and my labour.

Yours JOHN COOK.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THOSE troublesome animalcules called by us, Buggs, and by Æthiopians Chintses, have the external part of their bodies covered with a pellucid, variegated shell, not unlike an amphibious tortoise. They have six feet with a very small, but sharp proboscis, or tube, proceeding out of their nose, with which they wound the skin, and suck our blood, whence arises the most painful sensation, and inflammation, and lastly an intolerable itching: but this wound is improperly called a bite.

This nasty, stinking animal, before the fire of London in 1666, probably was not an inhabitant of these southern parts of this island of Britain; for at that time in some houses newly erected they first appeared. Hence it has been conjectured that they were imported between the fir timber; but others cannot allow this, because several sea ports have been free from such vermin, although some ships from Norway, and from London, laden with fir timber; have yearly been discharged there.

However this be, John Southall, a citizen of London, wrote a treatise on these odd animals, wherein he most heartily denounces their destruction, though by keeping his nostrum a secret, he took the wrong way to effect it.

He says, he has a liquor whose composition he learned from a certain negro, with which stygian water he can destroy those loathsome vermin, and all their ova also; he calls his liquor *Nonparcil*, but like many other narrow minded men had not generosity enough by discovering the secret to render the publick proof of the same.

To do which is my principal intent in publishing thus monthly so many various pieces in six several Magazines, that what I have learned from others; or from my own experience, may conduce to the general welfare of mankind, which, to any private good, ought always to be preferred.

Wherefore, for a remedy against this animal evil, as the best, and neatest method

thod of destroying the whole, I would recommend either of the following prescriptions: mix a pint of rectified spirits of wine with a quarter of a pint of spirits of turpentine, in which dissolve half an ounce of camphor. Pour of this mixture all over the bedstead, and into the holes, and crevices thereof, and by a few times, you may destroy their very *ova*, and so prevent their breed: Beware of a lighted candle, otherways, the mixture will do no harm, nor stain even silk.

Or, as a cheaper, and as effectual remedy the following recipe may answer the end as well. Boil two ounces of staves-acre in two quarts of water about half an hour, strain off the liquor strongly as soon as cold, and use it as the above said, but scalding hot.

Your's, &c.

J. COOK.

To the Author of an Appeal, &c.
S I R,

HAD I not perceived your contradiction, I should, indeed, have been unfortunate; but I cannot believe you when you tell me I was unfortunate in having charged you with it. I appeal to our readers.

You have asserted that Mr. T. I's notion of the Trinity is peculiar to him; you have moreover asserted that his notion has been condemned by unitarian and athanasian writers: From hence I inferred that according to you this notion was condemned before it existed, for if it existed, if it was entertained by others before T. I. it is not peculiar to T. I. and this is equally true whether it was entertained by ancients or moderns. That identity of opinion is destroyed, or any way affected by mere distance of time, it a notion peculiar to the *Author of an Appeal, &c.*

I also undertook to shew that this notion of T. I. is embraced by the moderns; and in order thereto produced the modern Mr. Jackson declaring it to have been the opinion of all the antients that *original, supreme undervived goodness is the Father, and, that wisdom is the Son.* Now unless we suppose the learned and ingenious Mr. Jackson to have quoted against his antagonist, authorities which in his own opinion had no weight, we may safely conclude that this writer agrees with T. I. in thinking that infi-

nite goodness, wisdom, and power are three persons and one God. Goodness is a person because the Father is a person. It follows also from the premises, that Mr. Jackson doth not by person mean an intelligent agent, for goodness is not intelligent without wisdom, nor is wisdom an agent without power.

To this you reply, that "as I have called Mr. Jackson an arian, all I have said of his sentiments relating to the Trinity is nothing to the purpose, it being impossible that he should embrace the notion I ascribe to him consistently with his arian principles."

Although I have called Mr. Jackson arian, I have never called him a consistent writer. It is my real opinion that this ingenious gentleman was not aware that this concession is subversive of the doctrine he undertook to establish. Nothing is more common than for weak advocates to grant away their cause.

I produced Dr. Cudworth, another modern, as holding the same opinion with T. I.; but him, it seems, you have not an opportunity of consulting.

I also referred you to Bishop Berkeley's *Siris*, where it appears, he too held the same notion of the Trinity.

You answer that "it may justly be questioned whether this bishop held the same opinion of the Trinity that I do, because, say you, we do not express our sentiments of the Trinity in the same terms."

You seem destined to mistake and misrepresent. Surely, if we here expressed our sentiments in synonymous terms the question ceases. That we have expressed our sentiments in synonymous terms is evident from letter 320 of *Siris*, which begins thus: *The force that produces, the intellect that orders, the goodness that perfects all things is the Supreme Being.* Now *force* and *intellect* are synonymous with *power* and *wisdom*.

Nor is your mistake, when you tell me that *this bishop's authority is brought to determine your sentiment to my hypothesis.* Nothing can be plainer than this bishop is quoted with no other view than to prove that the notion which you say is peculiar to T. I. is embraced by moderns as well as antients.

You mistake again when you tell me that this bishop denies, in *opposition to the evidence of sense*, the reality of sensible things, he only tells us what, in

his opinion, sensible things really are.

You proceed to observe that "we may learn from this bishop's example, what extravagant notions ingenious men are capable of maintaining, and even supporting with plausible colours. But if we call in the assistance of common sense, a principle too much neglected by philosophers, and divines, we may treat with contempt all such metaphysical absurdities, though, perhaps, we may not be always able to detect the fallacy."

Certain scriblers have of late affected to cry up *common sense* as a surer guide to truth than reason and intellect; induced, I suppose, thereto by a motive similar to that which makes negroes paint black the angels of light: Nor am I surprised to find an arian joining such a crew in attempting to dethrone reason. What you mean by *common sense* appears from what you have said of the *evidence of sense*, but what your friends mean is not so clear; but whatever *common sense* be, and whatsoever honours are due to it, I will venture to affirm that Bishop Berkeley saw more truth than all the arians that ever existed.

You have objected to T. I's notion of the Trinity, "that if goodness, wisdom, and power be persons, God is not three only but many persons. God is merciful, just, omnipresent, &c."

I here answered, that if, by mercy, and justice, be meant any thing distinct from infinite goodness, wisdom, and power, you mean mercy and justice exerted, but these could not be exerted before the existence of objects of mercy, and justice, *i. e.* before the creation; but it will not follow from hence that I deny the eternity of that Being who acts mercifully and justly: Now in order to account for acts of mercy and justice I beseech you to tell me what attributes are requisite beside infinite goodness, wisdom, and power. What you say of God's omnipresence is mere jargon.

You had often boasted of an invincible army of texts by you brought against the Trinitarians, *which*, you say, *no man has yet ventured to oppose in the London Magazine*. I being desirous to know what these texts are brought to prove, proposed to you the three following queries. 1. Are they brought to prove that the Godhead doth not consist of three distinct intelligent agents? 2. Or

are they brought to prove that the wisdom of God is not eternal, and consequently, that God was not always wise? 3. Or are they brought to prove that God is wise without his wisdom?

You answer, "that the first query is effectually answered by the collection of texts taken notice of in the London Magazine for April, viz. that the one supreme God is the Father only, and not Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, according to the doctrine of the Athanasian creed; and consequently, the godhead doth not consist of three distinct intelligent agents. As to your second and third queries I never produced texts to prove any thing so absurd, and self-contradictory."

I answer, if you have proved from scripture that the Father is the one supreme God without Son and Holy Ghost, you have proved from scripture that the one supreme God is not wise, or else you have from scripture proved that God is wise without that wisdom which in scripture is called the wisdom of God. Now supposing that you justly conclude from hence that the Godhead doth not consist of three distinct intelligent agents, I ask how the Trinitarians are affected by it, who do not maintain that the Godhead is three distinct intelligent agents? I am sir, your most humble servant, A. B.

I forgot to take notice of the following passage in its proper place. You tell me "that when I talk of infinite goodness being a person, I confound all propriety of language and sentiment."

I am surprised to hear a learned gentleman talk at this rate; can any thing be more common than to speak of intellectual beings in terms which properly belong to sensible objects? You are, I find, an enemy to figurative expression: Especially to the metaphor and prosopopeia. I take this opportunity of speaking to another passage in your last, which I have inadvertently passed by. You gentlemen are offended at being called arians, it is, it seems, a term of reproach, and therefore you desire to be called unitarian christians.

In my humble opinion the appellation of unitarian is a term of great reproach, in as much as whoever claims this name in order to distinguish him from the trinitarians, proveth thereby that he wants either understanding or candour. I answer, that the trinitarians are strong assertors

of the unity, and consequently ought to be esteemed unitarians till it be shewn that their principles are inconsistent with the unity. But this not having been yet shewn, it follows that those arians, who demand to be distinguished from the trinitarians, by the name of unitarians, are guilty of a *petitio principii*. Now they, who beg the question ignorantly, want understanding; they who beg the question knowingly, want candour.

It is matter of amazement to me that you arians dare call yourselves unitarians. Do you not hold a plurality of Gods? in vain will you tell me that you hold but one supreme God; for did not the heathen polytheists do the same? had not the heathen polytheists a deity, whom they styled the father of Gods, and men?

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE present depravity of the age, I have long and often thought, certainly arises greatly from the countenance given by persons professing religion to the follies and vices of the profligate and abandoned, and also to their living in, or imitating, their luxury, &c.

The following thoughts arose from the 9th chap. of Ecclesiasticus, where, at verse the 11th, it is said—"Envy not the glory of a sinner, for thou knowest not what shall be his end;" *i.e.* Envy not his outward pomp, and seeming good fortune, for the state of a wicked man is rather to be pitied than envied.—A reflection has been made on this place thus: "man is too weak to guard against that which flatters his vanity, he is always fond of greatness and glory himself, and admires and envies it in others; but it is faith alone which discovers the nothingness of all that appears great below, and grace which enables him to despise and resist the temptation. It is for this reason, that the wise man so often reminds us not to suffer ourselves to be dazzled with the power or glory of sinners, nor to envy their outward flourishing condition, but to assure ourselves, that the elevation portends their ruin, as only to draw down God's wrath more heavily." At verse the 12th it is said, "Delight not in the thing that the ungodly have pleasure in."

After the advice in the former verse, not to envy the glory of sinners, it follows very properly, not to delight in their customs or pleasures;—As we are too easily induced to approve of the ways, and imitate the conduct of such whose condition we admire, and whose greatness we envy—Else why are so many striving to live like them—why so many running to their Ranelaghs, Cornelys, &c. &c.—Is this not approving of, or joining in the amusements, follies, and vices of the ungodly?—Surely yes—therefore come from amongst them my people—have no kind of connections with them, but follow the advice given in the 16th verse, viz. "And let just men eat and drink with thee."

An excellent piece of advice this, and, if followed, would go a great way to banish vice.—This advice somewhat resembles that of our Saviour, Matthew 14 and 12: Not to call our rich neighbours, such as are recommended to us merely by their state and fortune, but in the choice of our acquaintance, and in the disposal of our good things, to have regard chiefly to merit, and especially men's moral qualifications:—To prefer a man of strict sobriety, to an intemperate and noisy companion, and one of piety and virtue, to an abandoned and profligate rake:—But is this the case?—Surely not.—For do we not often see the abandoned and profligate rake, if finely dressed, &c. encouraged at tables where he certainly ought not to be?—And we have the reason in the former verse for the preference here given, because, when thy table is furnished with deservng and edifying guests, thy feast will be with the wise, and all thy communication in the law of the most high.

Thus Tobit, when he saw abundance of meat prepared, said to his son, "Go, and bring what poor man soever thou shalt find out of our brethren who is mindful of the Lord," chap. ii. ver. 1. 2. and when Elijah was sustained by the hospitable widow, the merit of her piety chiefly consisted in this, that she knew she was feeding a man of God, and it was the very motive of her doing of it.—But what can be the motive for feeding at our tables abandoned and profligate rakes?—let them who do it, look to.—Can the talk be with the wise, and all the communication in the law of the most high?—Surely not.—And I again say,

say, that if they were quite banished from good people's tables it would certainly go a great way towards reforming the world.—O, but they would say, what shall we do then for joyous company, for they are joyous and make us laugh?—Do they so.—But seriously consider, whether you do not often laugh when you should cry for your folly, or rather sin in even laughing at what you too often do; for the wise man adds, *verse 18*, “A man of an ill tongue is dangerous in his city, and he that is rash in his talk shall be hated!” And are not these profligates too often rash, very rash, in their talk, supposing they are, (which is often the case) satyrists, who spare nobody, provided they can shew their witty talents, or make themselves merry at the expence of others.—Now who cares to lay under the lash of their saires, and even those who commend them most are afraid of them, and how often are the innocent and truly good made uneasy thereby, and their banters too often carried to things truly sacred, and that ought by no means to be jested with.—Consider this, O ye great, and banish them from your tables, and if you cannot meet with worthy good people to fill them in their stead, as surely you may, why then call in the worthy poor, and feed them; considering that our Saviour promises a reward to them that shall receive a prophet, or a just man, or shall give a cup of cold water to a disciple of his as such.—But can you expect a reward for feeding the profligate and abandoned?—Surely not.—Therefore banish them from your company, houses, and tables, and let them go with their brother prodigal to feed with the swine.

[Our correspondent's excellent advice would be more pertinent were not this an age when a shew of religion, piety, and virtue, is too often put on, merely to deceive: In short, amongst such swarms of mere pretenders, we should be long acquainted before we chuse a companion.]

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

Boston, September 26. (See p. 580.)

ON Thursday last the 22d instant a number of gentlemen, upwards of seventy, from the different parts of this province, assembled at Faneuil-Hall in this town: These gentlemen by the appointment of the several towns to

which they belong, to the number of sixty-six towns, besides sixty-six districts, then and there convened to consult and advise the most effectual measures for promoting the peace and good order of his majesty's subjects in the province, as far as they lawfully might, under the present very dark and threatening aspect of the public affairs. The debates and proceedings are open: Their first step was to prepare an humble petition to the governor of the province, praying that his excellency would be pleased to convene the constitutional assembly of the province; and three of their number were appointed to present the same.

The petition is as follows, viz.

May it please your excellency,

THE committees chosen by the several towns in this province, and now convened in Boston to consult and advise such measures as may most effectually promote the peace and good order of his majesty's subjects in this government, at this very dark and distressing time, take the earliest opportunity openly to disclaim all pretence to any authoritative or governmental acts: Nevertheless as we freely and voluntarily come from the different parts of the province at the earnest desire of the inhabitants, and must be supposed to be well acquainted with their prevailing temper, inclination and sentiments, under the present threatening aspect of our public affairs, we think ourselves indispensibly obliged, from a sense of duty to his majesty, to whom we and the people of this province bear the firmest allegiance, and from the tenderest concern for the welfare of his subjects, with all due respect to your excellency, to declare our apprehension of the absolute necessity of a general assembly.

If ever this people needed the direction, the care, and the support of such an assembly, we are humbly of opinion that their present circumstances immediately require it.

Your excellency cannot be insensible of their universal uneasiness; arising from the grievances occasioned by the late acts of parliament for an American revenue: From authentic information that the dutiful and loyal petition of the late house of representatives has not been allowed to reach the presence of our gracious king; from the dissolution of the late general assembly; from undoubted advice that the enemies of Britain and the

the colonies are still unwearied in the oft gross representations of the people to the province to his majesty's ministers being on the eve of a general insurrection; and from the alarming intelligence that the nation, by means of such misrepresentations, is incensed to a high degree; so it is generally apprehended that a standing army is immediately to be introduced, among the people contrary, as we apprehend, to the bill of rights—a force represented to be sufficient to over-awe and controul the whole civil power of the province, which must render every right and possession dreadfully precarious.

From these weighty considerations; and also that the people may not be brought to a total despair; that they may have a fresh opportunity, at the next meeting of parliament, of taking off the pressure from the mind of the nation by such misrepresentations as are fore-mentioned; and by that means preventing the most unhappy consequences to the parent country, as well as ourselves: We beg leave most earnestly to pray, that your excellency would commiserate his majesty's truly afflicted subjects of this province under their deplorable circumstances, and restore to them the full possession of their invaluable charter-right to a general assembly, and cause one immediately to be convened; that the most effectual measures may be taken in the manner prescribed by our happy constitution for the redress of grievances; for the preventing an unconstitutional encroachment of military power on the civil establishment; for the promoting the prosperity of his majesty's government, and the peace, good order, and due submission of his subjects in the province, and making the necessary provision for the support of government; and finally, for the restoration of that harmony, union, and affection between the nation and the colonies, which appear to us to be in the utmost danger of being totally and irrecoverably lost.

As in duty bound the committee shall ever pray.

In the name and behalf of the committee.

THOMAS CUSHING, chairman.
His excellency was pleased to decline receiving the petition; but delivered to the gentlemen the following writing,

' GENTLEMEN,
You must excuse me from receiving

a message from that assembly which is called a committee of convention; for that would be to admit it to be a legal assembly, which I can by no means allow.'

The said writing not being signed by the governor, the gentlemen at the request of the committees, declared in writing under their hands that his excellency delivered the same to them, in consequence of their offering to him the petition.

The day following the chairman acquainted the committees, that he had received of the secretary of the province a writing signed by the governor, dated yesterday, which was publicly read, and is as follows:

By his excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; captain general and governor in chief of the province of Massachusetts Bay, and vice admiral of the same.

To the gentlemen assembled at Faneuil, under the name of a committee of convention.

' As I have lately received from his majesty strict orders to support his constitutional authority within this government, I cannot sit still and see so notorious a violation of it, as the calling an assembly of the people by private persons, only. For a meeting of the deputies of the towns is an assembly of the representatives of the people to all intents and purposes; and it is not the calling it a committee of convention that will alter the nature of the thing.

I am willing to believe that the gentlemen, who so hastily issued the summons for this meeting, were not aware of the high nature of the offence they were committing; and they who have obeyed them have not well considered of the penalties which they will incur if they should persist in continuing their session, and doing business therein. At present ignorance of law may excuse what is past; a step farther will take away that plea.

It is therefore my duty to interpose at this instant, before it is too late: I do therefore earnestly admonish you, that instantly, and before you do any business, you break up this assembly and separate yourselves. I speak to you now as a friend to the province and a well-wisher to the individuals of it.

But if you should pay no regard to this admonition, I must, as governor, assert

assert the prerogative of the crown in a more public manner: For assure yourselves (I speak from instruction) the king is determined to maintain his entire sovereignty over this province, and whoever shall persist in usurping any of the rights of it, will repent of his rashness.

FRA. BERNARD."

Province-House, Sept. 22d, 1768.

[A paper, probably the same, had been the day before delivered to the chairman by the secretary, said to be by order of the governor, but not being signed, it was by a vote of the committees returned to the secretary, with assurance to him that they should be always ready to pay all due respect to any messages which they might be assured should come to them from the governor of the province.]

On Saturday five gentlemen were appointed to wait on his excellency, and humbly present to him the following message, viz.

May it please your excellency,

THE committees from a number of towns in this province now convened at Faneuil-Hall, having received from your excellency a message, containing a remonstrance against our thus meeting, and an admonition to break up and separate ourselves instantly, and before we do any business, have taken the same into our serious and attentive consideration; and we assure your excellency, that though according to the best of our abilities, we have considered the matters that are hinted by your excellency as the foundation of your message, yet we are not able to collect sufficient information therefrom, to place our present meeting and proceedings in the same light in which they seem to lie in your excellency's mind. We do assure your excellency most fully, that neither the views of our constituents in sending us, nor the design of any of us thus meeting, was to do, propose, or consent to any thing oppugnant to, or inconsistent with, the regular execution of government in this his majesty's province; and that though the letters from the select-men of the town of Boston, to the respective towns from which we come, might first give rise to our being chosen and sent; yet that neither the said letter from the select-men of the town of Boston, nor any votes of the said town

accompanying the same, were considered by our respective towns in the choosing, nor by us in our assembling, as the foundation and warrant of our convening. But, may it please your excellency, being assured that our constituents, as well as ourselves, have the most loyal and affectionate attachment to the person and government of our rightful sovereign King George the Third, we beg leave to explain to your excellency the real cause and intention of our thus convening.

Your excellency cannot be unacquainted with the many difficulties under which his majesty's subjects on the whole continent of America apprehend themselves to labour under, and of the uneasiness which his subjects in this province have repeatedly expressed on the same account. The minds of the people who have sent us, are greatly disturbed that the humble and dutiful petition of their representatives, for the removal of those difficulties, has not been permitted to reach the royal ear; and they are greatly agitated with the expectation of a standing army to be posted among us, and of the full exertion of a military government. Alarmed with these apprehensions, and deprived of a house of representatives, their attention is too much taken off from their daily occupations; their morals and industry are in danger of being damaged, and their peaceable behaviour disturbed, for want of such persons as they can confide in to advise them in these matters, and to make application for their redress.

Your excellency will further naturally conceive that those of his majesty's subjects who live remote from Boston, the centre of their intelligence, and whose occupations do not admit of much knowledge of public affairs, are subjected to many misrepresentations of their public concerns, and those generally of a most aggravated kind; nor is it in the power of the most knowing persons among us to wipe off the pernicious effects of such rumours, without the appearance of a public enquiry.

Induced by these motives, and others of the same kind, our constituents thought it no ways inconsistent with good order, and regular government, to send committee-men to meet with such

such committies as might be sent from the several towns in the province, to confer upon these matters, and learn the certainty of those rumours prevailing among us, and to consult and advise as far as comes legally within their power to such measures as would have the greatest tendency to preserve the peace and good order among his majesty's subjects, and promote their due submission; and at the same time to consult the most regular and dutiful manner of laying our grievances before our most gracious sovereign, and obtaining a redress of the same. This, we assure your excellency, is the only cause and intention of our thus convening; and we are exceeding sorry it should be viewed by your excellency in an obnoxious light.

Your excellency may be assured that had our constituents conceived, or did their committees thus convened, conceive this proceeding to be illegal, they had never sent us, nor should we pretend to continue our convention: But as your excellency in the message with which you have been pleased to favour us, has not been so explicit in pointing out the criminality of our present proceeding as we could have wished, but has left us to our own judgement and understanding to search it out, we would with all duty to your excellency, as the representative of our rightful sovereign, request of your excellency to point out to us wherein the criminality of our proceedings consists; being assured we cautiously mean to avoid every thing that has the least appearance of usurpation of government, in any of its branches, or any of the rights of his majesty's sovereignty, or that is in the least incentive of rebellion, or even a mental dissension to the government by law established and exercised.

Your excellency will be pleased in our well known knowledge of human nature, and the delicacy of British privileges, to be sparing in your frowns to our present proceeding, we being present inclined to think, till better formed, that if criminality be imputed to us, it will be applied only to our doings, and not to the professed manner and design of our meeting: at if your excellency has a different apprehension of the matter, we intreat explanation of the same; and assure your excellency we shall deliberate

rately attend to it. Nothing could give us more uneasiness than a suggestion that our proceedings are criminal; not so much from a fear of personal punishment, as from a fixed aversion we have to any thing inconsistent with the dignity of our sovereign, and the happiness of his extended dominion; and we flatter ourselves that when the real design of this convention is understood, it will prove an argument to evince the entire loyalty of his majesty's subjects in this province, and their disposition to peace and good order.

In the name and behalf of the committees of a number of towns in this province, convened in Boston, Sept. 24, 1768.

THO. CUSHING, Chairman.

These gentlemen reported also in writing, that they had accordingly waited on his excellency, and that he was pleased to say he could not receive the message.

The committees then appointed nine gentlemen of their number to consider and report the most effectual measures, consistent with the express design of their convening, to promote the peace and good order of his majesty's subjects in the province; and then the committees adjourned till Monday (this day) ten o'clock.

Saturday evening the 17th inst. his excellency the governor received a letter from his excellency General Gage, commander in chief of his majesty's forces in North America, advising him, that in obedience to his majesty's commands, he had directed two regiments viz. the 14th and 29th, under the command of Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, to embark at Halifax, and proceed to Boston as soon as possible, one of them to be at present at Castle William, the other in the town; and that provision be made for them agreeable to act of parliament. On Monday morning the governor laid the same before his majesty's council.

His excellency also laid before the council an extract of a letter, which he had received the day before by Capt. Bruce from London, from the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillsborough, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies, setting forth that his majesty had thought fit to signify his pleasure, after taking the opinion and advice of his principal servants, that the troops intended for the

relief of North America in the next spring, consisting of two regiments from Ireland, should be immediately sent over to America, and landed at Boston: That transport vessels, were preparing with all possible dispatch, in order to proceed to Cork to take on board the said regiments, which are to be augmented by draughts to 500 men each.

The frigate which will convoy the transports from Ireland to Boston, together with a ship of the line preparing for the reception and conveyance of Lord Botetourt, his majesty's lieutenant and governor general of Virginia, are to remain in these seas, in case the commander in chief of his majesty's forces shall be of opinion that his majesty's service requires it.

A committee of his majesty's council was chosen to confer with the selectmen of the town, in regard to the provision necessary to be made for the above troops.

It is reported, via Marblehead, that the two regiments destined for this place, were embarking on board six or eight men of war and armed vessels, and expected to sail as on Thursday last.

Tuesday last, the day set apart for public prayer, was observed with the greatest solemnity: Perhaps the Lord's day was never kept with more decency if we may judge by the appearance in the streets: And the calm as well as serious countenances of people at the public worship, discovered their hearts deeply affected with sincere and rational devotion; and this was a perfectly free-will offering, neither enjoined nor enforced by human authority.

Thursday last being the anniversary of his majesty's coronation, the same was observed here by the firing of the cannon at Castle-William and at the batteries in the town, and three volleys by the regiment of Militia, which, with the train of artillery, were mustered on the occasion. At the invitation of his excellency the governor his majesty's health was drank at the council-chamber, at noon.

We are assured that the number of committees, from the several towns now convened in this place, have been daily increasing from Thursday last. We hear from various parts of the

province, that many towns are to make choice this day. In all Probability, a very great majority will be in town by the middle of this week.

It is said that a certain number of gentlemen, in this province, are determined jointly to use their utmost endeavours to place the loyalty of the people before his *** in it's true respectable light—to separate such a number, and thereby frustrate so good a design, will be doing great disservice to his ***, as well as a substantial injury to the people.

The thoughts of a standing army are more and more alarming to this people, who have hitherto supported the due execution of constitutional law, without the necessity of such aid. His ***'s C—I have lately discovered a true patriotism and love of their country in affording such advice, as (if taken) will probably be the means of preventing the greatest of all temporal evils.

From the Supplement Extraordinary to the Boston Gazette of September 26, 1768.

Council Chamber, Sept. 23, A. M. 1768.

MR. Bowdoin, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Tyler, pursuant to the appointment of the council yesterday, reported to the board an answer to his excellency's proposal for the accommodation of the troops, which answer being considered and amended, is agreed to by the board.

The board was informed by the secretary that the weather being so stormy, the governor will not be in town to-day, and desires they will meet him at the province-house to-morrow at ten o'clock, A. M.

Saturday, Sept. 24. The weather continuing stormy, his excellency did not come to town till the afternoon, when the council waited upon him with their answer.

An alteration being proposed in the said answer, it was agreed by the council to meet on Monday morning at nine o'clock, the 26th inst. to consider it; and his excellency informed the council, that their answer might then be given to the secretary to be delivered to him without any further meeting thereon.

Sept. 26. A. M. The council met and

and agreed to the alteration ; and then delivered the said answer to the secretary. The Answer follows :

THE board have taken into their further consideration General Gage's letter, and the extract from Lord Hillsborough's letter communicated by his excellency on the 19th instant, relative to the reception and accommodation of the troops in the said letter and extract mentioned, and have also considered his excellency's proposal of the 22d inst. relating to the manufactory house in Boston, that they would authorize him to take measures for fitting up the said building for the reception of so many of the said troops as it will conveniently accommodate.

They have also attentively considered the act of parliament, providing, among other things, for the quartering and billeting the said troops, and they find that the civil officers in the said act mentioned, and no others, are thereby empowered and " required to quarter and billet the officers and soldiers in his majesty's service in the barracks provided in the colonies ; and if there shall not be sufficient room in the said barracks for the officers and soldiers, then, and in such case only, to quarter and billet the residue" of them, in such manner as in the said act is further and very particularly directed. Now it appears by this paragraph of the said act, that in any colony where there are barracks, the said officers and soldiers in his majesty's service shall be quartered and billeted in such barracks and in no other place unless there shall not be sufficient room in the barracks.—With respect to this colony, the government of it in the beginning of the late war, by their order, caused barracks to be built at Castle William, for the very purpose of accommodating his majesty's troops whenever it should be necessary for them to come hither ; under which order the governor and council are authorized to provide quarters in the said barracks for such troops ; and those barracks are sufficient to accommodate about one thousand men, which number it is said, the two regiments ordered from Halifax will not exceed : those regiments therefore, which are the first expected, the said act of parliament requires to be quartered in the said barracks.

General Gage however in his letter aforesaid mentions that one of the said regiments is ordered for the present to Castle William, the other to the town of Boston : But it will be no disrespect to the general to say, that no order whatsoever coming from a less authority than his majesty and parliament can supersede an act of parliament : And it is plain the general had no intention that the said order should, as he concludes his letter by desiring the governor to see that the said troops are provided with quarters on their arrival in this government, as by law directed. The said act also provides ; " That if any military officer shall take upon himself to quarter soldiers in any of his majesty's dominions in America, otherwise than is limited and allowed by this act, or shall use or offer any menace or compulsion, &c. he shall be "*ipso facto* cashiered and be utterly disabled to have or hold any military employment in his majesty's service."—His excellency therefore, as the board apprehend, must clearly see, by examining the said act, that it is not in the power of the board to provide quarters for the said regiments as destined, till the barracks at Castle William, and the inns, livery stables, and other houses mentioned in the said act shall be full ; (in which, " and no other, case, and upon no other account, it shall and may be lawful for the governor and council" to take the measures they are directed to by the said act for the reception of his majesty's forces ;) nor of consequence to authorize his excellency to take measures for fitting up the manufactory house, agreeable to his proposal.

The quartering of troops in the body of the town before the barracks are full, is not only contradictory to the act of parliament, but would be inconsistent with the peace of the town, whose peace and welfare, as also the peace and welfare of the province in general, it is the duty, interest, and inclination of the board to promote ; and which, in every way consistent with law, they will endeavour to promote to the utmost of their ability.

As the board on the 19th inst. when the letters abovementioned were first communicated to them, advised that his excellency give proper orders for the accommodation of one of the Hal-

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Halifax regiments in the barracks at Castle William, so they now further advise, that his excellency give like orders for the accommodation of the other Halifax regiment in the said barracks.

With regard to the two regiments ordered from Ireland to Boston, the board doubt not that provision will be made for their accommodation agreeable to the act aforesaid.

That the board might be better able to give their advice in regard to the regiments ordered hither, they thought it necessary that the whole of Lord Hillsborough's letter, so far as it related to the said regiments, and to the occasion and design of their coming, should be communicated to them, and they accordingly desired his excellency to communicate it; but, though his excellency was pleased to tell them he should very probably lay the whole of it before the board, in such parcels, and at such times as he thought proper, yet as they apprehend the propriety of their own conduct in a great measure depends on the communication of the whole of it together, they again request his excellency to favour them with it.

With regard to the occasion of the said regiment being ordered to Boston, his excellency on being asked, informed the board, that he apprehended the Halifax regiments were ordered hither in consequence of the riots in March last, and the two Irish regiments in consequence of that of the 10th of June last. On which the board are obliged to observe, that they are fully persuaded his majesty's ministers could never have judged it either necessary or expedient to go into such extraordinary measures as those of sending troops hither, unless in the representations made from hence by some ill-minded persons, the said riots had been greatly magnified and exaggerated.

With respect to what happened on the 18th of March, which was a day of rejoicing, and on such days disorders are not uncommon in populous places, it was too inconsiderable to make it a subject of representation, and could not have been made the subject of so injurious an one but by persons disposed to bring misery and distress upon the town and province.

In regard to the riot of the 10th of June, of which the board have repeatedly expressed their abhorrence, and have advised that the perpetrators of it should be prosecuted by the Attorney General, the board have in their answer to his excellency's representation laid before them the 27th of July last, given a just account of the occasion of that riot; and as they apprehend it necessary that the said account, together with all the proceedings at that time, should be made public, they again desire his excellency will order the said representation and answer to be printed as soon as may be in the public news-papers.

From the BOSTON WEEKLY NEWS-WRITER of Thursday, October 6, 1768.

The following was unanimously agreed upon as the result of the conference and consultation of the committees chosen by a number of towns and districts, viz. ninety-six towns and eight districts, convened at Boston the 22d day of September, 1768.

THE inhabitants of a number of towns in his majesty's province of Massachusetts Bay, being greatly alarmed at the present aspect of our public affairs, and deeply distressed in their minds upon authentic advice, that the humble and dutiful petition of their representative to our most gracious sovereign for the redress of their grievances have not reached the royal presence; at a time when they are threatened with the posting of regular troops among them, while they are in an unusual manner deprived of the benefit of a general assembly, the grand council of the province: And being desirous, to the utmost of their ability, to promote peace, good order and due submission among their fellow subjects in the province, have in their several town meetings legally assembled, chosen us to meet together in convention, in order to consult and advise for that purpose; and also for the legal, regular, and prudential methods of obtaining the redress of our grievances.

The said committees having met for the purposes aforesaid, and after conference and consultation on the premises, thought it advisable to prefer

dutiful petition to his excellency, governor Bernard, his majesty's representative in this province, therein setting forth, and explaining to his excellency, the nature and design of their meeting, and supplicating him to convene a general assembly of the representative body of the people; but his excellency having considered their thus meeting as unlawful, refused to receive the petition, and sent them a message, admonishing them to separate themselves; and also afterward he refused to receive an answer, which he said committee thought necessary to send to his excellency in consequence of his message and admonition to them; the committee therefore considering that the peaceable and good intention of their convening might possibly be misunderstood, thought it necessary that their proceedings should be made known to the world, by inserting the same in the public prints, that so every suspicion of any illegal design or behaviour might be removed.

And the said committees considering themselves only as so many private fellow-subjects, convened from divers towns in this province, at the request of their inhabitants, have made known to each other the loyal dutiful disposition of the same; and their desire that no irregular steps should be taken by the people, but that all constitutional and prudential methods should be closely attended to for the redress of their grievances; and the said committee in pursuance of the pacific intention of their meeting, have considered that the gracious attention of his most sacred majesty to the cause and grounds of our complaints, is the only regular source of relief from our present distresses; and that the house of representatives in February last did, in their faithful care and concern for the interest and welfare of this province, prefer such a petition to his sacred majesty, as by them was thought best adapted to obtain relief; and at the same time did write letters to divers noble lords, and others, to intreat their attention to our public difficulties; which petition to his majesty, we are in hopes, has before this time reached the royal presence, and will ere long have the desired effect. And as we cannot but still entertain the hopes that his excellency

our governor will soon think fit to call a house of representatives, who may, if they see occasion therefore, prefer further petitions to his majesty for our redress, we are therefore humbly of opinion, and flatter ourselves it will not be taken amiss if we declare, and which we are assured is the sentiment of the several towns to which we belong, that though the present appearance of our public affairs is alarming and distressing, yet that the common cause of obtaining the redress of the heavy grievances under which we labour will be best served by a firm adherence to the principles of the constitution, and a close attention to the peace and good order of society: And though we are satisfied, from the knowledge we have of the loyalty and attachment of the inhabitants of this province to the person and government of our most gracious sovereign, that any tumults and disorders that may have happened have not arisen from the least disaffection to the government as by law established, or the want of loyalty to our king on the British throne, but merely from a pressing anxiety of mind on the account of heavy and increasing grievances,—which grievances were very clearly set forth by the house of representatives of this province in February last in the aforesaid petition and letters, wherein they express their deepest concern that the parliament has thought proper to pass divers acts, imposing taxes on his majesty's subjects in America with the sole and express purpose of raising a revenue; and they add, that if these acts of parliament should remain in force, and his majesty's commons in Great-Britain shall continue to exercise the power of granting the property of their fellow-subjects in this province, his majesty's people here must then regret their unhappy fate in having only the name left of free subjects.—And in their letter to their agents they say, that the colonists cannot be conceived to have any property, if their money may be granted away by others without their consent, and that this is most certainly the present case." And speaking of a standing army, they appeal to the transactions of the parliament, to shew the sentiments of the nation, of the loyalty of the people of the province,

vince, and justly affirm, that their good disposition renders a standing army needless: They further declare, that as Englishmen they have an aversion to an unnecessary standing army, which they look upon as dangerous to their civil liberty. And further, that the time may come when an united body of pensioners and soldiers may ruin the liberties of America. Yet considering the invaluable blessing and happy consequences of peace and good order, and the great advantages resulting therefrom, for producing convincing arguments, and placing truth in the most conspicuous point of view; and also considering the horrible nature and dreadful consequences of tumult and disorder, we think it our duty, as friends to our common cause, as embarked in the same bottom of provincial happiness, to give our free and sincere advice, not in an authoritative, but merely a friendly manner, that we should all of us compose our minds, and avoid any undue expression of resentment, and each one of us prevent, so much as in him lies, all tumults and disorders into which our present calamities may betray us; and to attend with all due patience, and a regard to good order, the result of his majesty's wisdom and clemency, from which we reasonably expect to receive our much desired relief. And it is our firm resolution, in our several stations, as by our allegiance required, and by our loyalty inclined, at all times to yield every possible assistance to the civil magistrate, in the suppression of riots and tumults, and in preserving the peace; being humbly of opinion, that the *Posse Comitatus*, when legally called in aid of the civil power, will ever be sufficient to restrain all orders of men within the bounds of the law, and the limits of the constitution. We, from the bottom of our hearts, not only disclaim and detest all pretences of usurping any of the rights of sovereignty, but also of arrogating to ourselves any the least authority whatever. We clearly hold, and whenever lawfully called thereunto, will at the utmost hazard of our lives and fortunes maintain, that the "sovereignty" of his most sacred majesty King George the Third is already "entire" in all parts of the widely extended and still hap-

pily spreading British empire: And may God forbid that we should ever once be left to think or wish, much less to act any thing in "opugnation" of the same. "Ignorance of the law" neither in a court temporal or spiritual, is a proper "plea" or "excuse." We would appear not as attorneys, proctors or pettyfoggers, but as plain honest men, humbly consulting peace and order, and for the best temporal felicity of our country and of posterity. We would wish, as far as is in our power, ever to promote and cultivate that harmony and union between Great Britain and her colonies; on which the happiness of both so much depend. We think ourselves happy in being connected with the parent state, in that subordination which forms the happiest bond of union between the colonies themselves. We have been taught, that it is the duty of all men incessantly to implore the throne of heavenly grace; and have but lately heard there are those who deem it criminal for aggrieved fellow subjects to join in humble, dutiful, and loyal supplications to their monarch. While the people wisely observe the medium between an abject submission and a slavish stupidity, under grievous oppression on the one hand, and irrational attempts to obtain redress on the other, and steadily persevere in orderly and constitutional applications for the recovering the exercise of their just rights and liberties, they may promise themselves success. And while they steadfastly maintain those invaluable blessings which are derived to them from God and nature, and the happy constitution of the government under which we live, they may safely rely on the influence and direction of him who ruleth according to his pleasure, with unerring wisdom and irresistible influence, in the hearts of the children of men; under whose favour no grievance can be durable, and without which no enjoyment can be truly valuable.

From the MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE
of Thursday, October 6, 1768.

At a full Meeting of the Inhabitants of
the Town of Hatfield, Sept. 22, 1768.

A LETTER from the select-men of
the town of Boston, together with
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he votes passed by the said town the 2th and 13th inst. was by the select-men communicated to this town, which being read, calmly and fully deliberated and considered, the question was then put by the moderator, whether this town will chuse any person or persons a committee to meet in convention with others in Boston, as proposed in the said letter? and it passed unanimously in the negative. It was then moved and seconded, that the meeting would chuse a committee to prepare an answer to the select-men of Boston, to be laid before this town or their consideration at the time to which this meeting shall be adjourned: it passed unanimously in the affirmative. A committee was chose accordingly, and then the meeting adjourned till to-morrow at five o'clock in the afternoon.

Sept. 23. The inhabitants being assembled agreeable to adjournment, the committee appointed yesterday report, which being repeatedly read and fully considered, was accepted, and then unanimously resolved, that the following answer be sent by the select-men as soon as may be to the select-men the town of Boston:

Gentlemen,

WE have fully considered your proposal of a convention, and the reasons you are pleased to assign for it, and hereby take the liberty to express our sentiments.

We are not sensible that the state of America is so alarming, or the state of this province to materially different from what they were a few months since, as to render the measure you propose either salutary or necessary.—The act of parliament for raising a revenue, so much complained of, has been in being and carrying into execution for a considerable time past, & proper steps taken by several governments on this continent to obtain redress of that grievance, and humble petitions by them ordered to be presented to his majesty, we trust, are already, or soon will reach the royal ear, be graciously received, & favourably answered; and the petition from the house of representatives of this province the last year among the rest: If it should not, want of an agent from this pro-

vince at the court of Great Britain to present it, we presume you very well know, if it be an impolitic and imprudent omission, where to lay the blame; and we apprehend that nothing that can or will be done by your proposed convention can or will aid the petition.

And here we beg leave to say, that we judge that it would be much for the interest of this province to have an agent at this critical day: A person that would have served us faithfully, we make no doubt, might have been found; but the reasons given, and the methods that we hear have been taken, to prevent it, are dissatisfactory, and give us much uneasiness.

We are further informed, that all matters of a public and private nature lying before the last general court were fully considered and acted upon, and all then proposed to be done, and finished before the adjournment, except the impeachment of his majesty's representative, which perhaps might not have been agreed to had they sat longer, or not been afterwards dissolved. We are sorry for that circumstance that occasioned so early a dissolution of the general court; though we must own that the governor by charter is vested with that power, yet we wish, if he had judged it consistent with his duty to the king, it had been as usual. However, we hope another will be soon called, or at furthest on the last Wednesday in May next,—and that in the mean time the public affairs of the province will not greatly suffer.

And here we propose to your consideration, whether the circular letter, which gave such umbrage, containing these expressions, or others of the like import, "That the king and parliament, by the late revenue act, had infringed the rights of the colonies, imposed an inequitable tax, and things yet worse might be expected from the independence, and unlimited appointments of crown officers therein mentioned," was so perfectly innocent, and entirely consistent with that duty and loyalty professed by the house of representatives the last year, in their petition to his majesty; and whether the last house might not have complied with his majesty's requisition, with a full saving of all their rights and privileges, and thereby

thereby prevented our being destitute of a general court at this day.

We cannot comprehend what pretence there can be for the proposed convention, unless the probability of a considerable number of regular troops being sent into this province, and an apprehension of their being quartered, part in your town, and part at the castle.—And here we would observe, that it was a matter of doubt and uncertainty whether any were coming or not; if otherwise, for what purpose the king was sending them, whether for your defence in case of a French war, (as you tell us there is in the minds of many a prevailing apprehension of one approaching, and if we do not misunderstand your letter, induced them to pass the votes transmitted to us,) or whether they are destined for the protection of the new-acquired territories, is altogether uncertain: That they are to be a standing army in time of peace you give us no evidence; and if your apprehensions are well grounded, it is not even supposable they are intended as such—and if your town meant sincerely, we cannot see the need they had of interposing in military matters, in an unprecedented way requesting their inhabitants to be provided with arms, &c. (a matter till now always supposed to belong to another department) especially as they must know such a number of troops would be a much better defence in case of war than they had heretofore been favoured with: To suppose what you surmise they may be intended for, is to mistrust the king's paternal care and goodness;—if by any sudden excursions or insurrections of some inconsiderate people, the king has been induced to think them a necessary check upon you, we hope you will, by your loyalty and quiet behaviour, soon convince his majesty and the world, they are not longer necessary for that purpose, that thereupon they will be withdrawn, and your town and the province saved any further trouble and expence from that quarter.

We are sensible the colonies labour under many difficulties, and we greatly fear what the consequences of the disputes with our mother country will prove? however, we are far from

thinking the measures you are pursuing have any tendency to deliver the good people of this province, but, on the contrary, immerge them in greater;—after all, we should hope (were it not for your present attempt, attended with a bad complexion) we might soon have deliverance from our present troubles, and things restored as at the first. The governments have in our opinion, consulted, and are pursuing the properest methods to obtain redress of their grievances; our duty is to wait with patience the event, unless we are determined to take the alternative. How far passion and disappointment and private resentment may influence any to hurry their neighbours into such mad and desperate measures we do not know, but pray God prevent. Suffer us to observe, that in our opinion the measures the town of Boston are pursuing, and proposing to us and the people of this province to unite in, are unconstitutional, illegal, and wholly unjustifiable, and what will give the enemies of our constitution the greatest joy; subversive of government, destructive of that peace and good order which is the cement of society, and have a direct tendency to rivet our chains, and deprive us of our charter rights and privileges, which we the inhabitants of this town desire may be secured to us, and perpetuated to our latest posterity.

Thus we have freely expressed our sentiments, having an equal right with others, though a lesser part of the community, and take this first opportunity to protest against the proposed convention—and hereby declare our loyalty to his present majesty, and fidelity to our country, and that it is our firm resolution, to the utmost of our power, to maintain and defend our rights in every prudent and reasonable way, as far as is consistent with our duty to God and the king.

Attest.

OLIVER PARTRIDGE, Town-Cl.

Boston, New-England, Oct. 31. Last Friday the following address was presented to Gen. Gage, by several gentlemen of the council, in behalf of themselves, and the other members who subscribed to it being all that were present:

To

To his excellency Gen. Gage, commander in chief of his majesty's forces in America.

The address of the subscribers, members of his majesty's council of the province of the Massachusetts-bay.

S I R,

A general council being held yesterday, gives the distant members of it, together with the members in the town and neighbourhood, the pleasure of addressing you. We take the first opportunity of doing it, and at the same time to pay our compliments to your excellency.

In this time of public distress, when the general court of the province is in a state of dissolution, when the metropolis is possessed with troops, and surrounded by ships of war, and when more troops are daily expected, it affords a general satisfaction that your excellency has visited the province, and has now an opportunity of knowing the state of it by your observation and enquiry.

Your own observation will give you the fullest evidence that the town and province are in a peaceful state. Your own enquiry will satisfy you, that though there have been disorders in the town of Boston, some of them did not merit notice, and that such as did, have been magnified beyond the truth.

Those of the 18th of March and 10th of June, are said to have occasioned the abovementioned armament to be ordered hither; the first was trivial, and could not have been noticed to the disadvantage of the town, but by persons inimical to it, especially as it happened in the evening of a day of recreation; the other was criminal, and the actors in it were guilty of a riot, but we are obliged to say, it had its rise from those persons who are loudest in their complaints about it; and by their overcharged representations of it, have been the occasion of so great an armament being ordered hither; we cannot persuade ourselves to believe, they have sufficient evidence to support such representations which have most unjustly brought into question the loyalty of as loyal a people as any in his majesty's dominions.

This misfortune has arisen from the confusion of interested men, whose avarice having smothered in their

breasts every sentiment of humanity towards this province, has impelled them to oppress it to the utmost of their power, and by the consequence of that oppression, essentially to injure Great Britain.

From the candour of your excellency's sentiments, we assure ourselves you will not entertain any apprehension that we mean to justify the disorders and riotous proceedings that have taken place in the town of Boston; we detest them, and have repeatedly and publicly expressed that detestation, and in council have advised Governor Bernard to order the attorney-general to prosecute the perpetrators of them; but, at the same time, we are obliged to declare, in justice to the town, that the disorders of the 10th of June last, occasioned by a seizure made by the officers of the customs, appear to have originated with those who ordered the seizure to be made; the hour at making the seizure at or near sun set, the threats and armed force used in it, the forcibly carrying the vessel away, and all in a manner unprecedented and calculated to irritate justly the apprehension that the seizure was accompanied with those extraordinary circumstances, in order to excite a riot; and furnish plausible pretences for requiring troops a day or two after the riot; and, as, if in prosecution of the last mentioned purpose, notwithstanding there was not the least insult offered to the commissioners of the customs, either in their persons or property, they thought fit to retire on the pretence of security to themselves, on board the Romney man of war, and afterwards to Castle William: and when there, to keep up the idea of their being still in great hazard, procured the Romney, and several other vessels of war to be stationed, as if to prevent an attack upon the castle, which they affected to be afraid of.

These proceedings have doubtless taken place, to induce a belief among the officers of the navy and army, as they occasionally came hither, that the commissioners were in danger of being attacked, and procure from those officers representations coincident with their own, that they really were so; but their frequent landing on the main, and making incursions into the country, where it would have been

easy to seize them, if any injury had been intended, demonstrates the insincerity of the declarations, that they immured themselves at the castle for safety; this is rather to be accounted for, as being an essential part of the concerted plan for procuring troops to be quartered here, in which they and their coadjutors have succeeded to their wish, but unhappily for the mutual detriment and uneasiness of both countries.

We thought it absolutely necessary, and our duty to the town and province requires us, to give your excellency this detail, that you might know the sentiments of this people, and that they think themselves injured by men to whom they have done no injury. From the justness of your excellency we assure ourselves, your mind will not admit impressions to their disadvantage, from persons who have done the injury.

Your excellency in your letter to Governor Bernard, of the 12th of September, gave notice that one of the regiments from Halifax, was ordered, for the present, to Castle William, and the other to the town, but you was pleased afterwards to order them into the town.

If your excellency, when you know the town, which we can assure you is quite peaceable, should think his majesty's service does not require those regiments to continue in the town, it will be a great ease and satisfaction to the inhabitants, if you will please to order them to Castle William, where commodious barracks are provided for their reception, or to Point Shirley in the neighbourhood of it, in either of which, or in both, they can be well accommodated.

As to the two regiments expected here from Ireland, it appears from Lord Hillsborough's letter of the 30th of July, they were intended for a different part of North America.

If your excellency should think it not inconsistent with his majesty's service that they should be sent to the place of their first destination, it will contribute to the ease and happiness of the town and province if they might be ordered thither.

As we are true and faithful subjects of his majesty, have an affectionate regard for the mother country, and

a tender feeling for our own, our duty to each of them makes us wish, and we earnestly beg your excellency to make a full enquiry into the disorders abovementioned, into the causes of them, and the representations that have been made about them; in doing which your excellency will easily discover who are the persons, that from lucrative views have combined against the peace of the town and province, some of whom, it is probable, have discovered themselves already, by their own letter to your excellency.

In making enquiry, though many imprudencies and some criminal proceedings may be found to have taken place, we are persuaded from the candor, generosity, and justice which distinguishes your character, your excellency will not charge the doings of a few individuals, and those of an inferior sort, upon the town and province; and with regard to those individuals, if any circumstance shall appear justly to extenuate the criminality of their proceedings, your excellency will let them have their effects; and on the same candor and generosity we can rely, that your excellency's representation of this affair to his majesty's ministers will be such as even the criminals themselves will allow to be just.

Signed,
*J. Danforth, G. Bradford, J. Badbury,
 J. Hill, T. Hubbard. R. Tyler,
 J. Royal, N. Sparhawk, S. White
 I. Erving, H. Grey, J. Pitts,
 J. Bowdon, J. Russell, S. Dexter:*
 Boston, Oct. 27.

To the foregoing address, the general gave the following answer:

GENTLEMEN,

I return you thanks for the honour you do me in this address, and am greatly obliged for the good opinion you are pleased to conceive of me.

Whatever may have been the particular cause of the disturbances and riots which have happened in the town of Boston, those riots and resolves which were published, have induced his majesty to order four regiments to this town to protect his loyal subjects in their persons and properties, and to assist the civil magistrature in the execution of the laws.

The discipline and order which will
 be

be preserved among the troops, I trust, will render their stay in no shape disrespectful to his majesty's dutiful subjects in this town, and that the future behaviour of the people will justify the best construction of their past actions,

which I flatter myself will be such as to afford me a sufficient foundation to represent to his majesty the propriety of withdrawing most part of the troops.

Signed,

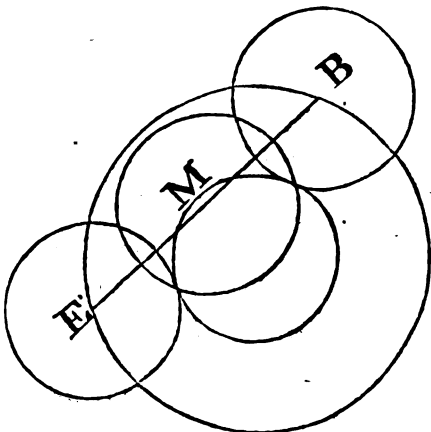
Boston, Oct. 17. THOMAS GAGE.

The Visible Eclipses for the Year 1769, calculated by Mr. William Chapman, of Foxton in Leicestershire.

ON June the 4th in the morning the sun will be visibly eclipsed at Foxton, as under calculated from the Durham Tables

Apparent time at Foxton.

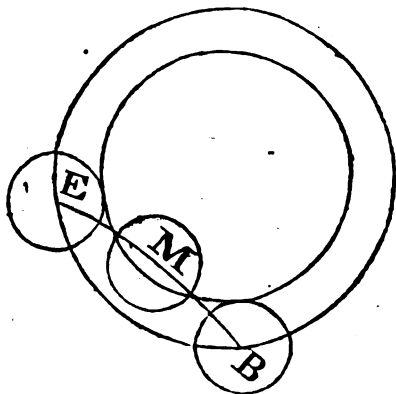
		H.	M.	S.
Beginning	-	6	35	27
Visible δ	-	7	26	54
Middle	-	7	27	17
End	-	8	22	47
Duration	-	1	47	20
Digits	-	6°	46'	



On December the 13th in the morning the moon will be eclipsed as under, calculated from the Durham Tables.

Apparent time at Foxton.

		H.	M.	S.
Beginning in morning	-	4	53	50
Middle	-	6	14	50
End	-	7	35	50
Duration	-	2	42	0
Digits	-	8°	0'	



In the year 1769, on June the 3d, in the afternoon, the planet Venus will pass over the sun, as under, from different tables.

Apparent time at London

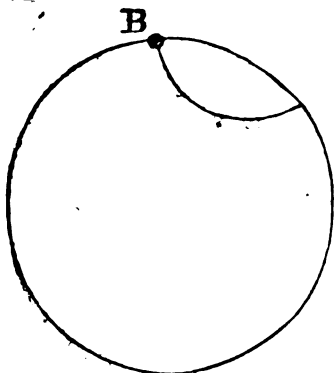
Halley's Tables.

Leadbetter's Tables.

	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
First contact	7	23	59	7	20	59
Central ingress	7	32	12	7	29	27
Total immersion	7	41	14	7	38	29
Ec. δ	10	13	14	10	10	29
Middle	10	35	44	10	32	59
Beginning of emersion	13	30	14	13	27	29
Central egress	13	39	16	13	36	31
Last contact	13	47	44	13	44	59
Sun set	8	5	28			
From sun set to first contact	0	36	29			
Nearest approach of the centers	0	9	53			

4 T 2

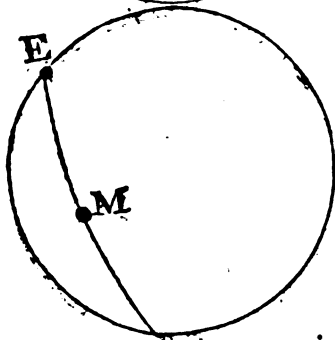
June



June the 3d in the afternoon, the transit of Venus for London, with parallaxes from Halley's Tables.

Apparent time at London.

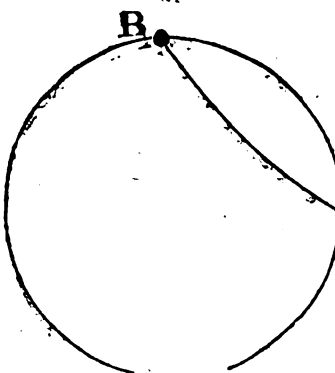
	H.	M.	S.
Central ingress in afternoon	7	27	53
Middle	10	35	54
Central egress	13	44	28
Sun set	8	5	13



June the 4th in morning, the transit of Venus for Manilla, with parallaxes from Halley's Tables.

Apparent time at Manilla.

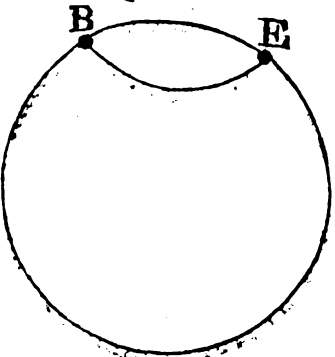
	H.	M.	S.
Central ingress	3	33	42
Middle	6	36	44
Central egress	9	41	18
Sun rise	5	35	27



June the 3d in the afternoon, the transit of Venus with parallaxes for Boston in New England, from Halley's Tables.

Apparent time at Boston.

	H.	M.	S.
Central ingress	2	42	24
Middle	6	36	44
Central egress	9	41	18
Sun set	7	28	42



June the 3d in the afternoon, the transit of Venus for Petersburg, with parallaxes from Halley's Tables.

Apparent time at Petersburg.

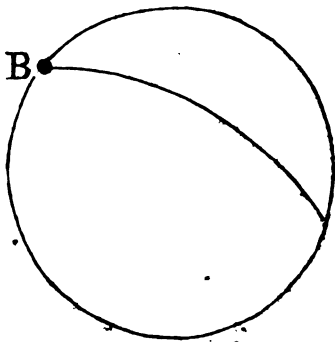
	H.	M.	S.
Central ingress	9	27	36
Middle	12	36	44
Central egress	15	45	0
Sun set	9	2	47
Sun rise	2	57	13

Also

Also in the year 1769, on November the 6th in the afternoon, the planet Mercury will pass over the sun, as under, from the Durham Table.

Apparent time at Boston in New-England.

	H.	M.	S.
Central ingress	-	2	37 45
Middle	-	5	15 23
Central egress	-	7	53 1
Sun set	-	4	54 25



To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS the famous Transit of Venus over the Sun, that will happen on Saturday, June 3, A. D. 1769, will be the only one that will happen for above one hundred years, I presume the following description and calculation of it, will be agreeable to some of your readers, as well as entertaining to some of your astronomical ones.

This useful and glorious phenomenon will only part be visible (if the air be clear) in this our island of Great Britain, as appears by the calculation below, but in several parts of the continent of America, and isles adjacent, the whole transit may be seen; (for in $22^{\circ} 27'$ north latitude, and $162^{\circ} 19'$ west longitude from Greenwich the sun is vertical, at the middle of the Transit,) where I hope the same will be accurately observed, in order to determine, that grand problem of the sun's true horizontal parallax, &c. This curious part of astronomy, was quite unknown to the astronomers of ancient times; the first that made this discovery, was the famous Mr. Jeremy Horrox, which was in the year 1639, when he observed this very same planet in the sun's disk; the ice being then broke, gave way for others to observe the like appearances, which have been duely attended to by divers curious and learned gentlemen, both at home and abroad; and as this glorious and rare appearance before us, will certainly attract the pens of several

able and curious astronomers, and mathematicians, to contemplate and write upon it; therefore needs not such a weak pen as mine, to say any thing concerning the usefulness of this, or the like Transits; but I shall only proceed to give some account of the tables from whence my calculations are founded, (which every one ought to do, if they mean to make their computations of any use) and what alterations I have made.

The sun's place was taken exactly from the tables of the late famous Tobias Meyer; and that of Venus from those of Dr. Halley, only I have put her node $1'$ forwarder, and that of her mean longitude $6''$. I have here also given a type of Venus's passage over the sun, with respect to Greenwich, and may tolerably serve throughout the whole kingdom; the visible way of Venus over the sun will not be in a right line, as some pretenders to astronomy have often drawn in types, but in a curve, and in this Transit, it will be convex towards the sun. The ingenious Mr. Cowper of Wellingborough; and Mr. Langley of Hitchen, are the only two, that I have ever seen of late, type eclipses &c. truly, or as they ought to be; for some years ago my townsman, that laborious astronomer Mr. Edmund Weaver, in his ephemeris, drew types much better than any one before, which is also hinted in the royal astronomer, page 404. Hence follows the time of this Transit by my numbers, which are humbly submitted to the examination of the curious.

The

The place of \odot and δ R at the \odot

Π $13^{\circ} 28' 15''$.

Venus's node in $\text{sf. } 28^{\circ} 53' 6''$
her geocentric lat. at mid. $9' 50''$ N.D.

Sun's semidiameter $15' 48''$ hourly motion of \odot $2' 23''$ of \odot $3' 57'' \frac{1}{2}$.

June 3, 1769, P. M. App. Time.

Greenw.

York

Ohf.

H. M. S.

H. M. S.

Central ingrefs 7 40 38 7 36 11

Sen sets 8 9 0 8 24 0

True conjunct. 10 27 38 10 23 11

Mid. of the Tt. 10 49 16 10 44 49

Central egress 13 57 54 13 53 27

Whole duration 6 17 16 6 17 16

Time of its be- } 0 28 22 0 47 49
ing seen. }

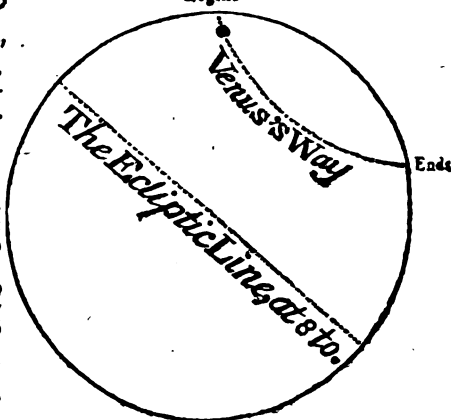
HENRY ANDREWS.

Royston, Herts, Oct. 28, 1768.

N. B. All places lying east from the Meridian of Greenwich, the Transit will begin later; and all to the west it will be sooner; in the same proportion as their difference of time.

P. S. Some time after I had computed the Transit of Venus over the sun's disk, I accidentally found a paper on which were the observations of the last Transit in 1761, made by Dr. Bliss at Greenwich; by the help of which, and the comparing Dr. Halley's solar tables with those last correct ones of Mr. Mayer, I find that the ensuing Transit will happen sooner than I expected, (for an error of but $10''$ in either of their longitudes, will be $6\frac{1}{2}''$ in time, as the hourly motion of Venus from the sun is but $1' 35''$) therefore I desire those gentlemen who in-

Begins



tend to make accurate and just observations, to look out soon enough for it, for I am almost confident that the first contact of Venus's limb to that of the sun's, will not exceed eight minutes past seven at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich;---and before I end this remark, I cannot help mentioning that I rejoice whilst I write this, to hear of so many worthy gentlemen concurring with the noble views of the Royal Society, in order to have good and accurate observations made, and thereby promoting astronomy and geography, on which navigation so greatly depends.

For proper cautions and methods for making good observations, see the Nautical Ephemeris for 1769.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

SATURDAY, NOV. 19.

BY the fall of the party-walls of the duke of Grafton's new house at Hay-hill, three men were killed, and many others bruised, or had their limbs broke.

FRIDAY, 25.

The king gave the royal assent to the bill for prohibiting, the exportation of corn, &c. &c.

Mr. Staples Steare, was sentenced by the court of King's-Bench, to three months imprisonment, for publishing the North Briton extraordinary N^o. 4.

MONDAY, 28.

St. James's. The king invested the duke of Roxburgh, with the ensigns of the most noble and most ancient order of the Taisle.

WEDNESDAY, 30.

A new house was consumed by fire, at Woodford-bridge.

THURSDAY, DEC. 1.

By the falling of an excessive quantity of rain, great damage was sustained near Stratford and Bow in Essex; the floods, indeed, set in at the latter end of November, and overflowed the banks of the rivers Trent, Derwent, and Dove; Nottinghamshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Suffolk, severely felt the effects of them, as did many parts of Kent, and the island of Sheppey where many hundred acres were laid under water, and the roads between Gravesend, Rochester, and Chatham were rendered almost impassable. In Berkshire, the banks of the Kennet and Loddon were quite

quite over flowed. In various places many lives were lost, cattle and sheep drowned, grain and hay washed away, and the inhabitants, in general reduced to the greatest distress. Scotland has also experienced the baneful effects of these rains and floods.

MONDAY, 5.

The Exeter stage coach was overset by the violence of the waters, near Staines, and four inside passengers, two children, and four horses drowned.

TUESDAY, 6.

Mr. Bingley was discharged from his confinement, upon entering into recognizances, for his appearance on the first day of next term, at the court of King's Bench, (see p. 441.)

The young princess (see p. 606.) was baptized at St. James's by the name of Sophia-Augusta.

THURSDAY, 8.

Came on the election at Brentford for a member for the county of Middlesex, in the room of the late Mr. Cook, the event of which is related at p. 657, and we shall now add, that one Mr. Clarke having died of the wounds received on that occasion, the coroners inquest have brought in his death, wilful murder by persons unknown, and Mr. Serjeant Glynn, has promised a reward for the discovery of the rascals, some of whom are in custody, and a great number have absconded.

SATURDAY, 10.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when Anne Perrin, for returning from transportation, Elizabeth Richardson for murder (See p. 670.) John Fernal, Thomas Towell, and Charles Crew for a footpad robbery, William White, for horse stealing, and John Anthoay Martin, for burglary, received sentence of death: One was sentenced to be transported for fourteen years, twenty-six for seven years, five to be whipped, and two branded.

SUNDAY, 11.

Grimston-hall, near York, was consumed by fire.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

The poll at Brentford was resumed, when at the close of the poll, the numbers were

For Mr. Serj. Glynn,	1:42
For Sir W. B. Proctor	1278

Majority for Mr. Glynn	264
------------------------	-----

who was thereupon declared duly elected.

SATURDAY, 17.

Two houses were consumed by fire, in Varrow-street, Lime-house.

FRIDAY, 23.

A sugar-baker's and two other houses were consumed by fire, in upper Thames-street.

The earl of Upper-Ossory, his brother the hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, and Charles Fox, Esq; son of Lord Holland, set out for the seat of

Stephen Fox, Esq; at Winterlow, (see p. 608.) to act in a play at that place! How prodigiously our nobility and gentry are refined in the present century!—Another *sign of the times*, follows:

A farmer, in the county of Berks, lately gave a dinner to a few country gentlemen, which cost him above 150 guineas: Besides all sorts of fowl, wild and tame, there was a fine turtle, fish of several kinds, all kinds of scarce vegetables brought from London, and a vast plenty of Champagne, Claret, Hock, Burgundy, Madeira, &c.—*O Tempera! O Mores!*

SATURDAY, 24.

A sugar baker's warehouse, and dwelling house, were consumed by fire, in Basing-lane, Cheapside.

Lately was tried in his majesty's court of King's Bench, before the right hon. William Lord Mansfield, an indictment, which had been removed by Certiorari from Hicks's Hall, wherein Mr. Freak, an eminent grocer in Wapping was prosecutor, and John Jennings, John Dudfield, John Gilbert, and Peter Abraham Debrefaac were defendants, for winning and acquiring to themselves from the prosecutor in March last, at one of the defendant's houses, who was then a publican, 250 l. and upwards, by fraud, shift, cozenage, deceit, &c. at the game of buffelling in the hat, contrary to an act of parliament in the reign of her late majesty Queen Anne against unlawful gaming; when after a trial which lasted near seven hours, the defendants were found guilty.

The ingenious Dr. Short, well known for his curious observations on the air, and by his history of mineral waters, remarks, in a late letter from Rotherham, that for seventy years past, in the course of his journal on the weather and atmosphere, he had not remembered a season in which there had fell such quantities of rain, as in every summer for the four last years.

It having been represented to the king, that the front-door and pilasters of the house of Richard Capel, Esq; in Bermondsey-street, Southwark, were maliciously defaced, in all appearance by carpenters tools, and No. 45, in large figures, marked in several places on the front of the said house; his majesty's pardon to any accomplice, and a reward by Mr. Capel, are promised on the discovery of the offenders.

Near Lillburn, two miles from Wooler, was lately discovered a curious cross. There was close by the road side a large heap of stones, called the apron full of stones, on removing which to mend the highways, the cross was found in the middle; it is of a circular form, twelve feet diameter at the bottom, has four rows, of steps, each a foot wide, and nine inches high. It seems to have been a mark-cross, but there are no remains of buildings near it, nor do the oldest people

people of that place ever remember to have heard it mentioned.

Shipwrecks, as usual, at this gloomy and inclement season, have been very frequent on our coasts, and elsewhere. Murders have been committed in all parts of the kingdom; suicide has been too frequent, and the sons of rapine, plunder, fraud and deceit, have been remarkably busy and successful; but numbers of those lawless gentry are now in custody, and it is hoped will meet their deserts.

A captain in the guards has absconded upon a charge of an unnatural crime, by a private sentinel, whom he had confined.

As an instance of the decrease of population, owing, we presume, to the pernicious practice of engrossing farms and granting leases determinate on lives, the following anecdote (which is real fact) will evince:

In the parish of Cornworthy, near Totnes, in Devon, there were from the year 1542 (the *Æra* that parish registers took place in those parts) marriages, christenings, and burials, on an average, to 1530, 36; to 1600, 30; to 1650, 25; to 1700, 20; to 1720, 15; to 1740, 10; to 1755, 8; to 1765, (the year this account was taken) no more than 4. Most of the small tenements and farms, by the decrease of the old lives, having fallen into the lord of the manor's hands, who has left the whole to one or two substantial farmers, the village now exactly resembles a place that had undergone a siege; there being above fifty dwelling-houses and eots, at different places in the parish, without inhabitants, and tumbled into ruin.—There are many such instances in the Western part of England at this time.

On the sea shore about St. Ives, &c. among the rocks, &c. are a kind of small insects, which to the naked eye resemble a flea; they prey on muscles, which they destroy in the following manner: At low water many of those shell fish are left dry, when the above-mentioned insects attack the muscle in a body, beginning with making a perforation through the shell; this is performed with amazing dexterity; and then, instantaneously, a whole squadron enters through the aperture, which is no bigger than to admit of a large pin. On opening one after they had quitted it, it is remarkable, they had only eat the finest parts; the beards and grossest parts were untouched: Also on opening a sound one, and laying it on the ground, it was amazing to see in how little time it was covered with those insects: that not a bit of it could be seen, and how quickly (as before) destroyed. In what manner they are enabled to make a hole through so hard a body, the gentleman who favoured us with this account, having no microscope, could not discern.

A correspondent who has been some

months past in the western parts of Cornwall observes, that taking a walk on the Downs, &c. near the sea at Poltreath, to his great surprise, he perceived the ground thereabout covered with innumerable quantities of snails, as thick as the grains of Ice after a smart shower of hail of all sizes, from being scarce perceptible to the bigness of a small periwinkle. Being alarmed at so extraordinary a phenomenon, and fearing it's becoming general to the destruction of vegetation, as such he related it to the country people, who to his great satisfaction, informed him it was annually, and always about this time of the year; and that instead of being detrimental, they were a blessing, as the sheep, of which there were great numbers grazing, feed greedily on them, fatten thereby amazingly, and then their flesh is sweetest and finest. They extend several miles along the coast, but never much above a quarter of a mile distant from the sea. What cause produces this strange effect, either contingency to the sea, or &c. &c. our correspondent does not pretend to determine.

A smart shock of an earthquake has been felt (on Dec. 21.) at Worcester, Droitwich, Burford in Oxfordshire, and in the North Highlands of Scotland.

On December 17, at about twelve at night twelve or fourteen houses, besides outhouses, &c. &c. were consumed by fire at Rochester, and two women and one man perished in the flames. The most melancholy part of the story is, that it is suspected the owner of the house where the fire began, wilfully set it on fire; for being apprehended upon suspicion, he desperately cut his throat and expired.

An inn, and a farm house, &c. have been consumed by fire, at Hartwell, in Staffordshire; damage above 700l. As was a farm house at Imber, in Wiltshire, damage 500l.

On December 27, a shock of an earthquake was felt at Byton, in Herefordshire.

Edinburgh, December 3. Yesterday about twelve o'clock, part of the walls and roof of the church adjoining to the palace of Holyroodhouse gave way and fell down; and last night the most of the remainder also shared the same fate; so that now this fine edifice is entirely destroyed. This accident is said to be owing to the enormous weight of a new stone roof laid over it some years ago, which the wall; it is thought, were unable to support. The pillars, and ornaments of this church, though for many years past waste, and almost ruinous, were greatly admired as one of the finest Gothic remains in the island. The fine vaults, where part of the royal family, several of the nobility, and a great number of the gentry were deposited, are now under the ruins.

New York, Nov. 21. About 3200 Indians from the different tribes of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagoes, Senecas, Cay-

gas, Tufcororas, Coghnowages, Onoghwa-gos, Tuteloes, Shawanese, Delawares, Min-goes of Ohio, Nanticokes, Conoy's, Chug-nois, Schoras and Orifess, met Sir William Johnson at Fort Stanwix, on the very important business recommended by the king's ministers. And we have now the pleasure to be informed, that by his unwearied application, address, and extraordinary influence, (which never appeared more conspicuous than on this occasion) the six nations and all their tributaries have granted a vast extent of country to his majesty, and to the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and settled an advantageous boundary line, between their hunting country and this and the other colonies to the Southward, as far as the Cherokee river; for which they received the most valuable present in goods and dollars that was ever given at any conference, since the settlement of America. An uncommon sobriety and good humour prevailed through all the numerous Indian camps for above seven weeks, and the sachems and warriors departed from the congress in a very happy disposition of mind, from a firm persuasion, that his majesty will gratify them in their just and reasonable expectations. It is therefore earnestly to be hoped that this grand cession and boundary will be rightly improved, as they will undoubtedly secure the future tranquillity of these colonies, and be productive of lasting commercial advantages to them and Great-Britain. The line of boundaries agreed on at the above congress, is to begin at the mouth of the Cherokee or Hogotoge river, where it empties into the river Ohio; and running from thence upwards along the south side of the said river to Kittanning, which is above Fort Pitt, from thence by a direct line to the nearest fort of the west branch of Susquehanna; thence through the Allegany mountains, along the south side of the said west branch, till it comes opposite to the mouth of a creek called Tiadaghton; thence across the west branch and along the south side of that creek, and along the north side of Burnet's Hills to a creek called Awanae; thence down the same to the east branch of Susquehanna, and across the same, and up the east side of the river Owego; from thence east to Delaware river, and up that river to opposite where Tianaderha falls into Susquehanna, thence to Tianaderha, and up the west side thereof, and the west side of the west branch to the head thereof; and thence by a direct line to Canada Creek, where it enters into Wood Creek, and the west end of the Carrying beyond Fort Stanwix, and extending eastward from every part of the said line, as far as the land formerly purchased, so as to comprehend the whole of the land between the said line and the purchased lands or settlements.

Extract of a Letter from Edenton, in North-Carolina, Oct. 31.

"In one of our western counties, we
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have had a very dangerous mob. A number of armed men, called regulators, and refusing to pay any debts or taxes, declaring no court shall be held, nor any executions levied by the sheriff, put all business to a stand for some time. The militia were called, to the amount of 1500 men, with the governor, and several of his council, at their head, and encamped in the town of Hillsborough, where they threw up some breast-works. The regulators encamped about three miles from the governor and his party, and it is said their numbers were nearly equal to his. After lying in this manner for a considerable time, on remonstrances made to the regulators, they dispersed, giving up some of their head men; and although no blood was shed, it is looked upon as a serious affair, and by an estimate lately made, it is thought it will cost the province 10,000*l*. The greatest grievance complained of by those deluded people, is the want of a paper currency, or some medium, to answer the trade of the country. Where these matters will end, I know not; but this spirit of regulating seems too general, which makes property in this country very precarious."

On Jan. 13, 1768, a powder magazine was wilfully blown up at Bombay by a quarter-master serjeant of artillery, in revenge for his being punished for some misbehaviour, by which about thirty people were killed, and sixty wounded.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

October 1. **R**IGHT Hon. Alexander Lord Colville, was married to Lady Elizabeth Macfarlane, sister of the earl of Kelly, and relict of Walter Macfarlane, Esq;—3. Mr. Turner of Chrapside, to Miss Buffar—4. Mr. Graham, of St. Paul's Church-Yard, to Miss Gosling—6. Sir James Calder, bart. to Mrs. Oddium—11. Robert Walter, Esq; to Miss Upsfold—Right Hon. Earl of Hillsborough, to Mary baroness Stawell—Isaac Elton, jun. Esq; to Miss Tierney.

Lately, Peter Kiffin Heron, Esq; to Miss Rutter, a 6000*l*. fortune—Prince Charles of Mecklenbourg to the princess Frederica of Hesse-Darmstadt—John Marthe-Dickenson, Esq; to Mrs. Macie—Charles Lynce, Esq; to Miss Columbine, daughter of the late general—Captain Edwards, to Miss Browning—Thomas Lowfield, Esq; to Miss Hicks—Oldfield Bowles, of North Ashton, in Oxfordshire, Esq; to Miss Bamfylde eldest daughter of Sir Richard Warwick-Bamfylde, bart.—Sir Thomas Henlon, bart. to Miss Meadows—Charles Lucas, M.D. the celebrated member for Dublin, to Miss Healy—Hon. Rich. Butler, eldest son of the Viscount Mountgarret, to Lady Harriot, daughter of the earl of Carrick—Henry Fletcher, Esq; to Miss Lintot,

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Oct. 3. Lady Burghersh was delivered of a daughter—10. Viscountess Weymouth, of a daughter—15. Lady Baggot, of a daughter—16. Mrs. Soame, sister of Sir Charles Bunbury, of a son and heir—23. Duchess of Hamilton, of a son.

Lately. Mrs. Salvin, of Croxdale Durham, of a daughter—Mrs. Moreland, of Court-Lodge, Kent, of a daughter—Lady Webb, of a daughter—Duchess of Gordon, of a daughter—Lady Blayney, of a daughter—Lady of Hon. Richard Walpole, of a son.

Nov. 3. John Buller, Esq; member for Raft-Loe, was married to Miss Hunter—3. — Bowyer, Esq; to the relict of the late Sir Jacob Dowding, bart.—18. Noel Hill, Esq; to Miss Vernon—21. Sir William Cunyngame, bart. to Miss Frances Myrton—25. Henry Penruddock Wyndham, Esq; to Miss Heart—27. John Bosquain, Esq; to Miss Ann Motteux—30. Thomas Stapleton, Esq; to Miss Tuite.

Nov. 2. Lady of Col. Pringle was delivered of a daughter—2. Mrs. Townshend, of Cleveland-court, of a son—13. Mrs. Gulton, of New-Bond street, of a son and heir—Right Hon. Charlotte Dundas, of a son—27. Lady Mount Stewart, of a son—Mrs. Frederick Maitland, of a daughter.

Dec. 3. Right Hon. Lord Viscount Molyneux was married to Lady Isabella Stanhope, eldest daughter of the earl of Harrington—6. Dr. Lysons, of Gloucester, to Miss Rogers—William Humphrey Wyckham, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Wenman, sister of the viscount.

Dec. 2. Countess of Home was delivered of a daughter—19. Lady Sarah Bunbury, of a daughter—27. Lady Hope, of a daughter—Lady of George Heneage, Esq; of a son and heir—Mrs. Lawley, of Canwell, Staffordshire, of a son and heir.

Lately married. Elfred Staples, Esq; to Miss Cooper—Hon. Ponsonby Moore to the Hon. Miss Moore—Hon. Geo. Devereux to Miss Devereux.

Lately delivered. Lady of Chaloner Ogle, Esq; of a son and heir—Duchess of Beaufort, of a son—Lady Armytage, of a son.

eminent lace-merchant—19. Hon. Robert Brudenel, vice-chamberlain to the queen, col. of the 4th reg. of foot, member for Marlborough, &c. &c.—Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Archer, baron of Omberville—21. Henry Brighthurst, Esq; some time high sheriff of Hants and Wilts—22. Mrs. Hay, mother of Dr. Hay, dean of the Archers.

Lately. Hon. John Maitland, son of the earl of Lauderdale—Samuel Taverner, Esq; an eminent timber-merchant—Philip Henrywood, Esq; an eminent planter at Jamaica—Sir Tho. Worsley, of Pilewell, Hants, bart.—Col. Desmaretz, commissary at Dunkirk—Dr. Sacheverell Steevens, of Norfolk-street—Hon. Hungerford Skeffington, uncle of the earl of Maitland—Dr. Pierce, of Enfield—Henry Stratton, Esq; late a Blackwell-hall factor—Mrs. Wright, mother of Sir James, minister at Venice—Mr. Seaton, engraver of seals to the king—Mrs. Churchill, and Miss Pat y Churchill, mother and sister of the late poet—Dr. Robert Simpson, professor of mathematics at the university of Glasgow—John Andrews-Baker, of Penn, Bucks, Esq;—Lord Vere Bertie, son of Robert duke of Ancaster—Peter Simpson, Esq; late a Portugal merchant—William Wilkinson, Esq; high-sheriff of Northumberland, in 1758—Hon. Robert Ker, director of the chancery in Scotland—Sir Mark Stewart-Pleydell, bart. Mrs. Meyers, wife of Herman Meyers, Esq; merchant in Mincing-lane.

Oct. 27. Sir Francis Head, of Hermitage, in Kent, bart. succeeded by his brother, now the Rev. Sir John, bart. and D. D. archdeacon and prebendary of Canterbury—29. Francis Hatfield, of Bloomsbury, Esq;—30. Edward Grose, Esq; clerk of the lieutenancy of London—Charles Merrit, Esq; a silk merchant—Philip Lewin, Esq; a barrister at law.

Nov. 2. Sir John Haskins-Eyles-Syles, bart.—Sir Paul O'Brien, bart. at Lisbon—David Cuthbert, Esq; a commissioner of excise in Scotland—The most hon. the marchioness of Tavistock, at Lisbon—Robert Peyton, of Chalfont, Bucks, Esq;—5. Theophilus Derrington, Esq; treasurer of the East-India company, for many years—6. Sir Matthew Lamb, bart. member for Peterborough—7. Peter Purchas, Esq; late a brewer in Shoreditch—11. Andrew Cockburn, Esq; one of the oldest captains in the navy—12. George Pemberton, of Bedford-Row, Esq; 17. His grace Thomas Holles-Pelham, duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c. aged near seventy-six. Dying without issue, the title of duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, &c. &c. is extinct, but he is succeeded as duke of Newcastle-under-Line, by his nephew the earl of Lincoln, and as baron Pelham of Stanmore by his cousin, Tho. Pelham, Esq; member for Sussex—18. Tho. Gataker, Esq; surgeon to the queen's household, and to St. George's hospital—25. Robert Brunel, Esq; formerly a sugar-refiner.

DEATHS.

SEPT. 29. Rt. hon. Arthur Upton, a privy counsellor, &c. in Ireland—Major Gen. Burton, col. of the third reg. of foot—

Oct. 1. Lady Ladbroke, wife of the alderman—2. Mr. William Bathoe, bookseller in the Strand—3. Isaac Holloway, Esq; a wealthy timber merchant—Rev. Dr. Ferdinand Warner, rector of Barnes, well known by his judicious writings—12. Rt. Hon. James earl of Morton, president of the Royal Society, one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, &c. &c. &c.—15. Mrs. Joan Knatchbull, youngest daughter of Sir Edward—17. William Melish, Esq; late an

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Dec. 1. Henry Vanderefsch, Esq; aged seventy-seven—12. Rt. hon. Viscount Dunboyne of Ireland—14. Pryse Campbell, Esq; a lord of the treasury, and member for Cardigan—22. Rt. rev. Charles bishop of Carlisle, &c. &c. brother of Lord Lyttelton—26. Col. Sandys, second son of Lord Sandys—Robert Taplow, Esq; formerly high sheriff of Bucks—29. Sir Francis Gosling, knt. alderman of Farringdon ward without, after a lingering illness, which had twice obliged him to decline the chair.

Lately. Anthony Warwick, Esq; a capt. in the navy in the reigns of Queen Anne and King George I.—Isaac Crump, Esq; a planter at Barbadoes—Thomas Prescott Esq; late a merchant at Chester—Samuel Chitty, Esq; muster-master of the city trained-bands—Peter Wilmot, of Croydon, Esq;—Lady Dorothy Primrose, aunt to the earl of Roseberry—Robert Goddard, Esq; an old and brave commander in the navy—Major-gen. Smyth, col. of the sixty-third reg. of foot—M. D'Alt, forty years minister from Hesse-Cassel at this court—Lady Barbara Shirley, aunt to Earl Ferrers—Benj. Archer, Esq; a merchant—Thomas Ingoldfsby, of Waldrige, Bucks, Esq;—James Bevesley, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Surry—Lady Mary Hamilton, sister of the late marquis of Lothian—Dr. Russel, of Walbrook—Charles Hotham, Esq; an old captain in the navy—Rt. hon. John Lord Arundel of Trerice—Henry Walden of Enfield, Esq;—Mrs. Casson, relict of the late William Casson, Esq;—Ratcliffe Howard, LL. D. a senior fellow of All-Souls college, Oxon—Rev. Dr. Berriman, rector of St. Alban's, Woodstreet, aged eighty—Hon. major Edward Moleworth—Sir John Playfere, of Ellough-hall, in Suffolk, bart. succeeded by his grandson, now Sir John Playfere, bart.—Dr. Talbot Smith, formerly an eminent physician in London.—

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 4. The bishop of Bristol is promoted to the deanery of St. Paul's, in the room of Dr. Cornwallis archbishop of Canterbury—15. Dr. Egerton, bishop of Bangor, to the bishoprick of Litchfield and Coventry, in the room of Dr. Cornwallis, now archbishop of Canterbury.

Whitehall, Nov. 12. John Young, M. A. is appointed a prebendary of Worcester—Dec. 3. Dr. John Ewer, bishop of Llandaff, is translated to the see of Bangor, in the room of Dr. Egerton, translated to Litchfield and Coventry.

From the rest of the Papers.

Rev. Mr. Wibberley is presented to the rectory of Wickham, and Mr. Radley to the rectory of Bishop-Wearmouth, in Northumberland—and—Thomas Bateman, M. A. to the vicarage of Wapload, Lincolnshire—Mr. Walker,

to the rectory of Branstone, Durham—Mr. Long to the vicarage of Shabington, Bucks—Mr. Wilkinson, to the vicarage of Bleisham, Hants—Mr. Fawcett to the curacy of St. John in Leeds—Mr. Weston, to the prebend of Henfridge, Wells—Mr. Rotherham, to the living of Haltwhistle, Northumberland—Mr. Wright, to the rectory of Rayleigh, Essex—Mr. Foley, to the united livings of St. Peter and St. Owen, Hereford—Mr. Wetherley, to the living of Balfingham, Lincolnshire—Rev. Mr. Gwynn, to the rectory of Cossingham, Northampton.—Mr. Walker, to the rectory of Kettlebaston, Suffolk—Dr. Russel, to the vicarage of Upton-Bishop, in Herefordshire—Mr. Crawford, to the vicarage of Winderstone, Devon.—Mr. Mearson, to the rectory of Carleton, Northamptonshire—Mr. John Smyth, to the chaplainry of the great seal—Dr. Powell, to the rectory of Freshwater, Isle of Wight—Mr. Barner, to the vicarage of Langton Beverell, Leicest.—Mr. Smyth, to a prebend of Gloucester.—Mr. Walker to the rectory of Branstone, Durham—Mr. Pearce, to the living of Great-Baddow, Essex—Mr. Béchier, to the rectory of Rotherby, Leicest.—Mr. Bowman, to the rectory of Craike, Durham—Mr. Robinson, to the vicarage of Osmotherby, Durham—Mr. Hay, to the mathematical lectureship of Sidney college, Camb.—Mr. Wright to the rectory of Rushbrooke, Suffolk—Mr. Goddard junr. to the vicarage of Halvergate, Norfolk—Mr. Pinching, to the vicarage of Wickham Skeyth, Suffolk—Mr. Parrish, to the rectories of Colkirk and Stibbard, Norfolk—Mr. Wake, to the vicarage of Barnley, Yorkshire—Mr. Evans, to the vicarage of Fairford, Gloucestershire—Mr. Willes, to the rectory of Wisford, Warwickshire—Mr. Lloyd to the living of Stapenhill, Derbyshire—Mr. Thurston, to the vicarage of Ryarsh, Essex—Mr. Hupfman to the rectory of Cranford, Essex—Mr. Harley, to the vicarages of Chipping-Sodbury, and Old Sodbury, Gloucestershire—Mr. Collison to the rectory of Billesdon, Wilts—Mr. Cleaver, to the rectory of Drayton, Oxfordshire—Mr. Bowles, to the rectory of Up-hill, Somersetshire—Ms. Greaves, to the vicarage of Wallington, Derbyshire—Mr. Fauconer, to the vicarage of Idmeston, Wilts—Mr. Collins, to the vicarage of Clevedon, Warwickshire.

Rev. Mr. Rider is chosen lecturer of St. Michael Lequern, and St. Vedast, Fosterlane—Mr. Porter, lecturer of Elagham.—

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable the rev. Dr. Robert Stebbing to hold the vicarage of Streatley, Berks, with the rectory of Beaconsfield, Bucks—To enable John Simmonds to hold the vicarage of St. Mary, Leicester, with the vicarages of Whetstone and Enderley, Leicestershire—To enable John Chapman, B. D. to hold the consolodat-

ed rectories of Bath, St. Peter and Paul, with the rectory of Newton St. Loe, Somersetshire.

A commendam passed the seals for the bishop of Litchfield and Coventry to hold the rectory of Ross in Herefordshire, and the prebend of Cublington, in the cathedral of Hereford, also the prebend of Welland, with one of the four residentiariates of St. Paul's, London.

A dispensation passed the seal to enable the rev. John Wood, B. L. to hold the rectory of Babwork, in Nottinghamshire, with the vicarage of Chesterfield, Derbyshire—Mr. Moore, to hold the rectories of Foot's Cray, North-Cray, and Rooketley, Kent—Dr. Sheppard, to hold the vicarage of Basingstoke, and the rectory of Quenley, Hants—Mr. Lockwood, to hold the vicarage of Epping, and rectory of Fildes, Essex—Mr. Ferris, to hold the vicarage of Stapleford and Cheston, Wilts—Mr. Frank, to hold the vicarages of Borden and Stockbury, Kent—Mr. Hill, to hold the rectory of Abingdon, and vicarage of East-Malling, Kent—Dr. Frampton, to hold the vicarages of Westport and Bremhill, Wilts—Mr. Frebeck, to hold the rectory of Hutton, Essex, with St. Michael Queenhith, &c. in London—Mr. Clarke, to hold the vicarage of Arlington and Willington, Sussex, with the rectory of Buxted, also in Sussex.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 27. A licence is granted to Francis Grant, Esq; and his descendants, to take the surname and bear the arms of Gordon—Oct. 1. Wm. Lynch, Esq; is appointed envoy extraordinary to the king of Sardinia—St. James's, Oct. 7. The archbishop of Canterbury was sworn of the privy-council—21. Lord Weymouth is removed to be secretary of state for the southern department, in the room of the earl of Shelburne, and the earl of Rochford is appointed secretary of state for the northern.

St. James's, Sept. 28. Simon Luttrell, of Luttrellstown, in the county of Dublin, Esq; is created baron Ingham, of Luttrellstown, in com. Dublin, Ireland.

War-office, Oct. 29. Col. Charles Hotham is appointed col. of the 15th reg. of foot—and major gen. Gage of the 60th or Royal American regiment, both in the room of gen. Sir Jeffery Amherst, who resigned.

St. James's, Nov. 2. George-William, Earl of Bristol, was sworn into the office of Lord Privy-Seal.—8. The Viscount Stormont is appointed a knight of the thistle.—

War office, Nov. 8. Lieut. gen. Sir Jeffery Amherst is appointed colonel of the third reg. of foot, also col. in chief of the 69th or American regiment—Lieut. Gen. Hodgson, col.

of the fourth regiment of foot—Colonel William Howe, lieut. gov. of the Isle of Wight, and Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, captain of Cowes castle.

St. James's, Dec. 3. The duke of Newcastle is enabled to bear the name of Pelham.—12. The duke of Marlborough was elected a knight of the Garter.

Whitehall, Dec. 13. Gilbert Laurie, Esq; is appointed a commissioner of excise in Scotland.

St. James's, Dec. 16. His grace Henry Fienes Pelham-Clinton, duke of Newcastle, was sworn of the privy-council, appointed lord lieut. and custos rotulorum of the county of Nottingham, and of the town and county of the town of Nottingham, also steward, keeper, &c. of the forest of Sherwood, and park of Folewood, in the said county.

War-office, Dec. 17. Col. Alexander Mackay is appointed major-general in America only.

Whitehall, Dec. 27. Robert Murray-Keith, Esq; is appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of Dresden.

St. James's, Dec. 31. Jeremiah Dyson, Esq; is appointed a lord of the treasury—Viscount Lisburne, a lord of trade and plantations.

From the rest of the Papers.

Robert Auchmuty, Esq; is appointed judge of the vice-admiralty court of Boston; Jared Ingersoll, Esq; at Philadelphia; Jonathan Sewall, Esq; at Halifax; and Augustine Johnson, Esq; at Charles Town, South Carolina.—Charles Whitworth, Esq; member for Minehead, was knighted—Major Bentinck is appointed lieut. col. and Capt. Balfour, major of the second battalion of the royal regiment of foot—Major Simon Fraser, lieut. col. of the 24th, and Captain Kingston, major of the second regiment of light dragoons—Chaloner Ogle, Esq; was knighted—Lieut.-Colonel Philips is appointed lieut. governor of Windsor-castle—Marquis of Lothian is elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland—Duke of Grafton, chancellor of the university of Cambridge—Earl of Hertford, recorder of Coventry—Duke of Kingston, recorder of Nottingham—Dr. Huck, physician, and Mr. Martin surgeon, of St. Thomas's hospital.

Remainder of the Foreign Affairs for 1768.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 7. On the third instant a grand council was held at the Seraglio, at which the Grand Vizir and all the principal officers of state assisted. In consequence of what then passed, the Sieur Obreskoff, resident from Russia, was invited to go to court the sixth instant, when he was introduced into the apartment of the Grand Vizir. The conversation was not long, but

it was very spirited, and the Russian minister probably not being able to comply with what was required of him, was ordered to retire into another apartment, and wait the determination of the Porte. Upon the report that was made to the Grand Signior of what had passed, his highness ordered the Russian minister to be sent to the castle of Seven-Towers, whither he was accordingly conducted the same afternoon, together with his secretary, three of his interpreters, and some domesticks. The *Sieur Delevaschof*, chargé d'affaires from Russia, and who is intended to succeed the *Sieur Obreskoff*, not having accompanied his colleague at the audience above mentioned, did not partake of his disgrace.

Constantinople, October 23. The ill state of health of *Selictar-Hamzey-Pacha*, who was lately raised to the post of Grand-Vizir, or permitting him to support the weighty affairs of that office, the Grand Signior has dispensed with his service, and yesterday he embarked for the Dardanelles, from whence he will go to Canee, the government which the Grand Signior has given him. (See p. 613.)

Nichandygy-Mahemet-Emin-Pacha, late *Laimakan*, is appointed Grand Vizir.

Constantinople, November 2. On the 19th of last month the Chan of the Tartars was admitted to an audience of the Grand Signior, who received him with the greatest distinction made him several rich presents, besides 25000 sequins in money. From that day till his departure, which was on the 20th, he and all his retinue were maintained at the expence of the Grand Signior, and he was paid besides 1000 sequins per day. The ransoms of the empire made him presents in proportion to their rank, and the Grand Vizir presented him with 5000 piastres. His eldest son was likewise appointed *Seraskier*, or commander of a body of 30,000 Tartars. These favours have been heaped upon him, in hopes to attach him to the interest of the Porte, and to engage him to fight with vigour in the war against Russia.

Petersburgh, Nov. 29. The empress has appointed Prince Gallitzia field marshal of her grand army, which is to act next spring against the Turks, and has granted him ten thousand roubles for his field equipage, besides a gratification of four thousand roubles more for the expences of his table, during all the time he has the command of her troops. The grand army will meet near Lubno, not far from Kiowia, where the regiment of Jaroslaw has repaired, directing its route through Novogrod, Torschok, Wistna, Kaluga, Neschok, and Priluk. The regiments of Smolensko and of Nischow are marching, one from Sleutelbourg, and the other from Nerva, for the same destination; the second army, which is actually forming in the Ukraine, and which is to go against the frontiers of the Ottoman empire, will

be commanded by the Count of Romanzow, and General Oitz will have in Poland the conduct of the army of observation. We expect to see very soon the formal declaration of war from this court against the Porte.

The operation of inoculation was performed on the 23d. of October last, on the empress, by Dr. Dimisdale, who had been sent for from England for that purpose; and her imperial majesty set out the next day for Czarisko Zelo. It had no visible effect till the 29th, when, the weather being fine, and the ground covered with snow, her majesty took a walk in the morning for the air, as she had done the preceding days, and on her return to her apartment about two in the afternoon felt some symptoms of a fever, which continued till the 31st towards six in the evening, when the eruption first began to appear. The empress kept her apartment but three days, the rest of the time she went abroad and saw company.

Letters from Petersburg mention, that the Empress of Russia has ordered two merchants in London to pay Dr. Dimisdale 10,000*l.* sterling upon his arrival in London, and granted him 500*l.* per annu during his life. She has likewise made the doctor physician to herself and the Grand Duke; also appointed him privy-counsellor of state, and created him baron of the empire of all the Russias.

Stockholm, Nov. 22. The disorder among the cattle, which has hitherto made prodigious havoc in this kingdom, begins to decrease. It is computed, that from the commencement of the present year to the 10th of September last, we have lost 10,506 horned cattle. This malady is observed to be at the most violent degree in the months of January and February.

Warsaw, Oct. 19. An express arrived on the 16th at the Russian minister's, that the Lithuanian confederates are entirely at an end. The confederacies having resolved to attack the town of Nieświcz, Prince Radziwil's residence, they summoned him to take part with them, or to deliver up his men and ammunition; but a body of Russians being at hand, the prince was enabled to make all the confederate prisoners at discretion. (See p. 558.)

From the frontiers of Poland, Oct. 24. The troubles in Lithuania rather increase than diminish: 500 Courlanders have signed an act of re-confederation, and have chosen one Kopp for their chief. They have entered Lithuania in order to join the Russians, and are already advanced within seven miles of Kauen.

The Russians have fortified Polonna, and will fortify Winica. Two new regiments of these troops are arrived from Smolensko in Lithuania.

Warsaw, Nov. 9. Military preparations are carrying on in Turkey, with great vigour. Troops

Troops are already assembled on the side of Bulgaria; and a body of 40,000 men are encamped on the frontiers between Choczim, Bender, and Oczakow.

The seditious peasants of the Ukraine have again assembled in troops in some places, and reduced to ashes a town seven miles distant from Haman, and put the inhabitants of the place to the sword.

Warsaw, December 7. There have been great motions among the Russian troops in this kingdom, in order to form a line towards the frontiers of Turkey. Their places are to be supplied by other troops of the same nation. The former are to be commanded by the Count de Soltikow, and the latter by Prince Gallitsin. As to the main army, which is to endeavour to penetrate into some of the provinces of the Ottoman empire, in order to make that country the seat of war, it will be under the command of Count de Romanzow.

We learn by several letters, that 500 of the confederates of Bar are returned into Podolia under the command of the Sieur Pawuski. They summoned General Witte, who commands at Kamienieck, to surrender the place, but he made answer, That he regarded no orders but such as he received from the king or the war-office, and that if his fortress was attacked, he would defend it to the last extremity.

Copenhagen, Oct. 15. As the price of provisions increases daily, the chamber of finances has given leave for the importation of 24,000 tons of wheat, which has greatly reduced the price of that commodity.

The court has likewise given leave to the inhabitants of Norway to buy up as much corn as they want for their own consumption, of the foreign ships that arrive there, provided they do it within fifteen days after the arrival of those ships; after which time, all that remains unsold is to be bought for the king's account, and locked up in the royal magazines.

Letters from Vienna, of Nov. 30, say, "This morning the emperor performed the ceremony of investing Lord Stormont with the ensigns of the order of the Thistle, which the king of Great Britain had sent him."

Berlin, Oct. 18. By a letter just arrived from Potsdam we are informed, that a few days ago somebody found means to get into the king's bed-chamber, broke open a bureau there, and carried off to the amount of 15,000 crowns in gold specie. Strict search is making to discover the thief.

Berlin, October 22. We learn from the frontiers of Poland, that the confederates pursue the dissidents with greater fury than ever; that they break open and pillage their churches, and burn all the bibles and religious books they can find: And that at a village called Zychlin, near Conin, they seized the Sieur Majewski, a protestant minister, of

about seventy years of age, whom they dragged to the church, with a cord about his neck, and after shutting him up in it during a whole night, in the morning used him with the greatest inhumanity.

Letters from Berlin, dated the 13th inst. mention, that a large body of confederates, who lately levied heavy contributions on the frontiers of Poland, had been attacked by a party of hussars, who cut a great number of them to pieces, and made several prisoners: And that part of the 3000 confederates, who for some time past have infested the banks of the Warta, and committed great cruelties upon the inhabitants, had also been defeated by Lieut. Col. de Bock, who had been sent against them with a body of 500 Cossacks.

Berlin, Dec. 20. The director of the police has published an edict, by order of the king, forbidding the game of hazard, by making the player liable to pay a fine from 100 to 300 ducats, or to suffer imprisonment in one of the fortresses. Several other games are also forbid, as basquet, pharaoh, lansquenet, &c. &c. All keepers of coffee houses, taverns, and alehouses, are made liable to the same penalties, if they suffer these games to be played in their houses.

The king has made such good dispositions of his troops upon the frontiers of his dominions in the neighbourhood of Poland, that the vagabonds of that country, who call themselves confederates, will find no little difficulty in committing any future excesses.

Hamburg, Nov. 18. On the 10th of this month were exchanged here, the ratifications of a treaty concluded the 27th of May last between the King of Denmark and the Grand Duke of Russia, Duke of Holstein on the one part, and the senate of this free and imperial city on the other. Since which time, the commissaries appointed to make the exchange have proceeded to the execution of the said treaty by the cession and restitution of different domains, as agreed on by the contracting parties.

Hanover, Dec. 6. According to the last letters from London, we find the king our most gracious sovereign proposes to visit his German dominions next summer: It is said his majesty will be accompanied by his royal consort and her royal highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, who, we hear, is determined to take up her residence at the castle of Zell.

Venice, Oct. 29. The Montenegrins are not the only people who give disturbance to the Porte. A large body of men are in arms in Lower Albany, and great numbers of Greeks have opposed the Turkish dominions in the Morea. These insurgents will, no doubt, create a diversion in favour of the Russians.

From the Confines of Italy, Nov. 20. The present situation of affairs in Corsica appears

appears to influence the tranquillity of the republic of Genoa: There is a talk of great disputes having arisen in the senate, many members of which, it is said, highly disapprove the late transaction concerning that isle.

Leghorn, Nov. 25. There arrived here yesterday three French vessels with wounded men from Corsica. According to accounts received here, the French have lost, since they took possession of that island, 200 officers and 1000 soldiers, by skirmishes and prisoners, without reckoning deserters. The Corsicans have lost in the same time thirteen officers and 250 soldiers.

They write from Florence, that the first shock of the earthquake that was felt lately at Santa Sofia, on the frontiers of the ecclesiastical state, happened about eleven o'clock in the evening, and was so violent as to throw down several of the weaker houses, especially in the country around. The inhabitants, who were all a-bed, being waked by it, fled toward the fields; but in their flight a second shock, more terrible than the first, happened, by which the strongest buildings were overturned, a number of persons buried under the ruins, and the great bridge which separates Santa Sofia from the ecclesiastical state, and cost that community upwards of thirty thousand crowns, split through the middle from one end to the other.

Extract of a letter from Cadix, Sept. 27.

"There is in this city a young miss, aged only twelve years, who, through the power and extent of her talents and knowledge in the sciences, is become the astonishment and admiration of every one here. She has given public proofs of them in an exercise which she mentioned in three different assemblies held for that purpose, the 19th, 21st, and 24th of this month, to which she drew a numerous concourse of the most distinguished persons in the city. In these assemblies, of three hours each, she answered, with the greatest clearness and precision, to all the questions they put to her, upon sacred and profane history, upon the Greek, Latin, French, and Spanish languages. As soon as a book in any of these four languages was opened, she translated from one into the other with the utmost correctness, explained the relation each had to the other, their genius and idioms. She answered to many questions upon cosmography, geometry, and astronomy; demonstrated and explained the five general charters of the world; the terrestrial, celestial, and armillary spheres; the eclipses; and the Ptolemaic, Tycho Brahe's, and Copernician systems. She gave the most ample explanations upon chronology; she even entered into a detail relative to the climates of the different countries in Europe, their productions, religion, manners and customs; the forces of different powers of each state, of which she gave a just account, and made known the combined value with that of

Spain. In fine, she gave the most exact explanation of Blazon, and of all the questions that were put to her in the different sciences, which redounded so much to her praise, as justly entitled her to the approbation of every one in the assembly, which she received with the greatest applause. This young Scavante is pupil to the Sieur Antoine Gonzalez de Canaveras, and is daughter of the Sieur de Capeda, a distinguished man in this city."

Salagna in Corsica, Nov. 28.

"When we shook off the yoke of the Genoese, the place called Isola Rossa had but one tower on the side opposite to the sea, wherefrom time to time, according to different circumstances, our provisions and ammunition were closed up. After the fortifying of that place was attempted, bulwarks of earth were soon constructed, which put it in some state of defence. On the side of the sea redoubts were erected, in which the rules of military architecture were observed; behind those redoubts that defended the entrance of the place, which, indeed, deserves only the name of a village, are two other principal redoubts, both on an elevated ground, at about a musket shot distance from the others, and which form the figure of two islands; between these islands is a straight ditch with a draw-bridge, by which means the redoubts communicate one with another; the first advances a little towards the land, and stretches on both sides along the sea, but the other projects farther into it: It was on this redoubt that the French made their last, but unlucky attack. On the 17th of this month, they arrived with a squadron of thirteen ships, men of war and transports, before the village, and approached the two small islands in three divisions; the first was to direct the whole attack above the tower, whilst the second was to take possession of the small bridge of communication; the third had orders to come forwards, and to take a post between the two islands and the village. Although the French met with great difficulties in the execution of their enterprise, nevertheless they seemed to be strongly determined to penetrate farther: they got as far as the village, and the redoubt adjacent to the sea; they there made a brisk attack; but our men, animated with an intrepid courage, gave them such a smart and continual fire, that after a bloody engagement, which lasted two hours, our troops, assisted by the inhabitants of the village, forced the enemy to retire, and return on board their vessels. They had, in their retreat, many soldiers killed and drowned. Their loss is reputed to be 600 men, either killed or wounded. Among the troops which had embarked on that expedition, the royal Italian regiment has suffered most. The number of the grenadiers of the old marine is considerably diminished; and the

The regiment of Touraesis is almost entirely destroyed. It is said that, in order to make a diversion, the fusiliers of those two regiments were, conjointly with the garrison of Calvi, to undertake an expedition against Lummio, but as no particulars are come from thence, it is much doubted whether such an expedition has taken place. It is more certain that two new battalions of French troops are arrived at Calvi. General Paoli has so well provided for Iffola Rossa, that no surprise is henceforth to be feared. Many brave officers, who, at their own expence, recruit men for the defence of the common cause, come every day to offer their services to the general, who is in no want of money. A great many English lords, who take a great interest in our welfare, are continually giving us fresh proofs of their munificence: Every now and then some of them repair to our chief; and Lord Pembroke, who is much attached to him, is now in this island."

Fontainebleau, Oct. 26. The king of Denmark arrived here the day before yesterday, about five in the evening, and alighted at the apartment prepared for him in the castle: Soon after, his Danish majesty, accompanied by the noblemen of his retinue, the Duke de Duras, and the Duke de Choiseul, visited the king, and afterwards the Dauphin, with whom were the Count de Provence and the Count d'Artois. On his return to his apartment, several noblemen belonging to the court were presented to him; and about eight o'clock his Danish majesty went to sup with the king.

[The court of France and the nobility invent every amusement to entertain his Danish majesty, who very curiously views their manufactures, buildings, and seminaries of learning, but it is said his stay in this kingdom will be shorter than was expected.]

Paris, Oct. 28. An arret of the council of state was published the 19th of September, which directs that no duties shall be received for the future on corn and flour brought into this kingdom.

Paris, Nov. 11. The last advices from Corsica import, that the Sieur Paschal Paoli having signified by a writing that he was ready to make an exchange of prisoners of war, the Marquis de Chauvelin rejected this proposal, as made by a man whom he could not acknowledge as having a legal power so to do; and that he insists on the nation appointing and authorizing deputies to treat on this object with those that he shall nominate on his side.

According to the same letters, the Count de Marbeuf, who hath been lately advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general, is not yet cured of the wound which he received in the action at Borgo.

Bayonne, Nov. 26. We have had a violent storm for some days past, which has done great damage upon this coast. The

Adour and the Nive have overflowed their banks, and laid the neighbouring country under water. The sea has broke into the town of St. John de Luz, and destroyed several houses there.

Paris, Dec. 12. The King of Denmark sat out from hence the 9th inst. on his return to his own dominions.

Hague, Oct. 25. This morning, about nine o'clock, the Princess of Nassau-Weilbourg was happily brought to-bed of a prince [who has been baptized by the name of Frederic-William.]

We learn by letters from Germany, that Louis the 8th, the reigning Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, field-marshal-general of the imperial troops, died at Darmstadt the 17th instant, in the 78th year of his age.

B—KR—TS.

SAMUEL Norman, John Jones, and Samuel Haffell, of West Cowes in the Isle of Wight, merchants and copartners.
Jonathan Smith, of Mold in Flintshire, shopkeeper.
Benj. Collet, of St. Clement Danes, hoiser.
John Baker and Andrew Pearson, of St. Clement Danes, coal-merchants, lightermen and partners.
And. Pearson, of St. Clement Danes, coal-merchant.
Geo. Choat, of St. Luke's, Old-street, baker.
Isaac Johnson, of Liverpool, cooper.
John Baker, of St. Clement Danes, coal-merchants.
Moses Benjamin, of Whitechapel-road, silversmith, jeweller and toymen.
William Martin, and John Twycroft, of Coleman-street, London, hoisers and late copartners.
John Hoghton, of Norwich, butter-merchants.
William Singler, of South-Audley-street, bookbinder and stationer.
Thomas Withers, of Bristol, tobaccoist and snuff-maker.
John Banyard, of Colnbrooke, apothecary.
Richard Darke, of Bedford-street, upholsterer.
George Rook, of Biddford, timber-merchant.
Stanhope Maion, jun. of Liverpool, woollen-draper.
John Rigby, of Kerfall in Lancashire, whitener.
Joseph Pearce, of Lymington, grocer.
Jeremiah Hodggett Fox, of Panton-street, linen-draper.
William Huggins, of St. Martin in the Fields, hoiser.
Isaac Johnson, of Liverpool, cooper.
John Baker, of St. Clement Danes, coal-merchant.
Moses Benjamin, of Whitechappel, silversmith.
John Smece, of Hackney, coach and coach harness maker.
Stephen Bagshaw, of Deptford, merchant.
Henry Snelling, of Reading, linen-draper.
Stephen Taskor, of the Cliff near Lewes in Sussex, hatmaker.
Samuel Dixon, of St. Bride's, scrivener.
Tho. Butterfield, of St. Margaret Westminster, broker.
John Twycroft, of Lawrence-Poultney lane, London, and George Hall, of Nottingham, hoisers and late copartners.
John Macculloch and Robert Macculloch, of Smythielane, London, merchants and partners.
Edw. Meade, of Fechurch-street, London, stationer.
Samuel Edwards, of Friday street, taylor.
Thomas Manning, of Berkeley in Gloucestershire, tanner.
Sam. Sedgley, Wm Hillhouse, and Wm Randolph, of Bristol, merchants and partners.
Philip Jonas, of Macclesfield-street, Soho, merchant.
John Twycroft, of Laurence-Poultney Lane, merchant.
Isaac Twycroft, of Warwick, and John Twycroft, above, merchants and partners.
John Hean, of Eastbourne in Sussex, innholder.
Fenwick Stow, of Berwick upon Tweed, merchant.
William Mitchell, of Poole, cordwainer.
Wm Williamson, of Stoney-Stratford linen-draper.
Richard Maion, of New Bond street, ironmonger.
Jacob Levy, of Poor-jewry-lane, merchant.

James

James Terret, of St. Martin in the Fields, apothecary.
 John Radford, of Denmark-court in the Strand, merchant.
 Robert Fryer, and Ralph Fryer, of Guildhall-yard, upholsters and partners.
 John Gaunt, of Wood-street, innholder.
 James Marden, of Hackney, grocer.
 John-Frederick Wever, of Mile End, merchant.
 Isaac Levy, of Vine-street, minories, merchant.
 John Jackson, of North Shields, merchant.
 John Roberts, of the Minories, linen-draper.
 William Bailey, of Great Russell-street, coal-merchant.
 Henry Salomons, of Aulsfield, broker.
 John Martin, of Hearne in Kent, mariner.
 John Griffin Grant, of Avebury in Wilts, dealer in hories.
 Nathaniel Brooksbank, of Burton in Lonsdale, Yorkshire, tobacconist.
 Nathaniel Harrison, of St. Martin's le Grand, haberdasher.
 John Briggs, of Liverpool, linen-draper and haberdasher.
 John Twiss, of Nag's head-court, Clement's-lane, hofier.
 Major Lyme, of Westminster, winter.
 Henry Thompson, of St. Mary le Bonne, carpenter and builder.
 John Lindlee, of Lambeth, potter.
 Isaac Lazeros, of Billiter-lane, jeweller.
 Paul Hardy, of Warwick-lane, currier and leather-seller.
 James Feddes, of Malden-lane, taylor.
 John Lemon, of Poole, merchant.
 John Manning, of Minchin-Hampton, clothier.
 John Tongue, of St. Mary le Bonne, locksmith.
 William Barber, of Coventry, grocer.
 James Reid and Thos. Stevens, of Stroud in Gloucestershire, clothiers and partners.
 John Martin, of Coleman-street, hofier.
 James Lovell, of St. Mary le Bonne, carver and mason.
 Robert Bennett, of St. Catharine's, baker.
 John Levi and Levi Bacharach, of London, merchants and copartners.
 Isaac Twycroft, of Lawrence Poultney-lane, London, merchant.
 James Woolley, of Bromes-grove, hop merchant.
 James Pank, of Leicester, druggist.
 William Hoyle, of Ovenden in Yorkshire, shalloon-maker.
 Henry Bowker, of Hertford, vintner and innholder.
 Joseph Price, of Wolverhampton timber-merchant.
 John Andrews, of Deptford, potter.
 Richard Cooper, of Nottingham, butcher.
 John Johnson, of Liverpool, baker.
 John Bullock, of Ludgate-hill, hofier.
 Richard Oliver, of Scarborough, saddler.
 Deborah Collet and John Brides, of Princes Street, Moorfields, silk-weavers and copartners.
 John King, of Shadwell, sail-maker.
 John Butler, of Shorter's-court, merchant.
 John Hia, of Coleman-street, merchant.
 John Sparrye, of Worcester, saddler.
 John Eldersfield, of Wallingford, grocer.
 John Cox, of St. Michael's Alley, hatter.
 Henry Wolf, of Camomile-street, merchant.
 John Neale, of Marybone, builder.
 James Meynel and John Chipps, of Queen-street, Portland Chapel, builders.
 Matthew Mills, of Minchinhampton, clothier.
 Abraham Mahood, of London, merchant.
 John Bullock and John Taylor, of Ludgate-hill, hofiers and partners.
 John Ransforth, of Wallbrook, upholsterer.
 John Bartell, of London, merchant.
 John Dandy, of Hoxham, shopkeeper.
 James Grant, of Southwark, dealer.
 George Wrench, of Heron-gate, Essex, shopkeeper.
 James Linton, of Baintree, linen-draper.
 John Wile, of Farnham, wheelwright.
 John Field, of Chertsey-bridge, coal-merchant.
 John Jordan, jun. of Cheltenham, butcher.
 John Hill, of Mumpford-court, Milk-street, warehouseman.
 Richard Sedgwick, of Bishopgate-street, grocer.
 John Miller, of Shadwell, carpenter.
 William Bunting, of Holborn, grocer.
 James Potts, of Pancras-lane, merchant.
 John Duncan, of Doncaster, hofier and linen draper.
 Richard Burge's, of Upper Moorfields, weaver.

App. 1768.

Richard Whottall, of Wardour-street, wheelwright.
 Francis Bowman, of West-Horley, miller.
 Thos. South, of Thames-street, hofier.
 Henry Jacobs, of Clarke's-court, Bishopgate-street, merchant.
 John Schellinger, of Piccadilly, linen-draper.
 Thos. Richbell, of Portico, mercer.
 James Clark, of Water-lower-row, watch-maker.
 Maria Thersia, Wianarran, of Howard-street, merchant.
 Samuel Joynea, of Ruffel-street, hofier.
 Peter Leay, of West-Smithfield, haberdasher.
 John Forecar, and Daniel Fenett, of Slaughter-street, Bethnal-Green, weavers, harnes-makers, enterers, and partners.
 Edw. Goldney, of Watling-street, stationer.
 Matthew Graydon, of Woodbridge, carpenter and joiner.
 Joseph Pearson, of Blackwall, dealer.
 David Stubby, of Good-man's fields, upholder.
 John Badger, of Old Swinford in Worcestershire, scythe-smith.
 Lewis Herne, of Aldergate-street, goldsmith.
 John Phillips, of Liverpool, bookbinder and stationer.
 Silas Jopling, of Waltham-Abbey, Essex, carpenter.
 Joseph Hewan, of York, haberdasher of hats and leather-seller.
 Wm Grindall, and Moses Alexander, of Pancras-lane, warehousemen and copartners.
 John Drover, of St. Clement Danes, vidualler.
 John Alefounder, of Homerton, builder.
 George Gawood, of St. Dunstan in the West, hatter.
 James Wilson, of Deptford, peruke-maker and dealer in rums and brandies.
 John Hunt, of Norwich, baker.
 Daniel Middleton, of the Minories, stationer.
 John Beaumont, of Leadenhall-street, vintner.
 Wm Norris, of Bell-yard, Gracechurch-street, merchant.
 Joseph Longchamp, of St. George, Hanover-square, vidualler.
 Richard Hodgson, of Gracechurch-street, haberdasher.
 Francis Smith, of Aldgate High-street, dealer.
 William Ingman, of St. George, Hanover-square, mason and builder.
 William Harrison, of Marybone, baker.
 George Williams, of Bristol, cooper and vinegar-maker.
 Thomas Worrell, of Devises, nurseryman and gardener.
 Thomas Weston, of Wallerscote in Cheshire, dealer.
 John Olive, of Frome-Selwood, Somersetshire, dyer.
 John Denton, and John Holder, of St. Pancras carpenters and copartners.
 Rob. Spencer, of Marybone, carpenter.
 William Lancaster, of Pemith, mercer.
 John Downes, of Hoxton, watchmaker.
 William Widdom, of Southampton, miller and mealman.
 Cha. Crofter, of London, merchant.
 Benj. Williams, of Islington, carpenter.
 William Smith, of Watford, cornchandler.
 Joseph Cleaveland, of Cirencester, and Matt. Mills, of Minchin Hampton, clothiers and partners.
 Joseph Towle, of Knowle-Green, near Staines, farmer.
 Lazeros Levy, of Carter-street, Houndsditch, dealer.
 James Warne, of St. Pancras, London, watchmaker.
 Isaiah Samuel, of Plymouth, silver-smith.
 William Lavender, of Bristol, factor.
 Joseph Akey, of St. Luke, Middlesex, bricklayer.
 Stephen Hayes, and George Campbell, jun. of Liverpool, merchants and copartners.
 Morris Jones, of Rosemary-lane, taylor and faler-man.
 Thos. Austin, of Long-Acre, oilman.
 Sam Davis, of the Minories, dealer.
 Abraham Jacob Oranibourgh, of Goodman's Field, and Richard Aked, of Leeds, dealers and partners.
 George Travell, of East-street, carpenter and builder.
 Zephaniah Kinley, of Bristol, linen draper.
 Jacob Phillips, of Lemon-street, merchant.
 John Clark, of Window, carrier.
 James Copeland, of Upper Thames-street, cheese-monger.
 Ch. Runnington, of Peterham in Surrey, vintner.
 Timothy Lewis, of Drury-lane, man's mercer.
 Robert otherwise Robert Diplock, of East-Greenwich, brewer.

Benj.

4 X

Enj. Smith, of Birmingham, ironmonger.
 Wm Wenlock, of Great Bromley Essex, higgler.
 Robert Learmond, of Newcastle upon Tyne, linen-
 draper.
 Edw. Bennet, of Lombard-street, jeweller and
 goldsmith.
 Eleanor Haydon, of Stoke Damerell, haberdasher
 of small wares.
 Joseph Holand, of Nottingham, hosier and wool-
 comber.
 Tho. Chapman, of Croydon, miller.
 George Graham, of Norton-Falsare, grocer.
 John Riding, of St. George's in the East, lighterman.
 Wm Haigh, of Nottingham, tanner.
 Rob. Rife, of Coggleshall, bays-maker.

**BILLS of Mortality from August 23 to
 Dec. 27.**

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.	
Males 2971	} 5677	Males 3950	} 7748
Females 2706		Females 3798	
Whereof have died,			
Under 2 Years 2815		Within the Walls 526	
Between 2 and 5 859		Without the Walls 1714	
5 and 10 — 30		Mid. and Surry 3829	
10 and 20 — 359		City & Sub. Weat 1619	
20 and 30 — 569			
30 and 40 — 660			7748
40 and 50 — 660			
50 and 60 — 524		Weekly, Aug. 30. 387	
60 and 70 — 477		Sept. 6. 402	
70 and 80 — 300		13. 438	
80 and 90 — 117		20. 407	
90 and 100 — 19		27. 419	
100 and upwards 1		Oct. 4. 405	
		11. 427	
	7748	18. 413	
		25. 387	
		Nov. 1. 385	
		8. 438	
		15. 611	
		22. 432	
		29. 512	
		Dec. 6. 415	
		13. 448	
		20. 435	
		27. 382	
			7748

Wheaten Peck 104, wt. 17 lb, 6 oz. 24.

**GENERAL BILL of all the Christenings
 and Burials in London from Dec. 15, 1767,
 to Dec. 13, 1768.**

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.	
Males 8321	} 16042	Males 12134	} 23639
Fem. 7721		Fem. 11505	

Increased in the burials this year 1767			
Died under 2 years old	—	8229	
Between 2 and 5	—	2441	
5 — 10	—	963	
10 — 20	—	874	
20 — 30	—	1910	
30 — 40	—	2158	
40 — 50	—	2192	
50 — 60	—	1714	
60 — 70	—	1515	
70 — 80	—	1097	
80 — 90	—	471	
90 — 100	—	71	
100 —	—	1	
101 —	—	2	
102 —	—	1	
		23639	

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 27, 1768.

Amsterdam, 34 9 Uf.	Madrid, 39 ½
Ditto at sight, 34 4	Bilboa, 39 ½
Rotterd. 34 9	Leghorn 50
Antwerp, No price	Genoa, 48 a 48 ½
Hamburg, 33 5 2 ½	Venice, 51
Paris, 1 day's date, 31 ½	Lisbon, 51. 6d ½
Ditto 2 Uf. 30 ½	Porto, 51. 6d ½
Bordeaux ditto, 31 ½	Dublin, 8 ½
Cadiz, 39 ½	

Prices of Gold and Silver.

Gold, in Coin per oz.	31. 19s. 8d.
Ditto in bars	31. 19s. 8d.
Pil. pes. of eight,	52. 6d.
Ditto small,	52. 6d.
Mexico, large	52. 6d.
Ditto small,	52. 6d.
Silver in bars stand,	52. 7d. ½

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